REPORT OF THE VIRGINIA CODE COMMISSION ON THE

RECODIFICATION OF TITLE 15.1 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINIA

TO THE GOVERNOR AND
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA



SENATE DOCUMENT NO. 5

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND 1997

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Г	NTR	-	T	I	T	$\neg \neg$	6	R	V	T	ETTER	FR	ON	Æ	CC	T	F	CC	ME	IN	AT	C	2	10	77	V
	1111		"	,,	"			יוע	. 1	- 1	ELIER	1.1/	\cdot	/1					"	VIII	/11			11	"	. "

				17.4	
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY					i
TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP					
				1	
. 2	2 5 705 6 0 6 1				
II. APPENDICES	••••••				1359
A. COMPARATIVE TABLES				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
B. SECTIONS RELOCATED FROM TIT	ΓLE 15.1	то от	IER TIT	LES	
C. SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO.	2 (1994)				

Report of the Virginia Code Commission on the Recodification of Title 15.1

Richmond, Virginia October, 1996

To: The Honorable George Allen, Governor of Virginia and The General Assembly of Virginia

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 of the 1994 Acts of Assembly directed the Virginia Code Commission to study Title 15.1 of the Code of Virginia and to report its findings in the form of a revision of Title 15.1 to the Governor and the General Assembly. The resolution stated that the last recodification of Title 15.1 took place in 1962 and that the laws concerning local governments have changed substantially in the past three decades. The resolution further stated that Title 15.1 contains many obsolete and duplicative provisions and that the title should be rewritten in plain, precise language.

The Code Commission appointed a task force, consisting of persons with expertise in local government matters, to assist staff of the Division of Legislative Services in carrying out its charge. The work of the task force was invaluable, and the Code Commission wishes to express its sincere gratitude for the many hours of work that the task force donated to this enormous undertaking.

Proposed Title 15.2 consists of four subtitles and sixty-one chapters and is organized in a manner which will make the laws concerning local governments much more accessible to local government practitioners and the general public. Numerous obsolete and duplicative provisions, along with four entire chapters, have been repealed. When appropriate, provisions have been merged in an effort to provide uniformity among counties, cities and towns and to eliminate confusion.

The Virginia Code Commission recommends that the General Assembly enact legislation during the 1997 Session to implement the revisions proposed in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2 (1994) directs the Virginia Code Commission to study Title 15.1 of the Code of Virginia and to report its findings to the General Assembly in the form of a recodification. The resolution notes that Title 15.1 has not been recodified since 1962 and that the laws concerning local governments have changed substantially since that time.

The Code Commission appointed a task force, consisting of persons with expertise in local government matters, to assist staff of the Division of Legislative Services with the preparation of drafts. The task force began a series of monthly day-long meetings in the spring of 1994 and completed its initial recommendations in the fall of 1995. The task force members are listed at the end of this summary.

The Code Commission began its review of task force recommendations in 1995 but completed the majority of its work during the first half of 1996. The Code Commission makes its final recommendations with the issuance of this report and will prepare proposed Title 15.2 for introduction at the 1997 Session.

Although the primary purpose of the Title 15.1 recodification is to reorganize and simplify the existing statutes, certain substantive changes are also made. Such changes were required to resolve the confusion caused by conflicting provisions and to modernize other provisions that have gone unchanged since the nineteenth century. These substantive changes are noted in this executive summary.

ORGANIZATION OF TITLE 15.2

The most noticeable change in Title 15.2 is its new organization. Title 15.1 is the longest title in the Code and possibly the most difficult to use due to its awkward arrangement and its abundance of outdated and conflicting provisions. Title 15.2 should be much more user-friendly, as it is divided into four subtitles with the chapters and sections grouped logically within them.

Subtitle I contains general provisions applicable to the entire title, and provisions relating to local government charters and optional forms of county government. Currently, the provisions governing optional county forms can be confusing to use, as the five optional forms are contained in three chapters with overlapping provisions. Title 15.2 separates the five forms of government into five chapters and precedes the five chapters with general provisions applicable to the creation of any of the five forms.

Subtitle II contains the powers of local government. The subtitle begins with general powers applicable to all localities and then covers specific types of powers such as condemnation and planning. Several newly created chapters within this subtitle combine related sections that were previously scattered throughout Title 15.1.

Subtitle III combines chapters related to boundary adjustments and changes of status of localities. For example, provisions related to annexation, consolidation of localities and transition of cities to town status are found in this subtitle.

Subtitle IV contains chapters providing for the creation of other governmental entities such as authorities. Historically, legislation creating authorities has been placed in the local government title, even if the subject matter of the authority is not closely related to local governments. Title 15.2 continues this precedent with the exception of current Chapter 43 (Behavioral Health Authorities), which is relocated to Title 37.1 as part of the recodification.

Four present chapters are not carried forward as part of Title 15.2 but will be repealed: Chapter 19 (Other Forms of Government in Municipalities of Less Than 50,000), Chapter 20 (Change of Form of Municipal Government), Chapter 23 (Transition of Second-Class to First-Class Cities) and Chapter 30 (Metropolitan Commissions). Chapters 19, 20 and 30 have never been used. Chapter 23 is outdated.

SELECTED CHANGES IN TITLE 15.2

CHANGES MADE REPEATEDLY THROUGHOUT TITLE 15.2

- The term "locality" generally replaces phrases such as "counties, cities and towns" and "counties and municipalities." "Locality" is defined in Chapter 1 to include counties, cities and towns. The broader term of "political subdivision" is generally not changed unless it clearly was intended to mean locality.
- The phrase "the governing body of any locality may . . ." is generally replaced with "any locality may . . ." except in instances when reference to the governing body needs to be retained in order to clarify the intent of the statute.
- The term "voter" generally replaces the phrases "qualified voter" and "registered voter." "Voter" is defined in Chapter 1 to include qualified and registered voters.
- Standard language is utilized for certain publication requirements. As a
 result, in some instances localities may publish a descriptive summary of a
 proposed action (such as an ordinance or a consolidation agreement) rather
 than publishing the proposed action in full. In such instances, localities must
 give the location where the full text of the proposed action may be examined.
 This change reflects the modern practice with regard to publication
 requirements.

- Population brackets are used extensively throughout Title 15.1 in order to designate certain unnamed localities. The population brackets are retained in proposed Title 15.2; however, if the population figure was intended to refer to a census other than the 1990 census, the phrase "according to the 19__ (insert applicable year) census or any subsequent census," has been added. The result of this change will be that the statute will continue to apply to the locality originally intended, and other localities may continue to grow into the population bracket as is permitted by current law.
- Each section in the recodification is followed by a drafting note that describes the change made, if any. If a drafting note states "no change," the section contains no changes other than renumbering and updated cross-references. If a drafting note states "no substantive change in the law," the section contains a change in the text of the section, even if only a change in punctuation; however, such changes are not deemed to change the current state of the law. If a section contains a substantive change in the law, the drafting note will describe the change.

SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES AND OTHER SELECTED ISSUES FOUND IN TITLE 15.2

(If a chapter is not listed, it contains no substantive changes)

Chapter 1 -- General Provisions

There are no substantive changes in this chapter; however, several sections regarding the effect of the recodification of old Title 15 are shown as repealed. Similar provisions relating to the effect of the Title 15.1 recodification will not be codified but will be contained in enactment clauses in the recodification bill, as is the current practice.

<u>Chapter 2 -- Local Government Charters</u>

Section 15.2-204 makes a substantive change by automatically conferring the uniform charter powers (see proposed Chapter 11, Article 1) on cities and towns without a specific authorization in the city or town charter. The task force and the Code Commission felt that the current requirement for specific authorization may create a trap for unwary localities, especially small towns. Also, the General Assembly has historically granted these powers to cities and towns without controversy. Chartered counties continue to have only those powers specifically conferred upon them.

Chapter 3 -- Optional Forms of County Government; General Provisions

This chapter makes substantive changes by creating a uniform procedure for counties seeking to adopt one of the five optional forms of government. Currently, the procedures differ slightly from form to form. This new uniform procedure will have no impact on the counties which are already operating under an optional form.

Chapter 5 -- County Executive Form of Government

Section 15.2-503, relating to holding a referendum on electing the county chairman at large, makes a substantive change by broadening the application of the section from Prince William County to any county with the county executive form. This change is made since Prince William County already elects its county chairman at large. Also, in the same section, the publication requirement is changed from four to three weeks in order to be consistent with certain other notice requirements within Subtitle I.

In § 15.2-525, the requirement that the chief assessing officer be approved by the State Tax Commissioner is deleted since it appears outdated and is not applicable to counties generally.

Chapter 6 -- County Manager Form of Government

- In § 15.2-603, the publication requirement is changed from four to three weeks in order to be consistent with certain other notice requirements within Subtitle I.
- In § 15.2-613, the maximum period of temporary service appointments is increased from sixty days to twelve months to more accurately reflect the current local practice.
- In § 15.2-616, the governing body is given authority to establish additional county departments as needed. Under current law, the governing body is limited to certain named departments, some of which are outdated or unused. This change is consistent with the practice of most other localities.
- In § 15.2-624, the requirement that the chief assessing officer be approved by the State Tax Commissioner is deleted since it appears outdated and is not applicable to counties generally.

Chapter 8 -- Urban County Executive Form of Government

In § 15.2-833, the requirement that the chief assessing officer be approved by the State Tax Commissioner is deleted since it appears outdated and is not applicable to counties generally.

Old Article 8 (§ 15.1-791 et seq.) of this chapter, relating to creation of transportation service districts, is relocated as proposed Chapter 48 since it is not applicable solely to counties with the urban county executive form of government.

Chapter 11 -- Powers of Cities and Towns

Article 1 is made up of what is referred to as the "uniform charter powers." Many of the sections have been relocated to other chapters. The powers of the remaining sections are automatically conferred on cities and towns in § 15.2-1100 (also, see § 15.2-204). This is a substantive change as current law requires that the powers be specifically conferred upon the locality. Chartered counties continue to have only those powers specifically conferred upon them as stated in § 15.2-204.

<u>Chapter 13 -- Joint Actions by Localities</u>

This chapter brings together various sections related to joint actions by localities, including the Regional Competitiveness Act, enacted in 1996. A substantive change is made in § 15.2-1300 (§ 15.1-21), regarding the joint exercise of powers by localities, by changing "shall" to "may" in the first sentence of subsection D, thereby allowing localities greater flexibility in determining what provisions should be contained in a joint agreement.

Chapter 14 -- Governing Bodies of Localities

This chapter brings together sections related to the authority, powers and duties of local governing bodies and attempts to create a basic statutory structure applicable to all localities. New sections are proposed to fill existing gaps in the law. This approach is consistent with the 1971 Constitution, which combined two articles (one for counties, the other for municipalities) into one article for all localities.

Sections 15.1-827 and 15.1-827.1, relating to salaries of town mayors and council members, are relocated to Title 14.1 where similar statutes for cities and counties are found.

Section 15.2-1414 makes a substantive change by expanding certain population enumeration authority to counties and towns and by deleting an outdated fee provision. However, these changes are likely to have little impact.

Section 15.2-1416, relating to regular meetings of governing bodies, changes the minimum meeting frequency of county boards from once a month to six times per year. Also, municipalities are added to this section in order to create a degree of uniformity among localities. However, as a practical matter, this topic is often addressed in city and town charters.

In Article 4, § 15.1-826 is repealed, thereby eliminating the requirement that towns levy taxes only after a 2/3 vote of council. This will provide a uniform rule applicable to all localities. Towns can continue to require a greater vote by charter.

In § 15.2-1430, penalties of bonds are increased in accordance with the authorized increase of penalties for Class 1 misdemeanors passed several years ago. Also, the provisions are expanded to include counties.

<u>Chapter 15 -- Local Government Personnel; Qualification for Office; Bonds; Dual Office Holding and Certain Local Government Officers</u>

This chapter provides a framework applicable to local government personnel. Provisions regarding bonds are extensively rewritten to reflect the fact that certain officers are now covered by state rather than local blanket bond provisions.

<u>Chapter 16 -- Local Constitutional Officers, Courthouses and Supplies</u>

This chapter combines sections related to constitutional officers. A separate article is created for each constitutional officer which, at a minimum, sets forth the basic duties of the office.

<u>Chapter 17 -- Police and Public Order</u>

The applicability of Article 4, regarding special police officers, was expanded from counties to counties and cities by the 1996 General Assembly. This draft expands these provisions further to include towns.

Chapter 18 -- Buildings, Monuments and Lands Generally

Similar sections are gathered with an effort to delete repetitive material and provide uniformity among counties, cities and towns, as appropriate. As a result, certain sections that are currently applicable only to counties or municipalities have been expanded to include all localities. For example, see §§ 15.2-1800, 15.2-1802, 15.2-1803, 15.2-1806 and 15.2-1808.

Chapter 19 -- Condemnation

Old Article 1, relating to condemnation, is extensively rewritten for consistency and clarity. Sections related to condemnation from other chapters are shown here and either amended or repealed. There is no intent to expand the instances in which property may be condemned, but only to make the Code more uniform and consistent in this area. Old Articles 2 and 3 are now found in proposed Chapter 24.

Chapter 20 -- Streets and Alleys

Related sections are relocated to this chapter in an effort to provide some uniformity among counties, cities and towns, as appropriate. However, because of the limitations set forth in § 15.2-2000 A, many of this chapter's provisions are not generally applicable to counties. The term "public right-of-way" is defined in § 15.2-2000 C and is used in place of "public way" and other descriptions.

Chapter 21 -- Franchises; Sale and Lease of Certain Municipal Public Property; Public Utilities

Section 15.2-2120, regarding enforcement of liens, is expanded to include all localities in order to create a consistent policy. Section 15.2-2128, regarding denial of certain sewage system applications, is expanded to include all towns which have adopted a master plan for sewerage rather than only those with specific authority in their charters. Many other changes are made throughout the chapter in an attempt to delete outdated provisions and provide uniformity among localities when appropriate.

Chapter 22 -- Planning, Subdivision of Land and Zoning

Portions of this chapter, which contains few significant changes, are reorganized to improve usability. For example, sections related to conditional zoning are grouped together beginning at § 15.2-2296.

Section 15.2-2223, regarding adoption of a comprehensive plan, contains relocated provisions requiring the inclusion of recycling centers in the plan and adds them to the list of items which "may" be included in the plan. This appears to be a more appropriate location. Also, § 15.2-2289, regarding disclosure of real parties in interest, is expanded from twelve named localities to all localities. This was thought to be a better approach than continuing to add new localities to the list each year.

Chapter 24 -- Service Districts; Taxes and Assessments for Local Improvements

Notice requirements in §§ 15.2-2400 and 15.2-2401 are changed from three weeks to two for greater conformity with similar provisions.

Chapter 25 -- Budgets, Audits and Reports

This chapter makes a substantive change in § 15.2-2500 by requiring towns with a population of under 3,500 to follow the same fiscal year as all other localities since there does not appear to be any reason for allowing small towns to follow a different fiscal year.

Chapter 30 -- Special Courts

There are no substantive changes in this chapter. An attempt is made throughout Subtitle III to clarify the role of the special court by making a clear distinction between the special court and the circuit court. There is no attempt to either expand or reduce the role of the special court.

Chapter 35 -- Consolidation of Localities

The present five articles are reduced to two. The first three present articles, each dealing with consolidation of like units of government into a like unit of local government, are combined into one article having standard terminology and procedure. Certain substantive changes are necessarily made throughout proposed Article 1 in order to achieve this result. The primary distinction between the three articles, the requirement of a county referendum in present Article 1, is retained. The last time any of these three articles appears to have been used was in 1958 when the Cities of Warwick and Newport News consolidated as the City of Newport News.

Proposed Article 2, concerning consolidation of unlike units of local government, is the article most used. Its provisions are adopted with a minimum of change.

Present Article 5 is recommended for deletion since it has limited applicability and has not been used in over 25 years.

Chapter 40 -- Judicial Determination of City Status

There are substantive changes made to this chapter, which was adopted in 1971. The investigative and decision-making responsibilities are shifted from the city attorney and circuit court to the Commission on Local Government and special court. This will make the procedures consistent with those of other chapters within this subtitle. Because of the definitions used in Article VII, § 1 of the Constitution, this chapter applies only to cities created after 1971.

Chapter 51 -- Virginia Water and Waste Authorities Act

The order of the sections has been changed and the chapter has been divided into articles. Article 4, which contains financing provisions, contains substantive changes conforming the article to the Public Finance Act (Chapter 26). Existing law is ambiguous as to the kinds of governmental entities that can create authorities under this chapter. In order to remove this ambiguity, references to "political subdivision" are changed to "locality" where appropriate so that only localities will be able to create water and waste authorities.

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I. TITLE 15.2

TITLE 15.2 -- COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS

SUBTITLE I. GENERAL PROVISIONS; CHARTERS; OTHER FORMS AND ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES.

Chapter

- 1. General Provisions
- 2. Local Government Charters
- 3. Optional Forms of County Government; General Provisions
- 4. County Board Form of Government
- 5. County Executive Form of Government
- 6. County Manager Form of Government
- 7. County Manager Plan of Government
- 8. Urban County Executive Form of Government

SUBTITLE II. POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

- General Powers of Local Governments
- 10. Reserved
- 11. Powers of Cities and Towns
- 12. General Powers and Procedures of Counties
- 13. Joint Actions by Localities
- 14. Governing Bodies of Localities
- 15. Local Government Personnel; Qualification for Office; Bonds; Dual Office Holding and Certain Local Government Officers
- 16. Local Constitutional Officers, Courthouses and Supplies
- 17. Police and Public Order
- 18. Buildings, Monuments and Lands Generally
- 19. Condemnation; Taxes and Assessments
- 20. Streets and Alleys
- 21. Franchises; Sale and Lease of Certain Municipal Public Property; Public Utilities
- 22. Planning; Subdivision of Land and Zoning
- 23. Reserved
- 24. Service Districts; Taxes and Assessments for Local Improvements
- 25. Budgets, Audits and Reports
- 26. Public Finance Act
- 27. Local Government Group Self-Insurance Pools
- 28. Virginia Indoor Clean Air Act

SUBTITLE III. BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS AND CHANGES OF STATUS OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS.

- 29. Commission on Local Government
- 30. Special Courts
- 31. Settling Boundaries Between Localities
- 32. Boundary Changes of Towns and Cities
- 33. Immunity of Counties or Parts of Counties from City-Initiated Annexation and City Incorporation
- 34. Voluntary Settlement of Annexation, Transition or Immunity Issues
- 35. Consolidation of Localities
- 36. Incorporation of Towns by Judicial Proceeding
- 37. Annulment of Town Charters
- 38. Transition of Towns to Cities
- 39. Transition of Counties to Cities
- 40. Judicial Determination of City Status
- 41. Transition of City to Town Status

SUBTITLE IV. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES.

- 42. Regional Cooperation Act; Creation of Planning District Commissions
- 43. Agricultural and Forestal Districts Act
- 44. Local Agricultural and Forestal Districts Act
- 45. Transportation District Act of 1964
- 46. Multicounty Transportation Improvement Districts
- 47. Transportation Improvement District in Individual Localities
- 48. Virginia Transportation Service District Act
- 49. Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act
- 50. Private Activity Bonds
- 51. Virginia Water and Waste Authorities Act
- 52. Hospital or Health Center Commissions
- 53. Hospital Authorities
- 54. Electric Authorities Act
- 55. Tourism Development Authority
- 56. Public Recreational Facilities Authorities Act
- 57. Park Authorities Act
- 58. Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority
- 59. Hampton Roads Sports Facility Authority
- 60. Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority
- 61. Southside Virginia Development Authority
- 62. Allegheny-Highlands Economic Development Authority
- 63. Authority for Development of Former Federal Areas

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 1.
3	GENERAL PROVISIONS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 1 sets forth provisions which have
6	general application throughout the title. The specific powers which were located in old
7	Chapter 1 are relocated, primarily to proposed Chapter 9 (General Powers of Local
8	Governments).
9	
10	Article 1.
11	Transition Provisions.
12	
13	§ 15.1-1 15.2-100. Charter and other powers not affected by title.
14	Except when otherwise expressly provided by the words, "Notwithstanding any contrary
15	provision of law, general or special," or words of similar import, the provisions of this title shall
16	in nowise not repeal, amend, impair or affect any other power, right or privilege conferred on
17	counties, cities and towns by charter or any other provisions of general law.
18	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section was amended to reflect
19	the fact that counties may also have charters as authorized in Article VII, § 2 of the
20	Constitution of Virginia. The last phrase is deleted, but a similar provision appears in
21	proposed § 15.2-307 and applies to counties which have adopted optional forms of
22	government.
23	
24	§ 15.1-2. Certain laws and ordinances not affected by repeal of Title 15; validation of
25	laws and ordinances adopted under § 15-10.
26	(a) The repeal of Title 15 effective as of July 1, 1964, shall not affect the powers of any
27	county, city or town with respect to any ordinance, resolution or by law adopted and not repealed
28	or rescinded prior to such date.
29	(b) The repeal of § 15-10 by this title shall not affect the exercise, by ordinance or
30	otherwise, of any power conferred by that section upon any county which on June 30, 1964, was
31	vested with such power and on or before such date exercised the same; and every power so

conferred, vested and exercised is hereby continued in such cases.

(c) For the purposes of this section, all laws and ordinances heretofore adopted by any county authorized to adopt the same under former § 15-10 are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed, notwithstanding noncompliance with any technical requirement of such section.

(d) The repeal of Title 15 effective as of July 1, 1964, shall not be construed to repeal chapter 190 of the Acts of Assembly, 1946, approved March 15, 1946, as amended by chapter 704 of the Acts of 1968, approved April 5, 1968, relating to urban development in cities having a population of over 200,000 but not in excess of 225,000 at the time of the 1960 census, designated the "Urban Redevelopment Corporation Act," which was continued in effect by § 15-914 of the Code of 1950; and said chapter is hereby continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to their limited interest. The substance of this section is included in the seventh enactment clause of the recodification bill. The Code Commission has recommended that Title 15.2 contain detailed annotations which will alert readers where these and similar provisions may be found. Subsection (d) is not carried forward; repeal of this section shall not repeal the chapters listed in this subsection which pertain to the City of Richmond.

§ 15.1-3. Effect of repeal of Title 15 and enactment of this title on prior acts, offenses, etc.

The repeal of Title 15 effective as of July 1, 1964, shall not affect any act or offense done or committed, or any penalty incurred, or any right established, accrued or accruing on or before such date, or any proceeding, prosecution, suit or action pending on that day. Except as herein otherwise provided, neither the repeal of Title 15 nor the enactment of this title shall apply to offenses committed prior to July 1, 1964, and prosecution for such offenses shall be governed by the prior law, which is continued in effect for that purpose. For the purpose of this section, an offense was committed prior to July 1, 1964, if any of essential elements of the offense occurred prior thereto.

Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to their limited interest. The substance of this section is included in the eighth enactment clause of the recodification bill.

§ 15.1-4. Certain notices, recognizances and processes validated.

Any notice given, recognizance taken, or process or writ issued before July 1, 1964, shall be valid although given, taken or to be returned to a day after such date, in like manner as if this title had been effective before the same was given, taken or issued.

Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to their limited interest. The substance of this section is included in the ninth enactment clause of the recodification bill.

§ 15.1-5. References to former sections, articles and chapters of Title 15.

Whenever in this title any of the conditions, requirements, provisions or contents of any section, article or chapter of Title 15, as such title existed prior to July 1, 1964, are transferred in the same or in modified form to a new section, article or chapter, and whenever any such former section, article or chapter is given a new number in this title, all references to any such former section, article or chapter of Title 15 appearing elsewhere in this Code than in this title shall be construed to apply to the new or renumbered section, article or chapter containing such conditions, requirements, provisions or contents or portions thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to their limited interest. The substance of this section is included in the second enactment clause of the recodification bill.

§ 15.1-5.1. Effect of this title on acts passed between January 10, 1962 and July 1, 1964.

The enactment of this title shall not affect any act passed by the General Assembly which shall have become a law after the tenth day of January, 1962, and before the first day of July, 1, 1964; but every such act shall have full effect, and so far as the same varies from or conflicts with any provision contained in this title it shall have effect as a subsequent act, and as repealing any part of this title inconsistent therewith.

Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to their limited interest. The substance of this section is covered by the sixth enactment clause of the recodification bill.

§15.1-5.2. Effect of such acts on this title; codification of such acts.

1	Whenever any act referred to in § 15.1-5.1 purports to repeal or amend and reenact any
2	provision of, or to add any provisions to, Title 15, such act shall be deemed also to have repealed
3	or amended and reenacted the corresponding provision of, or added such provision to, Title 15.1.
4	The Virginia Code Commission is hereby authorized and directed to assign appropriate Title
5	15.1 numbers to all chapters, articles, sections and provisions of any such addition or
6	amendment, and give effect to any such repeal, all of which on and after July 1, 1964, shall be in
7	lieu of any Title 15 numbers which shall appear therein.
8	Drafting note: Repealed; the current practice is not to codify such provisions due to
9	their limited interest. The substance of this section is covered by the sixth enactment clause
10	of the recodification bill.
11	
12	§15.1-5.3. Codification and prior publication of this title.
13	For the purpose of promoting the orderly administration of the laws of this
14	Commonwealth relating to counties, cities and towns during the period between the date on
15	which this title becomes law and the date on which it takes effect, the Virginia Code
16	Commission is hereby authorized and directed to defer the incorporation of the provisions of this
17	title into the Code of Virginia until the year 1964. In lieu thereof the Virginia Code Commission
18	is directed to publish the provisions of this title, as amended in consonance with the provisions of
19	§§ 15.1-5.1 and 15.1-5.2, together with such other materials as the Commission may deem
20	proper, as a separate publication from the 1962 Supplement to the Code of Virginia.
21	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is no longer needed.
22	
23	§15.1-5.4. Drafting of certain bills proposed for introduction in 1964 session of General
24	Assembly.
25	All bills proposed for introduction in the regular session of the General Assembly 1964,
26	proposing to amend, repeal, or add to, any provision of Title 15 by reference to a section in Title
27	15 shall be so drawn as to refer to Title 15.1 and the appropriate section therein.

30 Article 2.

28

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General Provisions; Certain Powers.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is no longer needed.

1	
2	§ 15.1-6 <u>15.2-101</u> . Definitions.
3	As used in this title unless such construction would be inconsistent with the context or
4	manifest intent or repugnant to the context of the statute:
5	(1) The term "board Board of supervisors" shall mean means the board of supervisors or
6	other governing body, as the case may be, of a county.
7	"City" means any independent incorporated community which became a city as provided
8	by law before noon on the first day of July, nineteen hundred seventy-one, or which has within
9	defined boundaries a population of 5,000 or more and which has become a city as provided by
10	<u>law.</u>
11	"Constitutional officer" means an officer provided for pursuant to Article VII, § 4 of the
12	Constitution.
13	(3) The term "council Council" shall mean means the council or other governing body, as
14	the case may be, of a city or town.
15	(4) The term "councilman Councilman" or "member of the council" shall include
16	members means a member of any other the governing body of a city or town.
17	"County" means any existing county or such unit hereafter created.
18	"Governing body" means the board of supervisors of a county, council of a city, or
19	council of a town, as the context may require.
20	"Locality" or "local government" shall be construed to mean a county, city, or town as the
21	context may require.
22	"Municipality," "incorporated communities," "municipal corporation," and words or
23	terms of similar import shall be construed to relate only to cities and towns.
24	(2) The term "supervisor Supervisor" shall mean means a member of the board of
25	supervisors or other governing body, as the case may be, of a county.
26	"Town" means any existing town or an incorporated community within one or more
27	counties which became a town before noon, July one, nineteen hundred seventy-one, as provided
28	by law or which has within defined boundaries a population of 1,000 or more and which has
29	become a town as provided by law.
30	"Voter" means a qualified voter as defined in § 24.2-101.
31	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; definitions for commonly used

words or terms are added. The definitions for city and town are identical to those found in Article VII, § 1 of the Constitution of Virginia. All terms are alphabetized.

§ 15.1 33. No county having a population of more than seventeen thousand but less than seventeen thousand two hundred or any county having a population of more than thirty one thousand four hundred or city having a population of more than twelve thousand but less than thirteen thousand shall prior to June 30, 1968, drill or cause to be drilled for its use, directly or indirectly, any deep water well in such county or city without first obtaining the consent of the governing body of the county or city in which such well is to be drilled. For the purposes of this section, a deep water well shall be one of three hundred fifty feet or more in depth. The provisions of this section shall not apply to wells in existence or wells contracted for or which are in the process of being constructed prior to March one, nineteen hundred sixty-six.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which is not set out in the Code, by its provisions is no longer operative. It pertained to Isle of Wight and Nansemond Counties and the City of Suffolk.

§ 15.1-34 15.2-102. Name "Mount Vernon" reserved.

The name "Mount Vernon" is reserved for the home and tomb of the late General George Washington in Fairfax County. The General Assembly shall not grant to any county, city or town of the Commonwealth locality the right to use the name "Mount Vernon."

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-35. Salary increases in certain cities.

Chapter 18 of the Acts of 1918, approved February 5, 1918, codified as § 3035b of Michie Code 1942, permitting salary increases, in the police and fire departments of cities of over 65,000 and less than 100,000, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which applied to the City of Norfolk, is obsolete. The underlying Act of Assembly is also repealed by the eleventh enactment clause of the recodification bill.

§15.1-36. Authority to provide additional compensation for jurors.

The governing body of any county or city may, by ordinance duly adopted, provide for payment to every person summoned as a juror for the circuit, corporation or other court of record of such county or city out of funds of such locality, which payment shall be in addition to the amounts provided in §§ 8 204 and 19.1-218; provided that no such ordinance shall authorize payment of an amount which, when added to such amount as may be otherwise provided by law for jurors, exceeds ten dollars for each day's attendance upon the court. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the taxing as costs under § 14.1-100 of the supplemental payment provided for herein.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section has been replaced by § 14.1-195.1 which provides for payment of a larger sum than authorized by this section.

§ 15.1-37.3:13 15.2-103. Liens against real estate.

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Notwithstanding any provision contained in this title to the contrary, wherever this title provides for or authorizes a lien upon real estate for a local assessment, fee, rent or charge, (other than real estate taxes), not paid when due, such lien shall not bind or affect a subsequent bona fide purchaser of the real estate for valuable consideration without actual notice of the lien unless, at the time of the transfer of record of the real estate to the purchaser, a statement containing the name of the record owner of the real estate and the amount of such unpaid assessments, fees, rents or charges is entered in the judgment lien book in the clerk's office where deeds are recorded or is contained in records maintained by the local treasurer for real estate tax liens pursuant to 58.1-3930 with respect to the real estate against which the lien is asserted. Any such lien binding on the owner of the real estate at the time of sale or other disposition shall be paid from the sale or other proceeds as real estate taxes assessed thereon are required to be paid. The clerk shall cause such statement to be entered and properly indexed against the record owner of the real estate, for which the clerk shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars per entry, (or such other fee as may be specifically provided for such purpose in this title), to be paid by the county, municipality locality or other political subdivision asserting the lien and to be added to the amount of the lien. If the amount of such lien and all accrued interest due thereon are paid in full, the county, municipality locality or other political subdivision asserting the lien shall deliver a certificate evidencing such payment to the person paying the

same, and, upon presentation of such certificate, the clerk having record of the lien shall mark the entry of such lien satisfied, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar, (or such other fee as may be specifically provided for such purpose in this title).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the Code Commission suggests that the annotation for this section contain a cross-reference to Title 55 where other provisions related to real estate liens are located.

§ 15.1-37.3:6 15.2-104. Penalty and interest for failure to pay accounts when due.

Any person failing to pay, pursuant to an ordinance, any county, city and town account due a locality on or before its due date, other than taxes which are provided for in Title 58.1, shall incur a penalty thereon of ten percent or ten dollars, whichever is greater, which shall be added to the amount of the account due from such person. No penalty shall be imposed for failure to pay any account if such failure was not in any way the fault of the debtor.

Interest at the rate of ten percent annually from the first day following the day such account is due may be collected upon the principal and penalty of all such accounts.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.4 15.2-105. Ordinances providing fee for passing bad checks to local governing bodies localities.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide by ordinance provide for a fee, not exceeding the amount of twenty dollars, for the uttering, publishing or passing of any check or draft for payment of taxes or any other sums due, which is subsequently returned for insufficient funds or because there is no account or the account has been closed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.14 15.2-106. Advertisement and enactment of certain fees and levies.

All levies and fees imposed or increased by a county, city or town <u>locality</u> pursuant to the provisions of Chapters 9 <u>21</u> (§ <u>15.1-292</u> <u>15.2-2100</u> et seq.) and <u>11</u> or <u>22</u> (§ <u>15.1-427</u> <u>15.2-2200</u> et seq.) of this title shall be advertised. The advertising requirements of § <u>15.1-504</u> <u>15.2-1427</u> B shall apply with the necessary changes. Such levies, fees and increases shall be enacted by ordinance following the public hearing.

- 1 The advertisement shall include the following:
- $\frac{1}{2}$ The time, date, and place of the public hearing.
- 3 (b) $\underline{2}$. The actual dollar amount or percentage change, if any, of the proposed levy, fee or 4 increase.
 - (c) 3. A specific reference to the Code of Virginia section or other legal authority granting the legal authority for enactment of such proposed levy, fee, or increase.
 - $\frac{\text{(d)} 4.}{\text{A}}$ A designation of the place or places where the complete ordinance, and information concerning the documentation and justification for the proposed fee, levy or increase are available for examination by the public no later than the time of the first publication.

No ordinance which imposes or increases levies and fees pursuant to Chapters 9 21 and 11 22 of this title shall be adopted unless fourteen days have elapsed following the last required publication of intention to propose the same ordinance for passage.

Any emergency ordinance which imposes or increases a levy or fee shall be enforced for no more than sixty days unless reenacted in conformity with the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.5. Referenda on question of application of Sunday Closing Law.

The provisions of § 18.2-341 shall have no force or effect within any county or city in the Commonwealth which has by ordinance expressed the sense of its citizens that such laws are not necessary. No such ordinance shall become effective in any county or city until a referendum is held on the question in such county or city and approved by a majority of those voting in such election.

- (a) A petition signed by ten percent of the registered voters of such county or city, or a petition of the governing body of any county having a population of not more than 50,500 and not less than 50,000 shall be filed with the circuit court of any such county or city asking that a referendum be held on the question: "Shall the various work, sales and business activities presently prohibited on Sunday by § 18.2 341 of the Code of Virginia (commonly known as the Sunday Closing Law) be allowed in (name of such county or city)?"
- (b) Following the filing of such petition, the court shall, by order of record, require the regular election officials of such county or city to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters on the question. Such election shall be on a day designated by order of such

court in accordance with § 24.1–165, provided that such election shall be on the day of the next general election held at least sixty days after the date of the entry of such order.

- (c) The clerk of such circuit court of such county or city shall publish notice of such election in a newspaper of general circulation in such county or city once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to such election.
- (d) The regular election officers of such county or city shall open the polls at the various voting places in such county or city on the date specified in such order and conduct such election in the manner provided by law. The election shall be by ballot which shall be prepared by the electoral board of the county or city and on which shall be printed the following:

"Shall the various work, sales and business activities presently prohibited on Sunday by § 18.2-341 (commonly known as the Sunday Closing Law) be allowed in (name of such county or eity)?

13 [] Yes

14 [] No"

In the blank shall be inserted the name of the county or city in which such election is held. Any voter desiring to vote "Yes" shall mark a check ($\sqrt{}$) mark or a cross (x or +) mark or a line (-) in the square provided for such purpose immediately preceding the word "Yes," leaving the square immediately preceding the word "No" unmarked. Any voter desiring to vote "No" shall mark a check (-Ö) mark or a cross (x or +) mark or a line (-) in the square provided for such purpose immediately preceding "No," leaving the square immediately preceding the word "Yes" unmarked.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the electoral board to the court ordering such election. Thereupon, such court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of such election and a duly certified copy of such order shall be transmitted to the governing body of such county or city.

- (e) No such election shall be held more often than once every four years; and such election shall be held in the even numbered calendar year.
- (f) In addition to the foregoing provisions and otherwise in accordance with § 24.1–165, in any county with a 1980 census population of no less than 17,905 and no more than 18,000 and in any city wholly contained therein, such election may be ordered to be held on any day, whether or not a general election day and in either an odd-numbered or even-numbered year, not

- 1 less than four years from the date of the last election on the question.
- 2 Drafting note: Repealed; this section is unenforceable due to judicial decisions.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 17 <u>2</u> .
3	GOVERNMENTAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHARTERS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are several minor changes made to this chapter,
6	which sets forth the procedure for granting a new charter or amending an existing charter.
7	Also, § 15.2-204 makes a SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE by automatically conferring the
8	uniform charter powers upon cities and towns.
9	
10	§ 15.1-833 15.2-200. Required procedure for obtaining new charter or amendment.
11	No charter shall be granted to a county or to a municipal corporation locality by the
12	General Assembly and no charter of a county or municipal corporation locality shall be amended
13	by the General Assembly except as provided in this chapter or in Chapter 26 34 (§ 15.1-1071
14	15.2-3400 et seq.) of this title.
15	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
16	
17	§ 15.1-834 15.2-201. Charter elections; subsequent procedure; procedure when bill not
18	introduced or fails to pass in General Assembly.
19	The county or municipal corporation shall A locality may provide for holding an election
20	to be conducted as provided in § 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq. of Title 24.2 to determine if the
21	qualified voters of the county or municipal corporation locality desire that it request the General
22	Assembly to grant to the county or municipal corporation locality a new charter or to amend its
23	existing charter. At least ten days prior to the holding of such election, the text of or an
24	informative summary of the new charter or amendment desired shall be published in a newspaper
25	of general circulation in the county or municipal corporation locality.
26	If a majority of the qualified voters voting in such election vote in favor of such request,
27	the county or municipal corporation locality shall transmit two certified copies of the results of
28	such election together with the publisher's affidavit and the new charter or the amendments to the
29	existing charter, to one or more members of the General Assembly representing such county or
30	municipality locality for introduction as a bill in the succeeding session of the General
31	Assembly.

If a bill incorporating such charter or amendments, as the case may be, is not introduced at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, the approval of the voters for such charter or amendments shall thereafter be null and void. If, at such session, members of the General Assembly fail to enact or pass by indefinitely and do not carry over such a bill incorporating such charter or amendments, such the charter or amendments shall again be presented to the voters for their approval or submitted to a public hearing pursuant to § 15.1-835 15.2-202 before reintroduction in the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Shall" is changed to "may" in the first sentence since this section outlines only one of the two procedures localities may follow when seeking charter changes.

§ 15.1-835 15.2-202. Public hearing in lieu of election; procedure when bill not introduced or fails to pass in General Assembly.

In lieu of the election provided for in § 15.1-834 15.2-201, a county or municipal corporation desiring locality requesting the General Assembly to grant to it a new charter or to amend its existing charter may hold a public hearing with respect thereto, at which citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard to determine if the citizens of the county or municipal corporation locality desire that the county or municipal corporation locality request the General Assembly to grant to it a new charter, or to amend its existing charter. At least ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing and the text or an informative summary of the new charter or amendment desired shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county or municipal corporation locality. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time, and upon the completion thereof, the county or municipal corporation locality may request, in the manner provided in § 15.1-834 15.2-201, the General Assembly to grant the new charter or amend the existing charter and the provisions of said-section § 15.2-201 shall be applicable thereto.

If a bill incorporating such charter or amendments, as the case may be, is not introduced at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, the authority of the county or municipal corporation locality to request such charter or amendments by reason of such public hearing shall thereafter be null and void. If at such session members of the General Assembly fail to enact and do not carry over or pass by indefinitely a bill incorporating such charter or amendments, such

<u>the</u> charter or amendments may again be submitted to a public hearing in lieu of an election as provided hereinabove before reintroduction in the General Assembly.

The locality requesting a new or amended charter shall provide with such request a publisher's affidavit showing that the public hearing was advertised and a certified copy of the governing body's minutes showing the action taken at the advertised public hearing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; added paragraph sets forth current procedure.

§ 15.1-836 15.2-203. Legislation granting or amending charter evidence of compliance with requirements.

The passage of any legislation granting or amending any charter of a county or municipal corporation locality shall ipso facto be conclusive evidence that of compliance with the requirements of this chapter have been complied with.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-204. Uniform charter powers.

Cities and towns shall have all powers set forth in Article 1 (§ 15.2-1100 et seq.) of Chapter 11, known as the uniform charter powers. Such powers do not need to be set out or incorporated by reference in a city or town charter.

Counties shall have all powers set forth in Article 1 (§ 15.2-1100 et seq.) of Chapter 11 only when such powers are specifically conferred upon the county.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the uniform charter powers are automatically conferred on cities and towns without a specific authorization in the city or town charter. The task force and the Code Commission felt that the current requirement for specific authorization may create a trap for unwary localities, especially small towns. Also, the General Assembly has historically granted these powers to cities and towns without controversy. Chartered counties continue to have only those powers specifically conferred upon them.

§ 15.1-836.1 15.2-205. Use of provisions of chapter not authorized for certain purposes.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the statutes found within this chapter shall not be used as authorization for the ordering of, or the holding of, any election or referendum the results of which would cause or result in the abolition of any office set forth in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia unless and until the abolition of any such office or offices has first been provided for by a general law or special act on such question alone and approved in a referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-836.1:1 15.2-206. Special elections; request for abolition of certain local constitutional offices.

No bill to enact or amend a charter which has the effect of abolishing any office set forth in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia shall be considered unless a referendum, elsewhere authorized by law, has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.1 24.2-685, and a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon have approved the request for the enactment or amendment of the charter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-836.2 15.2-207. Boundaries of municipal corporations continued; charters not to contain metes and bounds; incorporated by reference.

The boundaries of municipal corporations shall be and remain as now established unless changed as provided in this title. No charter of any municipal corporation shall contain the metes and bounds of such municipal corporation, but the boundaries thereof shall be incorporated therein by reference to the recordation in the clerk's office of the court where deeds are admitted to record of the final decree or order of the court establishing such boundaries or the act of the General Assembly by which they are defined. The part of the charter of a municipal corporation defining its boundaries hereafter amended shall not contain the metes and bounds of the municipal corporation, but the boundaries thereof shall be incorporated therein by reference to the recordation of a final decree or order of court or to a General Assembly act.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-836.3 15.2-208. Boundaries of counties.

- 1 No county charter shall contain the description of the county's boundaries.
- 2 Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 3.
3	OPTIONAL FORMS OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT; GENERAL PROVISIONS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: This chapter makes SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES by
6	creating a uniform procedure for counties seeking to adopt one of the five optional forms
7	of government. Currently, the procedures differ slightly from form to form. This new
8	uniform procedure will have no impact on the counties which are already operating under
9	an optional form.
10	
11	§ 15.2-300. Adoption of optional forms of county government; inconsistent provisions of
12	<u>law.</u>
13	A. Any county may adopt an optional form of county government in accordance with the
14	referendum provisions of § 15.2-301, subject to the limitations specified in Chapters 3 through 8
15	of this title.
16	B. Other provisions of law in conflict with Chapters 3 through 8 of this title shall not
17	apply to a county which has adopted an applicable form of county government pursuant to this
18	chapter, unless such provision expressly provides otherwise.
19	Drafting note: Subsection A of this new section is intended to direct all counties
20	interested in adopting an optional form of government to a single procedure. For current
21	provisions similar to subsection B, see §§ 15.1-663 and 15.1-756.
22	
23	§ 15.2-301. Petition or resolution asking for referendum; notice; conduct of election.
24	A. A county may adopt one of the optional forms of government provided for in
25	Chapters 4 through 8 of this title only after approval by voter referendum. The referendum shall
26	be initiated by (i) a petition filed with the circuit court for the county signed by at least ten
27	percent of the voters of the county, asking that a referendum be held on the question of adopting
28	one of the forms of government or (ii) a resolution passed by the board of supervisors and filed
29	with the circuit court asking for a referendum. The petition or resolution shall specify which of
30	the forms of government provided for in Chapters 4 through 8 is to be placed on the ballot for
31	consideration. Only one form may be placed on the ballot for consideration.

- 1 B. Notice of the election shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation 2 in the county once a week for three consecutive weeks and shall be posted at the door of the 3 county courthouse. C. The election shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of § 24.2-684. 4 5 D. Prior to adopting an optional form of government provided for in Chapter 5 or 6 Chapter 6, a county shall also comply with the referendum requirements of § 24.2-686. 7 Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. By providing a single procedure for 8 adopting an optional form of government, this section will change the current law, which 9 provides different procedures for the five forms. The substantive differences from the 10 current procedures are as follows: 11 1. County Board Form -- the petition must be signed by 15% of the qualified voters 12 (see $\S 15.1-698(a)$). 13 2. County Executive Form -- voters may be given the option of choosing between 14 County Manager Form and the County Executive Form (see § 15.1-584). 15 3. County Manager Form -- voters may be given the option of choosing between 16 County Manager Form and the County Executive Form (see § 15.1-584). 4. County Manager Plan -- the referendum is initiated by a petition signed by 200 or more qualified voters; there is no procedure for the governing body to initiate
- 17 18 19 the referendum (see § 15.1-694).
- 20 5. Urban County Executive Form -- there are no substantive differences (see § 21 15.1-723).
- 23 § 15.2-302. When form of government to become effective.

22

- 24A form of government approved by the voters in accordance with § 15.2-301 shall 25become effective on January 1 following the election of members of the governing body under 26 the provisions of § 15.2-303.
- 27 Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. This section provides a uniform 28 effective date for optional forms of government. This differs from the current law as 29 follows:
- 30 1. County Board Form -- this form becomes effective January 1 following approval 31 by the voters (see § 15.1-698 (c)).

- 2. County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-585).
- 2 3. County Manager Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-585).
- 3 4. County Manager Plan -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-694).
- 5. Urban County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-725).

5

- 6 § 15.2-303. When new supervisors elected.
- If voters approve the adoption of an optional form of government in accordance with §

 15.2-301, the members of the governing body shall be elected at the next succeeding November general election. The members' terms shall commence on January 1 following the election.
- Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. This section provides a uniform procedure for electing a new governing body when an optional form has been adopted. This differs from current law as follows:
- 13 1. County Board Form -- it appears that under this form incumbent board members do not have their terms cut short (see § 15.1-700 c).
 - 2. County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-586).
- 3. County Manager Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-586).
- 4. County Manager Plan -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-694).
- 18 5. Urban County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-726).

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- § 15.2-304. Effect of change on other county officers.
 - All other officers of such county shall continue to hold office until their successors are appointed and have qualified. The term of office of any person who holds an office abolished by the form of government adopted shall terminate as soon as his powers and duties have been transferred to some other officer or employee, or are abolished.
 - Drafting note: This section provides a uniform transition process for county officers other than members of the governing body. This compares to current law as follows:
- 27 1. County Board Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-698 (d)).
- 28 2. County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-587).
- 29 3. County Manager Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-587).
- 4. County Manager Plan -- this form appears to be silent on this topic.
- 31 5. Urban County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-727).

2 § 15.2-305. Changing from one form to another.

A county may change from one optional form to another optional form, or to any other form of county government prescribed by Article VII of the Constitution, only by following the procedures set out in § 15.2-301, subject to any limitations specified in Chapters 3 through 8 of this title.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. This section will provide a uniform method of changing from one optional form to another. This differs from the current law as follows:

- 1. County Board Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-721).
 - 2. County Executive Form -- no substantive difference except that if the change is to the county manager form, the board members will not have their terms cut short (see §§ 15.1-664 and 15.1-665).
 - 3. County Manager Form -- no substantive difference except that if the change is to the county executive form, the board members will not have their terms cut short (see §§ 15.1-664 and 15.1-666).
 - 4. County Manager Plan -- this form appears to be silent on this topic.
 - 5. Urban County Executive Form -- no substantive difference (see § 15.1-757).

§ 15.2-306. Limitation as to frequency of elections.

If any election has been held in a county to determine whether such county shall adopt a form of county government provided for in Chapters 4 through 8 of this title, or if any election has been held in a county which has adopted such form of county government to determine whether such county shall change to another form of county government or to determine whether such county shall change to some other form of county government provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the other provisions of general law of the Commonwealth, no further election of the nature referred to in this section shall be held in the county within three years thereafter.

Drafting note: This section provides a uniform standard for limiting the frequency of elections on adoption of optional forms of government. This compares to the current law as follows:

1	1. County Board Form this form appears to be silent on this topic.
2	2. County Executive Form no substantive difference (see § 15.1-668).
3	3. County Manager Form no substantive difference (see § 15.1-668).
4	4. County Manager Plan this form appears to be silent on this topic.
5	5. Urban County Executive Form no substantive difference (see § 15.1-761).
6	
7	§ 15.2-307. County forms of government adopted under prior acts.
8	Any county which has adopted an optional form of government under the authority of
9	prior acts shall continue to operate as though created under the terms of this chapter.
10	Drafting note: This new section is intended to clarify that counties which have
11	adopted optional forms of government under previously valid procedures will be
12	"grandfathered in" under the new procedures.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 4.
3	COUNTY BOARD FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Old Chapter 14, which contains provisions for two separate
6	forms of county government, is divided into two chapters. Proposed Chapter 4 contains the
7	provisions for the county board form of government, currently used by Carroll, Russell
8	and Scott Counties, and proposed Chapter 7 contains the provisions for the county
9	manager plan of government, and is not shown in this draft.
10	
11	Article 5.
12	County Board Form.
13	
14	§ 15.1-699 15.2-400. Form of government to be known as county board form;
15	applicability of chapter.
16	The form of county organization and government provided for in §§ 15.1 699 to 15.1
17	721, inclusive, this chapter shall be known as the county board form. The provisions of this
18	chapter shall apply only to counties which have adopted the county board form.
19	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the county board form is currently
20	used by Carroll, Russell and Scott Counties.
21	
22	§ 15.1-697 15.2-401. Counties authorized to adopt Adoption of county board form of
23	government .
24	Any county in the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to may adopt the county board
25	form of county organization and government provided for in the following sections of this
26	article, by complying with the requirements and procedure hereinafter specified in accordance
27	with the provisions of Chapter 3 of this title.
28	Drafting note: This section is rewritten and a cross-reference added in order to
29	provide uniformity in the manner in which counties may adopt an optional form of
30	government.

§ 15.1-698. Petition of voters; resolution of board of supervisors; election.

(a) Upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county signed by 15% of the qualified voters of such county which in no event shall be less than 100 qualified voters of the county, asking that a referendum be held on the question of adopting the county board form of county organization and government herein provided for, the court shall by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1-165, require the regular election officials on the day fixed in the order to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on the question submitted as herein provided. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper published in or having a general circulation in the county, once a week for three consecutive weeks, and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county.

In lieu of such a petition, a resolution may be passed by the board of supervisors and filed with the court asking for a referendum, in which case the court shall proceed as in the case of a petition.

(b) The regular election officers of the county at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the county and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is applicable. The election shall be by ballot, and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral board and distributed to the various election precincts as in other elections. The ballots used shall be printed to read as follows:

Do you approve the adoption of the County Board Form by the county?

22 [] Yes

23 [] No

The squares to be printed in such ballots shall not be less than one-quarter nor more than one half inch in size.

Any person voting at such election shall place a check (Ö) or a cross (X or +) mark or a line () in the square before the appropriate word indicating how he desires to vote on the question submitted.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the electoral board to the circuit court and the court shall enter of record the results of the election. If it shall appear by the report of the electoral board that a majority of the

qualified voters of the county voting approve the adoption of the county board form of county organization and government, the circuit court of the county shall enter of record such fact.

- (c) On and after the first day of January next succeeding the election at which the county board form of organization and government is approved for adoption by any county, the form of organization and government of such county shall be in accordance with the county board form provided for herein.
- (d) All county and district officers of such county, unless otherwise sooner removed, shall continue to hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and shall have qualified; but the term of office of any person who holds an office abolished by the county board form of organization and government adopted shall terminate as soon as his powers and duties shall have been transferred to some other officer or employee, or done away with.

Drafting note: Repealed; see Chapter 3 for the uniform procedure for adopting optional forms of government.

- § 15.1-700 15.2-402. Board of county supervisors; election; terms; chairman; vacancies.
- A. The powers and duties of the county as a body politic and corporate shall be vested in a board of county supervisors ("the board").
- B. The board of county supervisors shall consist of one member elected from the county at large by the qualified voters of the county and one member from each magisterial or election district in the county elected by the qualified voters of such magisterial or election district. The members of the board members shall be elected at the same time and for the same term as provided by general law for the election of boards of supervisors of counties. The board shall elect its chairman from its membership.
- C. Members of the board of supervisors of the county in office immediately prior to the day upon which the county board form becomes effective in the county shall be and, unless sooner removed, continue as members of the board of county supervisors until the expiration of their respective terms and until their successors are have qualified.
- D. If the change in the form of county organization and government becomes effective on January 1 next succeeding the regular election of members of the board of supervisors members in the county, such members-elect shall qualify and, as soon as possible after the county board form becomes effective in the county, succeed the then incumbents as members of

the board of county supervisors members and as such continue until the expiration of their respective terms and until their successors are have qualified.

E. At the regular November election next succeeding the approval of the county board form, one member of the board member shall be elected from the county at large by the qualified voters of the county; his term of office shall begin on January 1 next succeeding such election and shall run for a term coincident with that of the other members of the board of county supervisors members. Pending his election and taking office, the office of member from the county at large shall remain vacant.

F. Except as otherwise provided in subsection E of this section, any vacancy in the membership of the board of county supervisors shall be filled pursuant to Article 6 (§ 24.2-225 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 24.2.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-701 15.2-403. Same; powers and duties.
- (a) A. The board of county supervisors shall be the policy-determining body of the county and shall be vested with all the rights and powers conferred on boards of supervisors by general law, not inconsistent with the form of county organization and government herein provided.
- (b) It shall have power to B. The board may require of all departments, divisions, agencies and officers of the county and of the several districts of the county such annual reports and other reports as in its opinion the business of the county requires.
- (c) It shall also have full power to <u>C</u>. The board may inquire into the official conduct of any office or officer, whether elective or appointive, of the county or of any district thereof, and to investigate the accounts, receipts, disbursements and expenses of any county or district officer; for For these purposes it may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, and require the production of books, papers and other evidence; and in case. If any witness fails or refuses to obey any such lawful order of the board of county supervisors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) \underline{D} . The board of county supervisors shall, as soon as the county board form of county organization and government takes effect in the county, provide for the performance of all the governmental functions of the county in such \underline{a} manner as the board shall deem proper, not

inconsistent consistent with the provisions of the form of county organization and government herein provided this chapter.

(e) <u>E.</u> Whenever it is not designated herein what officer or employee of the county shall exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon or required of the county, or any officer thereof, by general law, then any such power shall be exercised or duty performed by that officer or employee of the county so designated by ordinance or resolution of the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-702 15.2-404. Appointment and compensation of officers and employees of county.
- (a) A. The board of county supervisors shall, except as otherwise provided in § 15.1-706 15.2-408 and except as the board may authorize any officer or the head of any office to appoint employees under such officer or in such office, appoint all officers and employees, including deputies and assistants, in the administrative service of the county. Any officer or employee of the county appointed pursuant to this section may be suspended or removed from office or employment either by the board of county supervisors or the officer or head of the office by whom he was appointed or employed.
- (b) <u>B.</u> In the event of the absence or disability of any officer except those named in § 15.1-706 15.2-408, the board of county supervisors or other appointing power may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.
- (e) <u>C.</u> The board <u>of county supervisors</u> shall, subject to such limitations as may hereafter be prescribed by general law, and except as herein otherwise provided, fix the compensation of all officers and employees of the county, including deputies and assistants, except as it may authorize any officer or the head of any office to fix the compensation of employees, including deputies and assistants, under such officer or in such office; the. The compensation of the attorney for the Commonwealth, the commissioner of the revenue, the county clerk, the sheriff, and the treasurer of the county, and the deputies, assistants and employees of such officers, shall be determined and paid in the manner which is or may hereafter be provided for the determination and payment of the salary of each such officer, respectively, by other provisions of general law.

(d) <u>D.</u> The chairman of the board of county supervisors shall receive as compensation for his services not in excess of \$3,000 per annum, and each of the other members of the board members shall receive for his services not in excess of \$2,700 per annum; provided, however, that. However, in the County of Carroll County, the chairman and other members of the board members shall be compensated as provided for such county in § 14.1-46.01.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-703 <u>15.2-405</u>. Assignment of activities.

Any activity which is <u>unassigned not assigned</u> by this form of county organization and government shall be assigned by the board <u>of county supervisors</u> to the appropriate officer or employee of the county, and the board may reassign, transfer or combine any such activities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § <u>15.1-704</u> <u>15.2-406</u>. Appointment, compensation and removal of county administrator; title of executive secretary changed to "county administrator".
- (a) A. The board of county supervisors shall appoint an executive secretary a county administrator and fix his compensation. He shall be appointed with due regard to merit only, and need not be a resident of the county at the time of his appointment. No member of the board of county supervisors member shall, during the time for which he is elected, be chosen executive secretary of the board county administrator.
- (b) <u>B.</u> The executive secretary shall county administrator may be removable removed at the pleasure of the board of county supervisors.
- (e) <u>C.</u> In case of the absence or disability of the executive secretary county administrator, the board of county supervisors may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.
- (d) After July 1, 1973, the official known as executive secretary shall be called county administrator.
- (e) Whenever the words "executive secretary" appear hereinafter in this article, they shall be deemed to mean "county administrator."
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The transitional language for the executive secretary/county administrator position is no longer needed.

- § 15.1-705 15.2-407. Powers and duties of executive secretary county administrator.
- (a) A. The board of county supervisors may by resolution designate the executive secretary county administrator as clerk of the board of county supervisors. In such case and upon the qualification of the executive secretary county administrator authorized by this article the county clerk of such county shall be relieved of his duties in connection with the board of county supervisors and all of his duties shall be imposed upon and performed by the executive secretary county administrator. If the board of county supervisors does not designate the executive secretary county administrator as clerk, the county clerk or one of his deputies shall attend the meetings of said the board and record in a book provided for the purpose all of the proceedings of the board, but he shall not be authorized and required to sign the any warrants of the board, if any, such authority being hereby vested in the executive secretary; provided, however county administrator. However, the board of county supervisors may by resolution of record require the county clerk to sign all warrants of the board of county supervisors.
- (b) He B. The county administrator shall, insofar as he shall be required by the board of county supervisors requires, be responsible to the board for the proper administration of all affairs of the county which the board has authority to control. He shall keep the board advised as to the financial condition of the county and shall submit to the board monthly, and at such other times as may be required, reports concerning the administrative affairs of the county.
- (c) <u>C.</u> The executive secretary county administrator shall, if required by the board of county supervisors requires, examine regularly the books and papers of each department, officer and agency of the county and report to the board the condition in which he finds them and such other information as the board may direct.
- (d) He D. The county administrator shall from time to time submit to the board such recommendations concerning the affairs of the county and its departments, officers and agencies as he shall deem deems proper.
- (e) <u>E.</u> Under the direction of the board <u>of county supervisors</u>, the <u>executive secretary county administrator</u>, for informative and fiscal planning purposes only, shall prepare and submit to the board a proposed annual budget for the county. The board <u>of county supervisors</u> may, however, direct that the county budget be prepared by the county clerk.

(f) He F. The county administrator shall audit all claims against the county for services, materials and equipment for such county agencies and departments as the board of county supervisors may direct, except those required to be received and audited by the county school board, and shall present the same <u>audits</u> to the board of county supervisors together with his recommendation and such information as shall be necessary to enable the board to act with reference to <u>on</u> such claims.

(g) In case G. If the board of county supervisors shall, by resolution of record designate, designates the executive secretary county administrator as clerk of the board of county supervisors, such executive secretary the county administrator shall have the following powers, authority and duties: (1) (i) have all the powers, authority and duties vested in the county clerk as clerk of the board of supervisors, under general law; (2) to (ii) pay, with his warrant, all claims against the county chargeable against any fund under the control of the board of county supervisors, other than the general county fund, when such expenditure is authorized and approved by the officer and/or employee authorized to procure the services, supplies, materials or equipment accountable for such claims and after auditing the same claims as to its their authority and correctness; to (iii) pay with his warrant all claims against the county chargeable against the general county fund where the claim arose out of purchase made by the executive secretary county administrator or for contractual services by him authorized and contracted within the power and authority given him by the board of county supervisors by resolution; (3) he shall and (iv) pay with his warrant all claims against the county authorized to be paid by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-706 15.2-408. Attorney for the Commonwealth, county clerk, sheriff, commissioner of the revenue and treasurer of the county.

(a) A. The attorney for the Commonwealth, the county clerk, the sheriff, the commissioner of the revenue and the treasurer of the county, in office immediately prior to the day upon which the county board form becomes effective in the county shall continue, unless sooner removed, as attorney for the Commonwealth, county clerk, sheriff, commissioner of the revenue and treasurer, respectively, of the county until the expiration of their respective terms of

office and until their successors have qualified. Thereafter, such officers shall be elected in such manner and for such terms as provided by general law.

- (b) <u>B.</u> When any vacancy shall occur occurs in any office named in the foregoing paragraph subsection A, the judge of the circuit court of for the county shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy. The election shall be held in the next succeeding November election or, if the vacancy occurs within one hundred twenty 120 days prior to such election, the second ensuing general election. The person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term of the officer whom such person is elected to succeed. The judge of the circuit court of for the county may make a temporary appointment to fill such vacancy until the people fill the same by election as herein provided.
- (e) \underline{C} . Each officer named in subsection (a) \underline{A} of this section, may appoint such deputies, assistants and employees as he may require in the exercise of the powers conferred and in the performance of the duties imposed upon him by law.
- (d) <u>D.</u> Each officer, except the attorney for the Commonwealth, named in subsection (a) <u>A</u> of this section shall, except as otherwise provided in the county board form of county organization and government this chapter, exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law. He shall be accountable to the board of county supervisors in all matters affecting the county and shall perform such duties, not inconsistent with his office, as the board of county supervisors shall direct directs.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-707 15.2-409. Authority of boards of supervisors to require commissioners of revenue to prepare tax bills.

The board of supervisors of any county operating under this article is hereby authorized and empowered may by resolution duly adopted to require the commissioner of revenue of such county to prepare and make all tax bills, in accord with all items shown on the land books, personal property books and income assessment books for the current year, and deliver the same bills to the treasurer of the county at the time the land books, personal property books and income assessment books are delivered to such treasurer under general law. Such requirement shall not be effective, however, unless and until the board of supervisors shall have has first acquired and installed in the office of the commissioner of revenue a proper and suitable

machine in the operation of by which the tax bills may be prepared and made out simultaneously with the preparation and making out of the books. The board of supervisors is further authorized and empowered to may prescribe the form of the tax bills herein authorized, and to require the commissioner of revenue to destroy all unused tax bill forms in the presence of the board or a committee of its members duly appointed by its chairman. When the board of supervisors has adopted such resolution and certified the same it to the county treasurer, he shall be relieved of all duties and responsibility in reference to the preparation of said the bills.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language in the first sentence is not needed since the entire chapter applies only to the county board form.

- § 15.1-708 15.2-410. County school board and division superintendent of schools.
- (a) A. The county school board and the division superintendent of schools shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon them by general law.
- (b) <u>B.</u> The county school board shall be composed of not less than three nor more than six members chosen by the board of county supervisors to serve staggered four-year terms. Initial terms may be less than four years to establish the staggered membership. The terms of no more than three members shall expire in any one year. The board of county supervisors shall establish by resolution the number of school board members and the staggered membership. The school board membership may be increased from time to time up to six members. Three-member boards need not be staggered. All appointments to fill vacancies shall be made by the board of county supervisors and shall be for the unexpired terms.
- (c) C. Each member shall receive as compensation for his services such annual salary as may be prescribed pursuant to § 22.1-32.
- (d) D. The board of county supervisors may also appoint a resident of the county to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote of the school board as provided in § 22.1-75. The tie breaker, if any, shall be appointed for a four-year term whether appointed to fill a vacancy caused by expiration of a term or otherwise.
- <u>E.</u> Notwithstanding the above provisions, the Board of Supervisors of Scott County may establish a staggered membership for its school board with the school board members serving three-year terms and the Board of Supervisors of Carroll County may continue to appoint five members to its school board to serve staggered five-year terms.

F. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of this section, a county which has an elected school board shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 7 (§ 22.1-57.1 et seq.) of Title 22.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; subsection F is added as a cross reference to provisions relating to elected school boards.

§ 15.1-709 15.2-411. County health officer; county board of health.

The county health officer shall be chosen by the board of county supervisors from a list of eligibles furnished by the State Board of Health. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and shall perform all the duties imposed upon the local health officer and perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors. The board of county supervisors may select two qualified citizens of the county, who shall serve without pay, and who together with the county health officer shall constitute the county board of health. Such board shall advise and cooperate with the county health officer. The board may at any time be abolished by the board of county supervisors. The board of county supervisors may, in lieu of establishing a local board of health as herein provided, operate its health department as a part of a State Board of Health district.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-710 15.2-412. County board of public welfare and superintendent of public welfare.

The board of county supervisors shall select three qualified citizens of the county, one of whom may be a member of the board of county supervisors, who shall constitute the county board of public welfare. Such board shall, insofar as not inconsistent with this form of county organization and government, exercise all the powers conferred, and perform all the duties imposed, upon county boards of public welfare by law. There also shall be a superintendent of public welfare who shall be chosen by the board of county supervisors, or by the county board of public welfare if the board of county supervisors so provides, from a list of eligibles furnished by the Director of the Department of Social Services. He shall, insofar as not inconsistent consistent with this form of county organization and government, exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon superintendents of public welfare by general law. The

county board of public welfare and the superintendent of public welfare shall also perform such other duties as shall be required by the board of county supervisors. **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-711. Repealed by Acts 1972, c. 653. § 15.1-711.1 15.2-413. Department of extension and continuing education. The department of extension and continuing education shall be established for the purpose of conducting noncredit educational programs and disseminating useful and practical information pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.1, Chapter 8 (§ 3.1-40 et seq.) § 23-132.1 et seq. **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-712 15.2-4<u>14</u>. County purchasing agent. (a) A. There shall be in the The county shall have a county purchasing agent. The executive secretary county administrator shall, unless and until the board of county supervisors

(a) A. There shall be in the The county shall have a county purchasing agent. The executive secretary county administrator shall, unless and until the board of county supervisors shall select selects a county purchasing agent or designate designates some other officer to act as county purchasing agent, exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon the county purchasing agent.

- (b) <u>B.</u> The county purchasing agent shall, subject to such exceptions as may be allowed by the board of county supervisors may allow, make all purchases for the county and its departments, officers and agencies.
- (c) He shall also have authority to make transfers of C. The county purchasing agent may also transfer supplies, materials and equipment between, and to sell surplus equipment, materials and supplies not needed by, the departments, officers and agencies of the county.
- (d) <u>D.</u> With the approval of the board of county supervisors, he the county purchasing agent may establish suitable specifications or standards for all equipment, materials and supplies to be purchased and inspect all deliveries to determine their compliance with such specifications and standards.
- (e) E. All purchases and sales by the county purchasing agent shall be made in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11 and under such rules and regulations not

inconsistent consistent with Chapter 7 of Title 11 as the board of county supervisors shall provide provides.

(f) <u>F.</u> The county purchasing agent shall have charge of such storage rooms and warehouses of the county as the board of county supervisors may provide provides.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-713.

Repealed by Acts 1972, c. 549.

§ 15.1-714 <u>15.2-415</u>. Schedule of compensation for officers and employees.

The board of county supervisors shall, except as otherwise provided in this article chapter, establish a schedule of compensation for officers and employees which shall, so far as practical, provide uniform compensation for like service. The compensation prescribed shall be subject to such limitations as may be made by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-715 <u>15.2-416</u>. Official bonds.

The <u>county</u> officers of the <u>county</u> shall give such bonds as are now required by general law, except that the <u>treasurer's</u> bond of the <u>treasurer</u> shall be in such penalty as the court or judge may require requires, but not less than fifteen per centum percent of the amount to be received annually by him. In addition thereto, the board of <u>county supervisors shall have power to may</u> fix and require bonds in excess of the amounts so required, and to require bonds of other county officers and employees in their discretion, conditioned on the faithful discharge of their duties and the proper accounting for all funds coming into their possession.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-716 <u>15.2-417</u>. Examination and audit of accounts and books.

The board of county supervisors shall require an annual audit of the books of every county officer who handles public funds to be made by an accountant who is not a regular officer or employee of the county and who is thoroughly qualified by training and experience. An audit made by the Auditor of Public Accounts, under the provisions of law, may be considered as

1 having satisfied the requirements of this section. The board of county supervisors may at any 2 time order an examination or audit of the accounts of any officer or employee of the county 3 government. Upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of any county officer 4 of the county, the board of county supervisors shall cause an audit and investigation of the 5 accounts of such officer to be made. If, as a result of any such audit, an officer be is found 6 indebted to the county, the board of county supervisors shall proceed forthwith to collect such 7 indebtedness. 8 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 9 § 15.1-717. 10 11 Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 463. 12 13 § 15.1-718. Offices abolished; transfer of certain powers and duties. 14 When this form of county organization and government shall be adopted the following 15 officers shall, when such form of organization and government become operative in the county, 16 be abolished, the powers and duties of such officers transferred as herein provided, and the terms 17 of office of such officers expire as provided in § 15.1-698: 18 (a) Superintendent of the poor; his powers shall be exercised and his duties performed by 19 the superintendent of public welfare. 20 (b) The school trustee electoral board. 21(c) The inheritance tax commissioner. 22Drafting note: Repealed; the listed offices no longer exist; § 15.2-403 (§ 15.1-701) 23 gives the governing body general authority to organize the structure, powers and duties of 24the county government. 25 26 <u>§ 15.1-719.</u> Repealed by Acts 1973, c. 30. 27 28 29 § 15.1-720 15.2-418.(For effective date - See note) Certain officers not affected.

The following officers shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be affected by the

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adoption of the county board form:

1	(1) 1. Jury commissioners;
2	(2) Notaries public;
3	(3) 2. County electoral boards;
4	(4) <u>3.</u> Registrars;
5	(5) 4. Judges and clerks of election;
6	(6) County coroners;
7	(7) Judge of general or juvenile and domestic relations district court;
8	(8) 5. Magistrates; and
9	(9) <u>6. Commissioner Commissioners</u> of accounts.
10	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Certain officers are stricken from
1	this section since they would clearly not be impacted by the adoption of the county board
12	form.
13	
14	§ 15.1-720 15.2-418. (Delayed effective date - See notes) Certain officers not affected.
L 5	The following officers shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be affected by the
16	adoption of the county board form:
L 7	(1) 1. Jury commissioners;
18	(2) Notaries public;
19	(3) 2. County electoral boards;
20	(4) <u>3.</u> Registrars;
21	(5) 4. Judges and clerks of election;
22	(6) County coroners;
23	(7) Judge of general or juvenile and domestic relations district court;
24	(8) 5. Magistrates; and
25	(9) <u>6. Commissioners</u> of accounts.
26	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Certain officers are stricken from
27	this section since they would clearly not be impacted by the adoption of the county board
28	form.
29	
30	§ 15.1-721. Procedure whereby form of county organization and government may be

changed.

(a) Any county which adopts the county board form of organization and government provided for by §§ 15.1-699 to 15.1-721, both inclusive, may change to some other form of organization and government prescribed by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the general law of the Commonwealth. The procedure shall be the same, insofar as applicable, as that herein provided in § 15.1-698.

- (b) If in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph of this section the voters approve changing the form of county organization and government from the county board form to some other form of county organization and government prescribed by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the provisions of general law enacted pursuant thereto, the change shall become effective on the first day of January next succeeding the election wherein the change is approved.
- (c) The term of the member of the board of county supervisors elected from the county at large shall terminate and his office be abolished at the same time that the change in the form of county organization and government becomes effective. The other members of the board of county supervisors in office immediately prior to the change shall constitute and continue as, unless sooner revoked, the board of supervisors of the county until the expiration of their respective terms and until their successors are qualified.
- (d) The clerk, attorney for the Commonwealth, sheriff, commissioner of the revenue and treasurer of the county immediately prior to the change in the form of county organization and government shall continue, unless sooner removed, as clerk, attorney for the Commonwealth, sheriff, commissioner of the revenue and treasurer, respectively, until the expiration of their respective terms of office and until their respective successors are qualified.
- (e) If the change in the form of county organization and government becomes effective on the first day of January next succeeding the regular election of the successors to the officers mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section, such newly elected successors shall qualify and, as soon as possible after the change becomes effective, succeed the officers mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.
- (f) All other county and district officers provided for by general law, but abolished by the county board form of organization and government, shall, upon the change provided for in this section becoming effective, be filled by appointment or election as provided by law.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 135. 3 COUNTY EXECUTIVE AND COUNTY MANAGER FORMS FORM OF 4 GOVERNMENT. 5 6 Chapter drafting note: Old Chapter 13, which contains provisions for two separate 7 forms of county government, is divided into two chapters. Proposed Chapter 5 contains the 8 provisions for the county executive form, which is used by Albemarle and Prince William 9 Counties, and proposed Chapter 6 contains the provisions for the county manager form, and is not shown in this draft. 10 11 12 Article 1. 13 Effective Change Adoption of County Executive Form. 14 15 § 15.1-582. Two forms provided for. 16 Any county in the Commonwealth, except those having the county manager form of 17 government under the provisions of Chapter 14 (§ 15.1-669 et seq.) of this title, may adopt either 18 of the two forms of county organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-588 et 19 seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-622 et seq.) of this chapter, by complying with the requirements and 20 procedure hereinafter specified. 21Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-300. 22 23 § 15.1-583. Petition and order for election; notice; resolution in lieu of petition. 24Upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county signed by ten per centum of the 25 qualified voters of such county which in no event shall be less than 100 qualified voters of the 26 county, asking that a referendum be held on the question of adopting one of the forms of county 27 organization and government herein provided for, the court shall, by order entered of record, in 28 accordance with § 24.1-165, require the regular election officials to open a poll and take the 29 sense of the qualified voters of the county on the question submitted as herein provided. The 30 clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper 31 published in or having a general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive

1 weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county. The cost 2 of such publication shall be paid by the petitioner or the applicant. 3 In lieu of such a petition, a resolution may be passed by the board of supervisors and filed 4 with the court asking for a referendum, in which case the court shall proceed as in the case of a 5 petition. 6 Drafting note: Repealed; see Chapter 3 for the uniform procedure for adopting 7 optional forms of government. 8 9 § 15.1-584. Conducting election; form of ballots. 10 The regular election officers of such county at the time designated in the order 11 authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the county and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is 12 13 applicable. The election shall be by secret ballot and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral 14 board and distributed to the various election precincts as in other elections. The ballots used shall 15 be printed to read as follows: 16 Question one. Shall the county change its form of government? 17 [] Yes 18 [] No 19 Question two. In the event of such change, which form of organization and government 20 shall be adopted? 21County Executive Form 22 County Manager Form 23 If the petition or the resolution provided for in § 15.1-583 shall ask for a referendum on 24the single question as to whether the county shall adopt that form of county organization and 25government designated herein as the county executive form, the ballot shall read: 26 Shall the county adopt the county executive form? 27 [] Yes 28 [] No 29 If the petition or the resolution shall ask for a referendum on the single question as to 30 whether the county shall adopt that form of county organization and government designated

herein as the county manager form, the ballot shall read:

1	Shan the county adopt the county manager form:
2	[] Yes
3	[] No
4	Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1–165.
5	The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the
6	results certified by the electoral board to the circuit court. If it shall appear by the report of the
7	electoral board that a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting are in favor of
8	changing the existing form of government therein provided for, the circuit court shall enter of
9	record such fact, and the additional fact as to the form of county organization and government
10	adopted.
11	Drafting note: Repealed; see Chapter 3 for the uniform procedure for adopting
12	optional forms of government.
13	
14	§ 15.1–585. When change effective.
15	From and after the date on which the officers first elected under the provision of § 15.1
16	586 shall take office, the form of organization and government of such county shall be in
17	accordance with the form of organization and government adopted by the voters.
18	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-302
19	with no substantive change.
20	
21	§ 15.1–586. When new supervisors elected.
22	When any form of county organization and government provided for herein shall have
23	been adopted by any county, the members of the board of county supervisors thereof shall be
24	elected at the next succeeding regular November election; their term of office shall commence on
25	the first day of January thereafter. Until the supervisors so elected, or a majority of them, shall
26	have qualified and take office, the supervisors in office shall continue.
27	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-303
28	with no substantive change.
29	

§ 15.1–587. Effect of change on other county officers.

1 All other county and district officers of such county shall continue to hold office until 2 their successors are elected or appointed and shall have qualified; but the term of office of any 3 person who holds an office abolished by the form of organization and government adopted shall 4 terminate as soon as his powers and duties shall have been transferred to some other officer or 5 employee, or done away with. 6 Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-304 7 with no substantive change. 8 9 Article 2. 10 County Executive Form. 11 12 § 15.1-588 15.2-500. Title of plan form; applicability of chapter. 13 The form of county organization and government provided for in §§ 15.1-588 to 15.1-14 621, inclusive, this chapter shall be known and designated as the county executive form. The 15 provisions of this chapter shall apply only to counties which have adopted the county executive 16 form. 17 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The county executive form is 18 currently used by Albemarle and Prince William County. 19 20 § 15.2-501. Adoption of county executive form. 21Any county may adopt the county executive form of government in accordance with the 22 provisions of Chapter 3. 23 Drafting note: This new section is added in order to cross-reference the procedure 24by which counties may adopt an optional form of government. 25 26 § 15.1-589 15.2-502. Powers vested in board of county supervisors; election and terms of 27 members: vacancies. 28 The powers of the county as a body politic and corporate shall be vested in a board of 29 county supervisors ("the board"), to consist of not less than three nor more than nine members to

be elected by the qualified voters of the county at large, or solely by the qualified voters of the

respective magisterial or election district of which each member is a qualified voter, depending

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upon the result of the election held upon the questions submitted to the voters pursuant to § 15.1-589.1. There shall be on the board for each magisterial <u>or election</u> district one member, and no more, who shall be a qualified voter of such the district.

The supervisors first elected shall hold office until January 1 following the next regular election provided by general law for the election of supervisors. At such election their successors shall be elected for terms of four years each.

When any vacancy shall occur occurs in the board of supervisors, the vacancy shall be filled in accordance with § 24.1-76.1 24.2-228, except that the board shall have the option in its petition to the court to request that the election to fill the vacancy be held prior to the next or second ensuing general election, as the case may be. In that event, such election shall be held within sixty days of the issuance of the writ, or, if such election would fall within the sixty days prior to a general or primary election, on the general election day or within sixty days following the primary election.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-589.1. Referendum on election of supervisors by districts or at large.

The governing body of any county which has adopted the county executive form of government as provided in chapter 368 of the Acts of 1932, at an election held prior to April 6, 1942, for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of said chapter, may by resolution petition the circuit court of the county requesting that a referendum be held on the following question: Shall the county board of supervisors be elected solely by the qualified voters of each magisterial district, or by the qualified voters of the county at large? The court shall by order entered of record in accordance with § 24.1-165, require the regular election officials on a day fixed in such order to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on the question submitted as herein provided. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such referendum election to be published in some newspaper published in or having a general circulation in the county once a week for four consecutive weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county. In lieu of such resolution by the board of supervisors, upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county signed by ten per centum of the qualified voters of such county requesting such referendum, the court shall proceed as in the case of a resolution filed by the board of supervisors. The ballot used shall be printed to read as follows:

Shall the county board of supervisors be elected by the qualified voters of each magisterial district, or by the qualified voters of the county at large?

- [] By qualified voters of each magisterial district.
- 4 [] By the qualified voters of the county at large.
- 5 The ballots shall be marked in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the result certified by the electoral board to the circuit court of the county. The circuit court shall enter of record the fact of which method of election of supervisors has been chosen by a majority of the qualified voters participating in such referendum election, and an election for members of the board by such method in that county shall be held at the next regular November election of such officers, and every four years thereafter.

In any election pursuant to §§ 15.1-582 to 15.1-585, the question provided for in this section shall be submitted to the voters, in addition to the question or questions required by § 15.1-584.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-589.2. Election by voters of magisterial districts in certain counties.

If any county which adjoins three cities in this Commonwealth, one of which has a population of more than one hundred ninety thousand, elects to adopt the form of government provided in this article, each member of the county governing body shall, notwithstanding other provisions hereof to the contrary, continue to be a qualified voter of his magisterial district and elected by the qualified voters of such district.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which appears to have applied to Chesterfield County, is no longer needed.

§ 15.1–589.3 15.2-503. Referendum on election of the county chairman from the county at large; powers and duties of chairman.

A. The governing body board of any county which has adopted the county executive form of government, and which is contiguous to a county having the urban county executive form of government provided in this article and in which members of the board of supervisors are elected from districts, may by resolution petition the circuit court of for the county for a

referendum on the question of whether there should be a chairman of the county board of supervisors elected at large at large, or the like referendum may be requested by a petition to the circuit court signed by registered voters equal in number at least to ten percent of the registered voters of the county as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed. Upon the filing of the petition, which shall be filed not less than ninety days before the general election, the circuit court shall order the election officials at the next general election held in the county to open the polls and take the sense of the voters therein on that question. The clerk of the court shall cause notice Notice of the referendum to shall be published once a week for four three consecutive weeks prior to the referendum in a newspaper having general circulation in the county, and shall post a copy of such notice during the same time be posted at the door of the county courthouse of the county. The ballot shall be printed as follows:

"Shall the chairman of the county board of supervisors, to be known as the county chairman, be elected by the voters of the county at large?

14 [] Yes

- 15 [] No"
- The election shall be held and the results certified as provided in § 24.1–165 24.2-684.
 - B. If a majority of the qualified voters voting in such referendum vote in favor of the election of a county chairman of the board of supervisors from the county at-large at large, beginning at the next general election for the board of supervisors, the county chairman shall be elected for a term of the same length and commencing at the same time as that of other members of the county board, of supervisors. No person may be a candidate for county chairman at the same time he is a candidate for membership on the county board from any district of the county.
 - C. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-589 15.2-502, the county board of supervisors thereafter shall consist of one member elected from each district of such the county and a county chairman elected by the voters of the county at large at large. The county chairman shall be the chairman of the county board of supervisors and preside at the its meetings thereof. The chairman shall represent the county at official functions and ceremonial events. The chairman shall have all voting and other rights, privileges, and duties of other board members of the board and such other, not in conflict with this article, as the board may prescribe. At the first meeting at the beginning of its term and any time thereafter when necessary, the board of

supervisors shall elect a vice-chairman from its membership, who shall perform the duties of the chairman in his absence.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section, which applied only to Prince William County, has been broadened to apply to any county with the county executive form. If this change is not made, the section should be repealed since Prince William already has a board chairman elected at large. Also, the publication requirement is changed from four to three weeks in order to be consistent with other notice requirements within this subtitle (see § 15.2-301 B, for example).

Article 2.

General Powers; County Executive Form.

§ 15.1-590 <u>15.2-504</u>. General powers of board.

The board of county supervisors shall be the policy-determining body of the county and shall be vested with all rights and powers conferred on boards of supervisors by general law, not inconsistent consistent with the form of county organization and government herein provided in this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–590.1 15.2-505. Appointment by certain local government localities of members of certain boards, authorities and commissions.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of general law, the <u>The</u> governing body of a county having the county executive form of government that is adjacent to a county having the urban county executive form of government may establish different terms of office for initial and subsequent appointments for those boards, authorities and commissions for which it is given the authority to appoint members, excluding authorities empowered to issue certificates of indebtedness.

Such The different terms of office for such boards, authorities and commissions shall be for fixed terms, and such different terms of office may include, but are not limited to, terms of either two or four years and terms that extend until July 1 of the year following the year in which there is a regular election provided by general law for the election of supervisors. In the event If

the board of supervisors establishes different terms of office pursuant to this section, such the new terms shall affect future appointments to such offices and shall not affect the existing terms of any commissioner or member then serving in office. This section shall not affect the removal of any member of a board, authority or commission for incompetency, neglect of duty or misuse of office pursuant to provisions of general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-591.

9 Repealed by Acts 1968, c. 378.

§ 15.1–592 <u>15.2-506</u>. Investigation of county officers.

The board shall have full power to may inquire into the official conduct of any office or officer under its control, and to investigate the accounts, receipts, disbursements and expenses of any county or district officer; for. For these purposes it may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of books, papers and other evidence; and in case any. Any witness who fails or refuses to obey any lawful an order of the board of supervisors, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-593 15.2-507. Organization of departments.

The board of county supervisors shall, as soon as the <u>its</u> members thereof are elected and take office, provide for the performance of all the governmental functions of the county and to that end shall provide for and set up all <u>necessary</u> departments of government that shall be necessary, not inconsistent <u>consistent</u> with the provisions of the form of county organization and government herein provided this chapter and general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-594 15.2-508. Designation of officers to perform certain duties.

Whenever it is not designated herein what officer or employee of the county shall exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon or required of the county, or any officer thereof, by general law, then any such power shall be exercised or duty performed by that officer

or employee of the county so designated by ordinance or resolution of the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-595 15.2-509. County executive appointed by board.

The board of county supervisors shall appoint a county executive and fix his compensation. He shall devote his full time to the work of the county. He shall be appointed with regard to merit only, and need not be a resident of the county at the time of his appointment. No board member of the board of county supervisors shall, during the time for which he has been elected, be chosen county executive, nor shall such powers be given to a person who at the same time is filling an elective office. The head of one of the departments of our county government may, however, also be appointed county executive.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-596 <u>15.2-510</u>. Tenure of office; removal.

The county executive shall not be appointed for a definite tenure, but shall may be removable removed at the pleasure of the board of county supervisors. In case If the board determines to remove the county executive, he shall be given, if he so demands, a written statement of the reasons alleged for the proposed removal and the right to a hearing thereon at a public meeting of the board prior to the date on which his final removal shall take takes effect, but pending. Pending and during such hearing, the board of county supervisors may suspend him from office, provided that the period of suspension shall be limited to thirty days. The action of the board in suspending or removing the county executive shall is not be subject to review.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-597 15.2-511. Disability of executive.

In case of the absence or disability of the county executive, the board of county supervisors may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office who meets the criteria of § 15.2-509.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the reference to § 15.2-509 requires the board's selection of an interim county executive to meet the same basic criteria as a permanent selection.

§ 15.1-598 15.2-512. Appointment of officers and employees; recommendations by county executive.

The board of county supervisors shall appoint, upon the recommendation of the county executive, all officers and employees in the administrative service of the county except as otherwise provided in § 15.1-614 15.2-535 and except as the board may authorize the head of a department or office to appoint subordinates in such department or office; provided, however,. However, in appointing the county school board no recommendation by the county executive shall be required. All appointments shall be based on the basis of the ability, training and experience of the appointees which fit them for are relevant to the work which they are to perform.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-599 <u>15.2-513</u>. Term, removal and disability of officers and employees.

All such appointments of officers and employees shall be without definite term, unless for temporary service not to exceed sixty days, except as otherwise provided as to the county executive.

Any officer or employee of the county appointed pursuant to § 15.1-598 15.2-512 may be suspended or removed from office or employment either by the board of county supervisors or the officer by whom he was appointed or employed. In case of the absence or disability of any officer, except the county clerk, the attorney for the Commonwealth, and the sheriff, which offices shall be filled as provided by general law, the board of county supervisors or other appointing power may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Language in the first sentence is deleted since § 15.2-510 also provides that the county executive serves without definite tenure.

§ 15.1-600 15.2-514. Compensation of officers and employees.

The board of county supervisors shall, subject to such the limitations as may be made by of general law, establish a schedule of compensation for officers and employees which provides uniform compensation for like service and shall fix the compensation of all officers and employees of the county, except as it may authorize the head of some a department or office to fix the compensation of subordinates and employees in such department or office. The board may authorize the county executive to establish terms and conditions of employment for department heads and other specified employees who report directly to the county executive.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the new language is relocated from § 15.1-616.

§ 15.1-600.1 15.2-515. Restrictions on activities of former officers and employees.

The provisions of this section shall apply to any county operating under the county executive form of government which has In any county with a population of at least 100,000. In any such county, the board of county supervisors, by ordinance, may prohibit former officers and employees, for one year after their terms of office have ended or employment ceased, from providing personal and substantial assistance for remuneration of any kind to any party, in connection with any proceeding, application, case, contract, or other particular matter involving the county or an agency thereof, if that matter is one in which the former officer or employee participated personally and substantially as a county officer or employee through decision, approval, or recommendation.

The term "officer or employee," as used in this section, includes members of the board of county supervisors, county officers and employees, and individuals who receive monetary compensation for service on or employment by agencies, boards, authorities, sanitary districts, commissions, committees, and task forces appointed by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-601. Meetings and discussions with board of supervisors.

The county executive, the attorney for the Commonwealth, the sheriff and the directors or heads of all departments of the county shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the board of county supervisors. The county executive shall have the right to take part in all discussions and to present his views on all matters coming before the board; the attorney for the

Commonwealth, the sheriff and the directors or heads of the departments shall be entitled to present their views on matters relating to their respective departments.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which pre-dates the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, is no longer needed.

- § 15.1 602 <u>15.2-516</u>. Duties of county executive.
- The county executive shall be the administrative head of the county. He shall attend all meetings of the board of county supervisors and recommend such action as he may deem deems expedient. He shall be responsible to the board of county supervisors for the proper administration of all the affairs of the county which the board has authority to control.

He shall also:

- (1) 1. Make monthly reports to the board of county supervisors in regard to on matters of administration, and keep the board fully advised as to the county's financial condition of the county.
- (2) 2. Submit to the board of county supervisors a proposed annual budget, with his recommendations, and shall execute the budget as finally adopted.
- (3) 3. Execute and enforce all <u>board</u> resolutions and orders of the board of county supervisors and shall see that all laws of the Commonwealth required to be enforced through the board of county supervisors or some other county officer subject to the control of the board of county supervisors are faithfully executed.
- (4) <u>4.</u> Examine regularly the books and papers of every officer and department of the county and report to the board of county supervisors the on their condition in which he finds them.
- (5) <u>5.</u> Perform such other duties as may be required of him by the board of county supervisors, and as may be otherwise required of him by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 28 § 15.1-603 <u>15.2-517</u>. Executive may also be department head.
- The county executive may, if required by the board of county supervisors requires, act as the director or head of any department or departments, the directors or heads of which are

1	appointed by the board of county supervisors, providing he is otherwise eligible to head such
2	department or departments.
3	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
4	
5	Article 3.
6	Departments; County Executive Form.
7	
8	§ 15.1-604 <u>15.2-518</u> . Departments of the county.
9	The activities or functions of the county shall, with the exceptions herein provided, be
10	distributed among the following general divisions or departments:
1	(1) 1. Department of finance.
12	(2) 2. Department of public welfare or social services.
13	(3) 3. Department of law enforcement.
L4	(4) 4. Department of education.
15	(5) 5. Department of records.
16	(6) 6. Department of health.
L 7	The board of county supervisors may establish any of the following additional
18	departments, and such other departments as it deems necessary to the proper conduct of the
19	business of the county:
20	(1) 1. Department of assessments.
21	(2) Department of extension and continuing education.
22	(3) 2. Department of public works.
23	Any activity which is unassigned by this form of county organization and government
24	shall, upon recommendation of the county executive, be assigned by the board of county
25	supervisors to the appropriate department. The board may further, upon recommendation of the
26	county executive, reassign, transfer, rename or combine any county functions, activities or
27	departments.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; nonexistent departments are
29	deleted.
30	
₹1	8 15 1-605 15 2-519 Department of finance; director; general duties

(a) Director; general duties. The director of finance shall be the head of the department of finance and, as such, have charge of: (i) the administration of the financial affairs of the county, including the budget; (ii) the assessment of property for taxation; (iii) the collection of taxes, license fees and other revenues; (iv) the custody of all public funds belonging to or handled by the county; (v) the supervision of the expenditures of the county and its subdivisions; (vi) the disbursement of county funds; (vii) the purchase, storage and distribution of all supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services needed by any department, office or other using agency of the county unless some other officer or employee is designated for this purpose; (viii) the keeping and supervision of all accounts; and (ix) such other duties as the board of county supervisors may by ordinance or resolution require requires.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 15.1-605 has been divided into seven sections. Provision (h) is deleted since it duplicates provision (ix) of this section. Provision (i) is deleted as unnecessary.

(b) Expenditures and accounts. § 15.2-520. Same; expenditures and accounts.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury of the county, nor shall any obligation for the expenditure of money be incurred, except in pursuance of pursuant to appropriation resolutions, except funds. Funds appropriated for outstanding grants, however, may be carried over for one year without being reappropriated. Accounts shall be kept for each item of appropriation made by the board of county supervisors. Each such account shall show in detail the appropriations made thereto, the amount drawn thereon, the unpaid obligation charged against it, and the unencumbered balance in the appropriation account, properly chargeable, sufficient to meet the obligation entailed by contract, agreement or order.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(c) Powers of commissioners of revenue. § 15.2-521. Same; powers of commissioners of revenue; real estate reassessments.

A. The director of finance shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue, not inconsistent herewith, and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law.

(d) Real estate reassessments.

B. Every The director of finance shall make every general reassessment of real estate in the county, unless some other person be is designated for this purpose by the board of county supervisors in accordance with § 15.1-598 15.2-512 or unless the board shall create creates a separate department of assessments in accordance with § 15.1-604 15.2-518 shall be made by the director of finance; he. The assessing officer shall collect and keep in his office maintain data and devise methods and procedure procedures to be followed in each such general reassessment that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(e) Powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys. § 15.2-522. Same; powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys.

The director of finance shall also exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon county treasurers, and shall be subject to all the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. All moneys received by any county officer or employee of the county for or in connection with the county business of the county shall be paid promptly into the hands of the director of finance; all. All such money shall be promptly deposited by the director of finance to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the board of county supervisors selects. No money shall be disbursed or paid out by the county except upon checks signed by the chairman of the board of county supervisors, or such other person as may be designated by the board designates, and countersigned by the director of the department of finance.

The board may designate one or more banks or trust companies as a receiving or collecting agency or agencies under the direction of the department of finance. All funds so collected or received shall be deposited to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the board selects.

Every bank or trust company serving as a depository or as a receiving or collecting agency for county funds shall be required by the board of county supervisors to give adequate security therefor and to meet such interest requirements as to interest thereon as the board may by ordinance or resolution establish. All interest on money so deposited shall accrue to the county's benefit of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(f) Claims against counties; accounts. § 15.2-523. Same; claims against counties; accounts.

The director of finance shall (i) audit all claims against the county for goods or services; it shall also be his duty to (ii) ascertain that such claims are in accordance with the purchase orders or contracts of employment from which same the claims arise; to (iii) draw all checks in settlement of such claims; to (iv) keep a record of the revenues and expenditures of the county; to (v) keep such accounts and records of the affairs of the county as shall be prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and at the end of each month to (vi) prepare and submit to the board of county supervisors statements showing the progress and status of the county's affairs of the county in such form and at such time as shall be agreed upon by the Auditor of Public Accounts and the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(g) Director as purchasing agent. § 15.2-524. Same; director as purchasing agent.

The director of finance shall act as purchasing agent for the county, unless the board of county supervisors shall designate some other designates another officer or employee for such purpose. The director of finance or the person designated as purchasing agent shall make all purchases, subject to such exceptions as may be allowed by the board of county supervisors allows. He shall have authority to make transfers of may transfer supplies, materials and equipment between departments and offices, to; sell any surplus supplies, materials or equipment; and to make such other sales as may be authorized by the board of county supervisors authorizes. He shall also have power may, with the board's approval of the board of county supervisors, to establish suitable specifications or standards for all supplies, materials and equipment to be purchased for the county and to inspect all deliveries to determine their compliance with such specifications and standards. He shall have charge of such storerooms and warehouses of the county as the board of county supervisors may provide.

All purchases shall be made in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11 and under such rules and regulations not inconsistent consistent with Chapter 7 of Title 11 as the board of county supervisors may by ordinance or resolution establish. He shall not furnish any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services to any department or office except upon

receipt of a properly approved requisition and unless there <u>be</u> <u>is</u> an unencumbered appropriation balance sufficient to pay for the <u>same</u> <u>supplies</u>, <u>materials</u>, <u>equipment or contractual services</u>.

Except as provided by the board, before making any sale he shall invite competitive bids under such rules and regulations as the board may by ordinance or resolution establish.

- (h) Other duties. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors.
 - (i) Assistants.

The director may have such deputies or assistants in the performance of his duties as may be allowed by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The substance of provision (h) is found in § 15.2-519. Provision (i) is unnecessary since all county departments may have deputies and assistants.

(j) Approval of chief assessing officer. § 15.2-525. Same; obligations of chief assessing officer.

Before the appointment of the chief assessing officer of the county, whether he be the director of finance, a deputy or supervisor of assessments in the department of finance or the head of the department of assessments, shall become effective, it shall be approved by the State Tax Commissioner and such. The chief assessing officer shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the first sentence is deleted as it appears outdated. Also, there is no general requirement for counties to have their chief assessing officer approved by the State Tax Commissioner.

§ 15.1-606 15.2-526. Department of public works.

The county engineer shall be head of If the department of public works if and when is established. He, the director of the department shall be a person who by has training and experience is qualified for the construction of highways. He shall have charge of the construction and maintenance of county drains and all other public works and the construction and care of public buildings, storerooms and warehouses. He shall have the custody of such equipment and supplies as the board of county supervisors may authorize. in the management of the

construction and maintenance of public projects. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon the county road engineer and in addition shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors. He shall also have charge of the maintenance, construction and reconstruction of county roads and bridges, unless the maintenance, construction and reconstruction of such county roads and bridges shall have been assumed by the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; outdated language is deleted.

§ 15.1-607 15.2-527. Department of public welfare or social services.

The superintendent of public welfare, who or social services shall be head of the department of public welfare or social services, and shall be chosen from a list of eligibles furnished by the Commissioner of Social Services. He shall have charge of poor relief, and charitable and correctional institutions and; may, at the discretion of the board of supervisors, have charge of parks and playgrounds, and; shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon the county board of public welfare or social services, not inconsistent herewith. He; and shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors imposes upon him.

A county board of public welfare <u>or social services</u> shall be appointed pursuant to the provisions of § 63.1-41.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-608 15.2-528. Department of law enforcement.

The department of law enforcement shall consist of an attorney for the Commonwealth and a sheriff, together with their assistants, deputies and employees, and such police as may be appointed pursuant to this section and § 15.1-598.

The attorney for the Commonwealth shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law. He shall be selected as provided in § 15.1-614.

The department of law enforcement may also include a county attorney to be appointed annually by the board of county supervisors, who shall serve at an annual salary as fixed by the board of county supervisors and who shall be accountable to the board of county supervisors.

The sheriff shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon sheriffs by general law. He shall have the custody of, and be charged with the duty of feeding and caring for, all prisoners confined in the county jail. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors.

The county executive shall have supervision and control of the police force of the county. Such The department of law enforcement shall consist of such police as may be appointed pursuant to § 15.1-598 15.2-512, and all police officers appointed by the board of county supervisors, pursuant to such section, including the chief of the department. All so appointed shall be conservators of the peace in the county. The county executive shall have supervision and control of the county police force.

and The department of law enforcement, attorney for the Commonwealth, and sheriff shall be charged with the enforcement of all criminal laws throughout the eonfines of the county. The authority of the county police of the county, upon the consent of the governing body of the incorporated town, shall be concurrent with that of any law-enforcement officers appointed by the governing body of any incorporated town located within the county for purposes of enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The first two paragraphs are deleted since the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff are constitutional officers with no oversight over the police department. The third and fourth paragraph are relocated to the two sections which follow.

§ 15.2-529. Appointment of county attorney.

The board may appoint a county attorney pursuant to § 15.2-1542, who shall serve at a salary as fixed by the board and who shall be accountable to the board.

Drafting note: This section is relocated from the third paragraph of § 15.1-608 (§ 15.2-528) with no significant change.

§ 15.2-530. Powers and duties of sheriff.

The sheriff shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon sheriffs by general law. He shall have the custody of, and be charged with the duty of feeding and caring for, all prisoners confined in the county jail. However, he shall not be responsible for

a regional jail operated pursuant to Title 53.1. He shall perform such other duties the board imposes upon him.

Drafting note: This section is relocated from the fourth paragraph of § 15.1-608 (§ 15.2-528) with no significant change.

§ 15.1-609 15.2-531. Department of education.

The department of education shall consist of the county school board, the division superintendent of schools and the officers and employees thereof. Except as herein otherwise provided, the county school board and the division superintendent of schools shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon them by general law. The county school board shall be composed of not less than three nor more than seven members, who shall be chosen by the board of county supervisors. The exact number of members shall be determined by the board of county supervisors.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the county school board in a county which has adopted the form of government provided for in this article and which is contiguous to a county having the urban county executive form of government shall consist of the same number of members as there are supervisors' election districts for the county, one member to be appointed from each of the districts by the board of county supervisors.

The board of county supervisors may also appoint a county resident of the county to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote of the school board as provided in § 22.1-75. The Any tie breaker, if any, shall be appointed for a four-year term whether appointed to fill a vacancy caused by expiration of a term or otherwise.

The chairman of the county school board shall, for the purpose of appearing before the board of county supervisors under the provisions of § 15.1-601, shall be considered head of this department, unless the school board designates some other person in the department shall be designated by the school board for such purpose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; § 15.1-601 is being repealed.

§ 15.1-609.1 15.2-532. Terms of school boards.

The members of the county school board shall be appointed or reappointed, as the case may be, for terms of four years each, except that initial appointments hereunder may be for terms of one to four years, respectively, so as to provide staggered terms for such members.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, the terms of office of the members of the school board members in a county which has adopted the form of government provided for in this article and which is contiguous to a county having the urban county executive form of government shall begin on July 1 of the year in which the board of supervisors shall take takes office following the next general election for supervisors. However, all other applicable provisions of Titles 22.1 and 15.1 15.2 pertaining to the powers and duties of school boards and their appointments shall continue to apply to the members of such school board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-533. Elected school boards.

Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of §§ 15.2-531 and 15.2-532, a county which has an elected school board shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 7 (§ 22.1-57.1 et seq.) of Title 22.1.

Drafting note: This section is added as a cross reference to provisions relating to elected school boards.

§ 15.1-610. Department of records.

The department of records shall be under the supervision and control of the county clerk. He shall be clerk of the circuit court of the county and clerk of the board of county supervisors unless the board shall designate some other person for this latter purpose. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officers by general law and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is antiquated.

§ 15.1-611 15.2-534. Department of health.

The department of health shall consist of the health director, who shall be appointed as provided in the applicable provisions of Article 5 (§ 32.1-30 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 32.1

and who shall be head thereof, and the other officers and employees of such department. The head of such the department shall exercise all the powers conferred and shall perform all the duties imposed upon the local health director by general law, not inconsistent herewith. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors or, if the health department is operated under contract with the State Board of Health, as may be specified in such contract.

If the board of county supervisors appoints a local board of health as provided in § 32.1-32, it shall consist of two qualified citizens of the county, who shall serve without pay, and the county health director. Such board shall have power to may adopt necessary rules and regulations, not in conflict with law, concerning the department. The board of health may at any time be abolished by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-612 <u>15.2-535</u>. Department of assessments.

The department of assessments, if and when established, shall be headed by a commissioner of the revenue or a supervisor of assessments, who shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by paragraphs (c) and (d) of § 15.1-605 § 15.2-521 upon the director of finance.

In addition to the powers and duties hereinabove conferred, the governing body of any county which has provided for a department of assessments headed by a supervisor of assessments may, in lieu of the method now prescribed by law, provide for the annual assessment and equalization of assessments of real estate by such department. All real estate shall thereafter be assessed as of January 1 of each year. Any person aggrieved by any such assessment may apply for relief to the circuit court of the county as provided by law. The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any real estate assessable under the law by the State Corporation Commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language refers to the appeals process, which is set forth in Title 58.1.

§ 15.1-613.

Repealed by Acts 1972, c. 653.

1	
2	§ 15.1-613.1. Department of extension and continuing education.
3	The department of extension and continuing education shall be established for the
4	purpose of conducting noncredit educational programs and disseminating useful and practical
5	information pursuant to the provisions of Title 3.1, Chapter 8 (§ 3.1-40 et seq.).
6	Drafting note: Repealed; this department does not currently exist. Also, § 15.2-518
7	(§ 15.1-604) allows the establishment of any department deemed necessary.
8	
9	§ 15.1-614 <u>15.2-536</u> . Selection of clerk, attorney and sheriff.
10	The county clerk, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff shall be selected in
11	the manner and for the terms, and vacancies in such offices shall be filled, as provided by general
12	law.
13	Drafting note: No change.
14	
15	§ 15.1-662 15.2-537. Officers not affected by adoption of either plan.
16	The following officers shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be affected by the
17	adoption of either the county executive form or the county manager form:
18	(1) 1. Jury commissioners;
19	(2) Notaries public,
20	(3) 2. County electoral boards;
21	(4) <u>3.</u> Registrars;
22	(5) 4. Judges and clerks of elections; and
23	(6) <u>5.</u> Magistrates.
24	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; notaries are stricken from this
25	section since they would clearly not be impacted by the adoption of the county executive
26	form.
27	
28	§ 15.1-615 15.2-538. Examination and audit of accounts and books.
29	The board of county supervisors shall require an annual audit of the books of every
30	county officer who handles public funds to be made by an accountant who is not a regular officer
31	or employee of the county and who is thoroughly qualified by training and experience. An audit

made by the Auditor of Public Accounts, under the provisions of law, may be considered as having satisfied the requirements of this paragraph.

The board of county supervisors may at any time order an examination or audit of the accounts of any officer or department of the county government. Upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the terms of any county officer of the county, the director of finance shall cause an audit and investigation of the accounts of such officer to be made and shall report the results thereof to the county executive and to the board of county supervisors. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the director of finance, the board of county supervisors shall cause an audit to be made of his accounts. If, as a result of any such audit, an officer be is found indebted to the county, the board of county supervisors shall proceed forthwith to collect such indebtedness.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-616. Schedule of compensation.

The board of county supervisors shall establish a schedule of compensation for officers and employees which shall provide uniform compensation for like service. The compensation prescribed shall be subject to such limitations as may be made by general law.

Drafting note: The provisions of this section are relocated to § 15.2-514.

§ 15.1-617 15.2-539. Submission of budget by executive; hearings; notice; adoption.

Each year at least two weeks before the board of county supervisors must prepare its proposed annual budget, the county executive shall prepare and submit to the board of county supervisors a budget presenting a financial plan for conducting the county's affairs of the county for the ensuing year. Such The budget shall be set up in the manner prescribed by general law. Hearings thereon shall be held and notice thereof given and the budget adopted in accordance with such general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

29 § 15.1-618.

30 Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 463.

§ <u>15.1-619</u> <u>15.2-540</u>. Officers and employees to receive regular compensation; fee system abolished; collection and disposition of fees.

All county officers and employees of the county shall be paid regular compensation and the fee system as a method of compensation in the county shall be abolished, except as to for those officers not affected by the adoption of this form of county organization and government. All such officers and employees shall, however, continue to collect all fees and charges provided for by general law, shall keep a record thereof, and shall promptly transmit all such fees and charges collected to the director of finance, who shall promptly provide receipt therefor. Such officers shall also keep such other records as are required by §§ 14.1-136 to through 14.1-163. All fees and commissions, which, but for this section, would be paid to such officers by the Commonwealth for services rendered shall be paid into the county treasury of the county.

The Any excess, if any, of the fees collected by each of the officers mentioned in § 14.1-136 or collected by anyone exercising the powers of and performing the duties of any such officer, over (a) (i) the allowance to which such officer would be entitled by general law but for the provisions of this section and (b) (ii) expenses in such amount as shall be allowed by the Compensation Board, shall be paid one third into the state treasury, and the other two thirds shall belong to the county.

Any <u>county</u> officer or employee of the <u>county</u> who <u>shall fails</u> or <u>refuse refuses</u> to collect any fee which is collectible and should be collected under the provisions of this section, or who <u>shall fails</u> or <u>refuse refuses</u> to pay any fee so collected to the county as herein provided, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-620. Offices abolished.

When this form of county organization and government shall be adopted the following offices shall, when the form of organization and government becomes operative, be abolished, the powers and duties of such officers transferred as herein provided, and the terms of office of such officers expire as provided in § 15.1–587.

(1) [Repealed.]

(2) Superintendent of the poor; his powers shall be exercised and his duties performed by the superintendent of public welfare.

- 1 (3) The school trustee electoral board.
- 2 (4) The inheritance tax commissioner.

Drafting note: Repealed; the listed offices no longer exist; § 15.2-507 (§ 15.1-593) and § 15.2-508 (§ 15.1-594) give the governing body general authority to organize the structure, powers and duties of the county government.

§ 15.1-621 15.2-541. Bonds of officers.

The county executive shall give bond to <u>in</u> the amount of not less than \$5,000. The director of finance shall give bond to <u>in</u> the amount of not less than fifteen <u>per centum percent</u> of the amount of money to be received by him annually. <u>In case If</u> the county executive serves also as director of finance, he shall give bond to <u>in</u> the full amounts indicated above. The board of county supervisors shall have the power to <u>may</u> fix bonds in excess of these amounts and to require bonds of other county officers in their discretion, conditioned on the faithful discharge of their duties and the proper account for all funds coming into their possession.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 6.
3	COUNTY MANAGER FORM OF GOVERNMENT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Old Chapter 13, which contains provisions for two separate
6	forms of county government, is divided into two chapters. Proposed Chapter 5 contains the
7	provisions for the county executive form, and is not shown in this draft, and proposed
8	Chapter 6 contains the provisions for the county manager form, currently used by Henrico
9	County.
10	
11	CHAPTER 13.
12	COUNTY EXECUTIVE AND COUNTY MANAGER FORMS OF
13	GOVERNMENT.
14	
15	Article 1.
16	Effective Change.
17	
18	§ 15.1-582. Two forms provided for.
19	Any county in the Commonwealth, except those having the county manager form of
20	government under the provisions of Chapter 14 (§ 15.1 669 et seq.) of this title, may adopt either
21	of the two forms of county organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-588 et
22	seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-622 et seq.) of this chapter, by complying with the requirements and
23	procedure hereinafter specified.
24	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-300 of
25	Chapter 3.
26	
27	§ 15.1–583. Petition and order for election; notice; resolution in lieu of petition.
28	Upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county signed by ten per centum of the
29	qualified voters of such county which in no event shall be less than 100 qualified voters of the
30	county, asking that a referendum be held on the question of adopting one of the forms of county
31	organization and government herein provided for, the court shall, by order entered of record, in

1 accordance with § 24.1 165, require the regular election officials to open a poll and take the 2 sense of the qualified voters of the county on the question submitted as herein provided. The 3 clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper 4 published in or having a general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive 5 weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county. 6 In lieu of such a petition, a resolution may be passed by the board of supervisors and filed 7 with the court asking for a referendum, in which case the court shall proceed as in the case of a 8 petition. 9 Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-301 of 10 Chapter 3. 11 12 § 15.1-584. Conducting election; form of ballots. 13 The regular election officers of such county at the time designated in the order 14 authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the county and conduct 15 the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is 16 applicable. The election shall be by secret ballot and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral 17 board and distributed to the various election precincts as in other elections. The ballots used shall 18 be printed to read as follows: 19 Question one. Shall the county change its form of government? 20 [] Yes 21[] No 22 Question two. In the event of such change, which form of organization and government 23 shall be adopted? 24[] County Executive Form 25 County Manager Form 26 If the petition or the resolution provided for in § 15.1-583 shall ask for a referendum on 27 the single question as to whether the county shall adopt that form of county organization and 28 government designated herein as the county executive form, the ballot shall read: 29 Shall the county adopt the county executive form? 30 [] Yes

31

[] No

1	If the petition or the resolution shall ask for a referendum on the single question as to
2	whether the county shall adopt that form of county organization and government designated
3	herein as the county manager form, the ballot shall read:
4	Shall the county adopt the county manager form?
5	[] Yes
6	[] No-
7	Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.
8	The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the
9	results certified by the electoral board to the circuit court. If it shall appear by the report of the
10	electoral board that a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting are in favor of
11	changing the existing form of government therein provided for, the circuit court shall enter of
12	record such fact, and the additional fact as to the form of county organization and government
13	adopted.
14	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-301 of
15	Chapter 3.
16	
17	§ 15.1-585. When change effective.
18	From and after the date on which the officers first elected under the provision of § 15.1-
19	586 shall take office, the form of organization and government of such county shall be in
20	accordance with the form of organization and government adopted by the voters.
21	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-302 of
22	Chapter 3.
23	
24	§ 15.1-586. When new supervisors elected.
25	When any form of county organization and government provided for herein shall have
26	been adopted by any county, the members of the board of county supervisors thereof shall be
27	elected at the next succeeding regular November election; their term of office shall commence on
28	the first day of January thereafter. Until the supervisors so elected, or a majority of them, shall
29	have qualified and take office, the supervisors in office shall continue.

31

Chapter 3.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-303 of

1	
2	§ 15.1-587. Effect of change on other county officers.
3	All other county and district officers of such county shall continue to hold office until
4	their successors are elected or appointed and shall have qualified; but the term of office of any
5	person who holds an office abolished by the form of organization and government adopted shall
6	terminate as soon as his powers and duties shall have been transferred to some other officer or
7	employee, or done away with.
8	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-304 of
9	Chapter 3.
10	
11	Article 3 1.
12	County Manager Form Adoption of County Manager Form.
13	
14	§ 15.1-622 15.2-600. Designation of plan form; applicability of chapter.
15	The form of county organization and government provided for in §§ 15.1-622 to 15.1-
16	660, both inclusive, this chapter shall be known and designated as the county manager form.
17	The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to counties which have adopted the county
18	manager form.
19	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The county manager form is
20	currently used by Henrico County.
21	
22	15.2-601. Adoption of county manager form.
23	Any county may adopt the county manager form of government in accordance with the
24	provisions of Chapter 3 of this title.
25	Drafting note: This new section is added in order to cross-reference the procedure
26	by which counties may adopt an optional form of government.
27	
28	§ 15.1-623 15.2-602. Powers vested in board of supervisors; election and terms of
29	members; vacancies.
30	The powers of the county as a body politic and corporate shall be vested in a board of
31	county supervisors ("the board"), to consist of not less fewer than three nor more than nine

members to be elected by the qualified voters of the county at large, or solely by the qualified voters of the respective magisterial or election district of which the member is a qualified voter, plus one additional member elected at large, depending upon the result of the election held upon the questions submitted to the voters pursuant to § 15.1-623.1 15.2-603. There shall be on the board for each magisterial or election district at least one member, and he shall be a qualified voter of such district, except as hereinabove provided.

The supervisors first elected shall hold office until the first day of January 1 following the next regular election provided by general law for the election of supervisors. At such election their successors shall be elected for terms of four years each.

Any vacancy on the board of supervisors shall be filled as provided in § 24.1-76.1 24.2-11 228.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-623.1 15.2-603. Referendum on election of supervisors by districts or at large.

The governing body of any county which has adopted the county manager form of government, as provided in Chapter 368 of the Acts of 1932, at an election held for that purpose pursuant to the provisions of said chapter, may by resolution petition the circuit court of the county requesting that a referendum be held on the following questions: (1) (i) Shall the county board of supervisors be elected solely by the qualified voters of each magisterial or election district, or by the qualified voters of the county at large? (2) (ii) Shall the board have in addition to the members from each magisterial or election district, one member from any district elected from and representing the county at large? The court, by order entered of record in accordance with § 24.1-165 24.2-684, shall require the regular election officials on a day fixed in such order to open a poll the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on the questions submitted as herein provided. The clerk of the circuit court of the county shall cause a notice of such referendum election to be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in some a newspaper published in or having a general circulation in the county once a week for four consecutive weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county. The ballot used shall be printed to read as follows:

Shall the county board of supervisors be elected by the qualified voters of each magisterial or election district, or by the qualified voters of the county at large?

1	[] By the qualified voters of each magisterial or election district.
2	[] By the qualified voters of the county at large.
3	Shall the board have in addition to the members for each magisterial or election district,
4	one member from any district elected from and representing the county at large?
5	[] Yes
6	[] No
7	The ballots shall be marked in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165 24.2-684.
8	The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the
9	result certified by the electoral board to the circuit court of the county. The circuit court shall
10	enter of record the fact of which method of election of supervisors has been chosen by a majority
11	of the qualified voters participating in such referendum election, and an election for members of
12	the board by such method in that county shall be held at the next regular November election of
13	such officers, and every four years thereafter.
14	In any election pursuant to §§ 15.1-582 to 15.1-585 Chapter 3, the questions provided for
15	in this section shall be submitted to the voters, in addition to the question or questions required
16	by § 15.1–584 <u>15.2-301</u> .
17	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the publication requirement is changed
18	from four to three weeks in order to be consistent with other notice requirements within
19	this subtitle.
20	
21	§ 15.1-624. Election of governing bodies of certain counties.
22	If any county which adjoins three cities in this Commonwealth, one of which has a
23	population of more than 190,000, elects to adopt the form of government provided in this article,
24	each member of the county governing body shall, notwithstanding other provisions hereof to the
25	contrary, continue to be a qualified voter of his magisterial district and elected by the qualified
26	voters of such district.
27	Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which appears to have applied to Chesterfield
28	County, is no longer needed.
29	
30	Article 2.
31	General Powers; County Manager Form.

§ 15.1-625 15.2-604. General powers of board.

4 s

shall be vested with all rights and powers conferred on boards of supervisors by general law, not inconsistent consistent with the form of county organization and government herein provided.

The board of county supervisors shall be the policy-determining body of the county and

inconsistent consistent with the form of county organization and government herein

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-626 15.2-605. Prohibiting misdemeanors and providing penalties.

The board is also authorized and empowered to may prohibit any act defined as a misdemeanor and prohibited by the laws of this Commonwealth and to provide a penalty for violations, to the end that the board may parallel by ordinance the criminal laws of this Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-627 15.2-606. Investigation of county officers.

The board shall have full power to may inquire into the official conduct of any office or officer under its control, and to investigate the accounts, receipts, disbursements and expenses of any county or district officer; for. For these purposes it may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of books, papers and other evidence; and in case any. Any witness who fails or refuses to obey any such lawful order of the board of supervisors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-628 <u>15.2-607</u>. Organization of departments.

The board of county supervisors shall, as soon as the its members thereof are elected and take office, provide for the performance of all the governmental functions of the county and to that end shall provide for and set up all necessary departments of government that shall be necessary, not inconsistent consistent with the provisions of the form of county organization and government herein provided.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-629 15.2-608. Designation of officers to perform certain duties.

Whenever it is not designated herein what officer or employee of the county shall exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon or required of the county, or any officer thereof, by general law, then any such power shall be exercised or duty performed by that officer or employee of the county so designated by ordinance or resolution of the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-630. Manner of execution of obligations of certain counties.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary in any county having the county manager form of organization and government under this chapter, adjoining a city with a population of not more than 43,000, all bonds and other obligations of the county, whether issued by the governing body thereof or by the school board, shall hereafter be signed by the chairman of such governing body and countersigned by the clerk thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is not currently applicable to any county.

§ 15.1-631 <u>15.2-609</u>. Appointment of county manager.

The board of county supervisors shall appoint a county manager and fix his compensation. He shall be the administrative head of the county government and shall devote his full time to the work of the county. He shall be appointed with regard to merit only, and need not be a resident of the county at the time of his appointment. No member of the board of county supervisors shall, during the time for which he has been elected, be chosen appointed county manager, nor shall the managerial powers be given to a person who at the same time is filling an elective office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-632 15.2-610. Tenure of office; removal.

The county manager shall not be appointed for a definite tenure, but shall may be removable removed at the pleasure of the board of county supervisors. In case If the board determines to remove the county manager, he shall be given, if he so demands, a written statement of the reasons alleged for the proposed removal and the right to a hearing thereon at a

- public meeting of the board prior to the date on which his final removal shall take takes effect,
- 2 but pending. Pending and during such hearing, the board of county supervisors may suspend
- 3 him from the office, provided that the period of suspension shall be is limited to thirty days. The
- 4 <u>board's</u> action of the board in suspending or removing the county manager shall not be subject to
- 5 review.
- 6 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-633 <u>15.2-611</u>. Disability of county manager.
- In case of the absence or disability of the manager, the board of county supervisors may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.
 - **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-634 15.2-612. Manager responsible for administration of affairs of county; appointment of officers and employees.
- The county manager shall be responsible to the board of county supervisors for the proper administration of all the affairs of the county which the board has authority to control. To that end he shall appoint all officers and employees in the county's administrative service of the county, except as otherwise provided in this form of county organization and government, and except as he may authorize authorizes the head of a department or office responsible to him to appoint subordinates in such department or office. All appointments shall be on the basis of based on the ability, training and experience of the appointees which fit them for are relevant to the work which they are to perform.
 - **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-635 15.2-613. Term of office and removal of such appointees.
- All such appointments <u>made pursuant to § 15.2-612</u> shall be without definite term, unless for temporary service not to exceed <u>sixty days</u> <u>twelve months</u>. Any officer or employee of the county appointed by the manager, or upon his authorization, may be laid off, suspended or removed from office or employment either by the manager or by by the officer by whom he was who appointed <u>him</u>.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the maximum period of temporary service is increased from sixty days to twelve months to more accurately reflect the current practice.

§ 15.1-636. Meetings and discussions of board.

The manager, the attorney for the Commonwealth, the sheriff and the directors or heads of all departments of the county shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the board of county supervisors. The manager shall have the right to take part in all discussions and to present his views on all matters coming before the board; the attorney for the Commonwealth, the sheriff and the directors or heads of the departments shall be entitled to present their views on matters relating to their respective departments.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which pre-dates the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, is no longer needed.

§ 15.1 637 <u>15.2-614</u>. Powers and duties of manager.

As the administrative head of the county government for the board of county supervisors, the manager shall supervise the collection of all revenues, guard adequately all expenditures, secure proper accounting for all funds, look after safeguard the physical property of the county, exercise general supervision over all county institutions and agencies, and, with the board's approval of the board of county supervisors, coordinate the various activities of the county and unify the management of its affairs.

He shall also:

- (1) 1. Execute and enforce all <u>board</u> resolutions and orders of the <u>board</u> of <u>county</u> supervisors and see that all laws of the Commonwealth required to be enforced through the board of <u>county supervisors</u> or other county officers subject to the <u>board's</u> control of the <u>board of supervisors</u> are faithfully executed.
- (2) 2. Attend all meetings of the board of county supervisors and recommend such action as he may deem deems expedient.
- (3) 3. Subject to such limitations as may be made by general law, fix, with the board's approval of the board of county supervisors, the compensation of all officers and employees whom he or a subordinate may appoint or employ appoints or employs.

1	(4) 4. Submit to the board of county supervisors each year a proposed annual budget,
2	with his recommendations, and execute the budget as finally adopted.
3	(5) 5. Make regular monthly reports to the board of county supervisors in regard to on
4	administrative matters of administration and keep the board fully advised as to the county's
5	financial condition of the county.
6	(6) 6. Examine regularly the books and papers of every officer and department of the
7	county and report to the board of county supervisors the condition in which he finds them. He
8	may order an audit of any office at any time.
9	(7) 7. Perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county
10	supervisors imposes upon him.
11	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
12	
13	§ 15.1-638 15.2-615. Activities for which manager is responsible.
14	The county manager shall be responsible to the board of county supervisors for the
15	administration of the following activities:
16	(1) 1. The assessment of property for taxation and the preparation of the tax books;
17	(2) 2. The collection of taxes, license fees and other revenues of the county;
18	(3) 3. The custody of and accounting for all public funds belonging to the county;
19	(4) 4. The purchase procurement of supplies, materials and equipment goods, services,
20	insurance and construction for the county;
21	(5) 5. The care of all county buildings;
22	(6) 6. The care and custody of all personal property of the county;
23	(7) 7. The construction and maintenance of county highways roads and bridges;
24	(8) 8. The eare of the poor, the operation administration of county charitable and
25	correctional institutions and the other welfare social service activities;
26	(9) 9. Public health work and the operation of county hospitals;
27	(10) 10. Such other activities of the county as are not specifically assigned to some other
28	another officer or agency by this form of county organization and government or by other law.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
30	
31	Article 3.

1	Departments; County Manager Form.
2	
3	§ 15.1-639 <u>15.2-616</u> . Departments of the county.
4	The activities or functions of the county shall, with the exceptions herein provided, be
5	distributed among the following general divisions or departments:
6	(1) 1. Department of finance.
7	(2) 2. Department of public works.
8	(3) 3. Department of public welfare social services.
9	(4) Department of law enforcement.
10	(5) 4. Department of education.
11	(6) Department of records.
12	(7) <u>5.</u> Department of <u>public</u> health.
13	The board of county supervisors may establish any of the following additional
14	departments and no others: it deems necessary and appropriate.
15	(1) Department of assessments.
16	(2) Department of farm and home demonstration.
17	(3) Department of public safety.
18	(4) Department of public utilities.
19	Any In addition, any activity which is unassigned by this form of county organization and
20	government shall, upon recommendation of the county manager, be assigned by the board of
21	county supervisors to the appropriate department. The board may further, upon recommendations
22	of the county manager, reassign, transfer or combine any county functions, activities or
23	departments.
24	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the board of supervisors is given
25	flexibility to establish additional departments as needed and unused departments are
26	deleted.
27	
28	§ 15.1-640 15.2-617. Department of finance; director; general duties.
29	A. Director; general duties. The director of finance shall be the head of the department
30	of finance and as such have charge of (i) the administration of the county's financial affairs of
31	the county, including the budget; (ii) the assessment of property for taxation; (iii) the collection

of taxes, license fees and other revenues; (iv) the custody of all public funds belonging to or handled by the county; (v) the supervision of the expenditures of the county and its subdivisions; (vi) the disbursement of county funds; (vii) the purchase, lease, storage and distribution of all supplies materials, equipment goods, and contractual service the purchase of all services, insurance or construction needed by any department, office or other using agency of the county unless some other officer or employee is designated for this purpose; (viii) the keeping and supervision of all accounts; and (ix) such other duties as the board of county supervisors may by ordinance or resolution require.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 15.1-640 has been divided into eight sections. Provision (h) is deleted since it is repetitive and possibly in conflict with provision (ix) of this section.

B. Expenditures and accounts. § 15.2-618. Same; expenditures and accounts.

No money shall be drawn from the <u>county</u> treasury of the <u>county</u>, nor shall any obligation for the expenditure of money be incurred except in pursuance of appropriation resolutions. Accounts shall be kept for each item of appropriation made by the board of <u>county supervisors</u>. Each such account shall show in detail the appropriations made thereto, the amount drawn thereon, the unpaid obligations charged against it, and the unencumbered balance in the appropriation account, properly chargeable, sufficient to meet the obligation entailed by contract, agreement or order.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

C. Powers of commissioners of revenue. § 15.2-619. Same; powers of commissioners of revenue; real estate reassessments.

The director of finance shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue, not inconsistent herewith, and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law.

D. Real estate reassessments. 1. Every general reassessment of real estate in the county, unless some other person be is designated for this purpose by the county manager in accordance with § 15.1-634 15.2-612 or unless the board of county supervisors shall create creates a separate department of assessments in accordance with § 15.1-639 15.2-616, shall be made by the director

of finance; he shall collect and keep in his office data and devise methods and procedures to be followed in each such general reassessment that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.

2. In addition to any other method provided by general law or by this article or to certain classified counties, the director of finance may provide for the annual assessment and equalization of real estate and any general reassessment order by the board of county supervisors. The director of finance or his designated agent shall collect data, provide maps and charts, and devise methods and procedures to be followed for such assessment that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.

There shall be a reassessment of all real estate at periods not to exceed six years between such reassessments.

All real estate shall be assessed as of January 1 of each year by the director of finance or such other person designated to make such assessment and such annual. Such assessment shall provide for the equalization of assessments of real estate, correction of errors in tax assessment records, addition of erroneously omitted properties to the tax rolls, and the removal of properties acquired by owners not subject to taxation.

The taxes for each year on <u>such</u> the real estate assessed shall be extended on the basis of the last assessment made prior to such year.

This section shall not apply to real estate assessable under the law by the State Corporation Commonwealth, and the director of finance or his designated agent shall not make any real estate assessments during the life of any general reassessment board.

Any reassessments made, which shall change the assessment of real estate, shall not be extended for taxation until forty-five days after there is mailed a written notice is mailed to the person in whose name such property is to be assessed at his last known address, setting forth the amount of the prior assessment and the new assessment.

The board of county supervisors shall establish a continuing board of real estate review and equalization to review all assessments made under authority of this section and to which all appeals by any person aggrieved by any real estate assessment shall first apply for relief. The board so established of real estate review and equalization shall consist of not less fewer than three nor more than five members who shall be freeholders in the county. The appointment, terms of office and compensation of the members of such board shall be prescribed by the board

of county-supervisors; such. The board of real estate review and equalization shall have all the powers conferred upon boards of equalization by general law. All applications for review to such board shall be made not later than April 1 of the year for which extension of taxes on the assessment is to be made. Such board shall grant a hearing to any person making application at a regular advertised meeting of the board, shall rule on all applications within sixty days after the date of the hearing, and shall thereafter promptly certify its action thereon to the director of finance; it also. The equalization board shall conduct hearings at such time or times as is are convenient, after publishing a notice in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county, ten days prior to any such hearing at which any person applying for review will be heard.

Any person aggrieved by any reassessment or action of the real estate board of real estate review and equalization may apply for relief to the circuit court of the county in the manner provided by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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E. Powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys. § 15.2-620. Same; powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys.

The director of finance shall also exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon county treasurers, and shall be subject to all the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. All moneys received by any county officer or employee of the county for or in connection with the county business of the county shall be paid promptly into the hands of the director of finance; all. All such money shall be promptly deposited by the director of finance to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the board of county supervisors selects. No money shall be disbursed or paid out by the county except upon check signed by the chairman of the board of county supervisors, or such other person as may be designated by the board designates, and countersigned by the director of the department of finance.

The director of finance or his duly authorized deputies may transfer public funds from one depository to another by wire. Such officers may also shall have the authority to draw any of the county's money by check or by an electronic fund wire, or by any means deemed appropriate and sound by the director of finance and approved by the governing body board, drawn upon a warrant issued by the governing body board. If any money is knowingly paid otherwise than

upon the director of finance's check or electronic fund wire or by alternative means specifically approved by the director of finance and the governing body board, drawn upon such warrant, the payment shall be invalid against the county.

The board may designate one or more banks or trust companies as a receiving or collecting agency or agencies under the direction of the department of finance. All funds so collected or received shall be deposited to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the board selects.

Every bank or trust company serving as a depository or as a receiving or collecting agency for county funds shall be required by the board of county supervisors to give adequate security therefor, and to meet such requirements as to interest thereon as the board may by ordinance or resolution establish. All interest on money so deposited shall accrue to the benefit of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

F. Claims against counties; accounts. § 15.2-621. Same; claims against counties; accounts.

The director of finance shall audit all claims against the county for goods or services; it.

It shall also be his duty (i) to ascertain that such claims are in accordance with the purchase orders or contracts of employment from which same the claims arise; (ii) to draw all checks in settlement of such claims; (iii) to keep a record of the revenues and expenditures of the county; (iv) to keep such accounts and records of the affairs of the county as shall be prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and (v) at the end of each month, to prepare and submit to the board of county supervisors statements showing the progress and status of the county's affairs of the county in such form as shall be agreed upon by the Auditor of Public Accounts and the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

G. Director as purchasing agent. § 15.2-622. Same; director as purchasing agent.

The director of finance shall act as purchasing agent for the county, unless the board of county supervisors shall designate some other designates another officer or employee for such purpose. The director of finance or the person designated as purchasing agent shall make all

purchases, subject to such exceptions as may be allowed by the board of county supervisors allows. He shall have authority to make such transfers of may transfer supplies, materials and equipment between departments and offices, to; sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of any surplus supplies, materials or equipment; and to make such other sales, exchanges and dispositions as may be authorized by the board of county supervisors authorizes. He shall also have power may, with the approval of the board of county supervisors, to establish suitable specifications or standards for all supplies, materials and equipment goods, services, insurance and construction to be purchased procured for that the county and to; inspect all deliveries to determine their compliance with such specifications and standards. He shall further have the power, with the approval of the board of county supervisors, to; and sell supplies, materials and equipment to volunteer rescue squads and fire fighting companies at the same cost as the cost of such supplies, materials and equipment to the county. He shall have charge of such storerooms and warehouses of the county as the board of county supervisors may provide provides.

All purchases and sales shall be made in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11 and under such rules and regulations not inconsistent consistent with Chapter 7 of Title 11 as the board of county supervisors may by ordinance or resolution establish establishes. He shall not furnish any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services goods, services, insurance or construction to any department or office except upon receipt of a properly approved requisition and unless there be is an unencumbered appropriation balance sufficient to pay for the same them.

Except as provided by the board, before making any sales he shall invite competitive bids under such rules and regulations as the board may by ordinance or resolution establish.

H. Other duties. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The substance of provision (H) is found in § 15.2-617.

I. Assistants. § 15.2-623. Same; assistants.

The director may have such deputies or assistants in the performance of his duties as may be allowed by the board of county supervisors allows.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

J. Approval of chief assessing officer. § 15.2-624. Same; obligations of chief assessing officer.

Before the appointment of the chief assessing officer of the county (whether he be the director of finance, a deputy or supervisor of assessments in the department of finance or the head of the department of assessments) shall become effective, it shall be approved by the State Tax Commissioner and such The chief assessing officer shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the first sentence is deleted as it appears outdated. Also, there is no general requirement for counties to have their chief assessing officer approved by the State Tax Commissioner.

§ 15.1-641 <u>15.2-625</u>. Department of public works.

The county engineer, who shall be head of the department of public works, shall be a person who by training and experience is qualified for the construction of highways. He shall have charge of be responsible for the construction and maintenance of county roads and bridges, county drains stormwater systems within public rights-of-way and public easements and all other public works and construction and care of public buildings, storerooms and warehouses. He shall have the custody of such equipment and supplies as the board of county supervisors may authorize. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon the county road engineer and in addition shall perform such other duties as may be imposed the board imposes upon him by the board of county supervisors. But this section shall not apply to any county wherein the maintenance, construction and reconstruction of county roads and bridges shall have been assumed by the Commonwealth, and in such event there shall be in such county no department of public works. The board of county supervisors shall in each such county assign to some other department, officer or employee the duties set forth in this section and not taken over by the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-642 15.2-626. Department and board of public welfare social services.

The superintendent director of public welfare social services, who shall be head of the department of public welfare, shall be chosen from a list of eligibles furnished by the Commissioner of Social Services. He shall have charge of poor relief, charitable and correctional institutions and parks and playgrounds, and social services, shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon the county board of public welfare social services, not inconsistent herewith. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors imposes upon him.

The board of county supervisors may select two qualified citizens of the county, who shall serve without pay, and who, together with the head of the department, shall constitute the county board of public welfare. Such board shall advise and cooperate with the department of public welfare and shall have power to adopt necessary rules and regulations not in conflict with law concerning such department. The county board of social services shall consist of six members; shall have all the powers, duties, and authority set out in Chapter 3 (§ 63.1-38 et seq.) of Title 63.1 of the Code of Virginia; and shall be appointed by the board of supervisors, which may fix, within the limits set forth in § 63.1-47, the compensation of the members of such board. At all times one member of the county board of social services shall also be a member of the board of supervisors. The board of social services may at any time be abolished by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; language is updated to reflect the current practice. For example, a three-member board of public welfare is replaced with a six-member board of social services.

§ 15.1-643. Department of law enforcement.

The department of law enforcement shall consist of an attorney for the Commonwealth and a sheriff, together with their assistants, deputies and employees, and any police appointed by the county manager, except as otherwise provided in § 15.1-649.

The attorney for the Commonwealth shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law. He shall be selected as provided in § 15.1-652.

The sheriff shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon sheriffs by general law. He shall have the custody, feeding and care of all prisoners

confined in the county jail. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors. The sheriff shall be selected as provided in § 15.1-652. The sheriff and such other deputies and assistants appointed hereunder shall receive such compensation as the board of county supervisors may prescribe. Any policeman appointed by the county manager pursuant to § 15.1-634 shall be under the supervision and control of such county manager and such policeman shall have such powers as special policemen as may be provided for by general law.

Drafting note: Repealed; this department does not exist.

§ 15.1-644 15.2-627. Department of education.

The department of education shall consist of the county school board, the division superintendent of schools and the officers and employees thereof. Except as herein otherwise provided, the county school board and the division superintendent of schools shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon them by general law. In addition the parks and playgrounds shall be under the supervision and control of the department of education. Except for the initial elected board which shall consist of five members, the county school board shall be composed of not less than three nor more than nine members; however, there shall be at least one school board member elected from each of the county's magisterial or election districts. Such The members shall be elected by popular vote from election districts coterminous with the election districts for the board of county supervisors. The exact number of members shall be determined by the board of county supervisors. Elections of school board members shall be held to coincide with the elections of members of the board of county supervisors at the regular general election in November. The terms of office for the county school board members shall be the same as the terms of the members of the board of county supervisors and shall commence on January 1 following their election.

A vacancy in the office of school board member shall be filled pursuant to §§ 24.2-226 and 24.2-228.

In order to have their names placed on the ballot, all candidates shall be nominated only by petition as provided by general law pursuant to § 24.2-506.

The county school board may also appoint a resident of the county to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote of the school board as provided in § 22.1-75. The tie breaker, if any,

shall be appointed for a four-year term whether appointed to fill a vacancy caused by expiration of term or otherwise.

The chairman of the county school board shall, for the purpose of appearing before the board of county supervisors under the provisions of § 15.1 636 §15.2 614, shall be considered head of this department, unless some other person in the department shall be designated by the school board for such purpose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the reference to park supervision is eliminated since this is not a current function of the Department of Education. The reference to § 15.1-636 is deleted since it is being repealed.

§ 15.1-644.1 15.2-628. Terms of school boards.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding sections, in any county which hereafter adopts the county manager form of organization and government under this article chapter, the members of the county school board in office on June 27, 1976, and those hereafter appointed then in office shall be appointed or reappointed, as the case may be, for terms of four years each, except that initial appointments hereunder may be for terms of one to four years, respectively, so as to provide staggered terms for such members.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-645. Department of records.

The department of records shall be under the supervision and control of the county clerk. He shall be clerk of the circuit court of the county and clerk of the board of supervisors, unless the board shall designate some other person for this latter purpose. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officers by general law and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: Repealed; this department does not exist.

§ 15.1-646 15.2-629. Department and board of health.

The department of health shall consist of the county health director, who shall be appointed as provided in the applicable provisions of Article 5 (§ 32.1-30 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of

Title 32.1 and who shall be head thereof, and the other officers and employees of such department. The head of such the department shall exercise all the powers conferred and shall perform all the duties imposed upon the local health director by general law, not inconsistent herewith. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the board of county supervisors or, if the health department is operated under contract with the State Board of Health, as may be specified in such contract.

If the board of county supervisors appoints a local board of health as provided in § 32.1-32, it shall consist of two qualified citizens of the county, who shall serve without pay, and the county health director. Such board shall have power to adopt necessary rules and regulations, not in conflict with law, concerning the department. The board of health may at any time be abolished by the board of county supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-647 <u>15.2-630</u>. Department of assessments.

The department of assessments, if and when established, shall be headed by a commissioner of the revenue or supervisor of assessments, who shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by paragraphs C and D of § 15.1-640 15.2-619 upon the director of finance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-648 15.2-631. Department of farm and home demonstration extension and continuing education.

The department of farm and home demonstration extension and continuing education, if and when established, shall consist of the county agricultural extension agent, who shall be head of the department, a home demonstration economics agent, a 4-H youth agent and such assistants other extension agents and employees as may be appointed or employed. The county agricultural extension agent and the home demonstration agent other extension agents shall be selected from a list or lists of eligibles submitted by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. They shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon them by the board of county supervisors imposes upon them.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; amendments conform the section to the current practice.

- § 15.1-649 15.2-632. Department of public safety.
- The department of public safety, if and when established, shall be under the supervision of a director of public safety appointed by the county manager. Such department shall consist of the following divisions:
- 8 (1) 1. Division of police, in the charge of a chief of police and consisting of such other police officers and other personnel as may be appointed.
 - (2) 2. Division of fire protection, in the charge of a fire chief and consisting of such fire fighters, and other personnel as may be appointed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–9.1 15.2-633. Appointment and duties Office of the county attorney in Henrico County.
- The governing body of Henrico County board may create the office of county attorney.

 Such a The county attorney shall be appointed annually by the county manager, and shall serve at a salary to be fixed by the board of county supervisors. He shall be accountable to the county manager.
 - No person shall be appointed a county attorney under the provisions of this section unless at the time of his appointment he shall be has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-650 15.2-634. Department of public utilities.
- The department of public utilities, if and when established, shall be under the supervision of a director of public utilities appointed by the county manager. Such The department shall be in charge of the construction, operation, maintenance and administration of all public works coming under the general category of public utilities, owned, operated and controlled by any such the county or any sanitary district of such the county. Such department shall be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the sanitary districts, included, including but not limited to water

systems, sewer systems, sewage disposal systems, garbage solid waste management, street lights and any other sanitary district related functions not assigned to or administered by other departments. If the county has a division of fire protection and a fire chief under the provisions of § 15.1-649 15.2-633, then such the division of fire protection shall not be under the department of public utilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-651.

9 Reserved.

§ 15.1-652 15.2-635. Selection or appointment of certain officers and heads of departments; filling vacancies.

The county clerk of the circuit court, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff shall be selected in the manner and for the terms, and vacancies in such office shall be filled, as provided by general law.

The clerk of the circuit court shall be clerk of the board of supervisors unless the board designates some other person for this purpose. The clerk of the board shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed upon such officer by general law and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. He shall also perform such other duties as the board imposes upon him.

The directors or heads of all other departments of the county shall be appointed by the county manager. The county manager may, with the <u>board's</u> consent of the board of county supervisors, act as the director or head of one or more departments of the county, provided he is otherwise eligible to head such department or departments and, in the case of those officers whose appointments must be approved, his appointment is likewise approved.

In case of the absence or disability of any officer, other than the attorney for the Commonwealth, the county clerk of the circuit court and the sheriff, which offices shall be filled as prescribed by general law, the county manager or other appointing power may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; new language is added in order to clarify the distinction between the clerk of the circuit court and the clerk of the board of supervisors.

§ 15.1-653 15.2-636. Examination and audit of books and accounts.

The board of county supervisors—shall require an annual audit of the books of every county officer who handles public funds to be made by an accountant who is not a regular officer or employee of the county and who is thoroughly qualified by training and experience. An audit made by the Auditor of Public Accounts under the provisions of law, may be considered as having satisfied the requirements of this paragraph.

Either the board of county supervisors—or the manager may at any time order an examination or audit of the accounts of any officer or department of the county government. Upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of any county officer of the county, the director of finance shall cause an audit and investigation of the accounts of such officer to be made and shall report the results thereof to the manager and the board of county supervisors. In case of the death, resignation or removal of the director of finance, the board of county supervisors—shall cause an audit to be made of his accounts. If as a result of any such audit, an officer be is found indebted to the county, the board of county supervisors—shall proceed forthwith to collect such indebtedness.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-654 15.2-637. Schedule of compensation.

The board of county supervisors shall establish a schedule of compensation for officers and employees which shall provide uniform compensation for like service. The compensation prescribed shall be subject to such limitations as may be made by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-655 15.2-638. Submission of annual financial plan by manager; notice and hearings thereon; adoption of budget.

Each year at least two weeks before the board of county supervisors must prepare its proposed annual budget, the county manager shall prepare and submit to the board of county

- 1 supervisors a budget presenting a financial plan for conducting the county's affairs of the county
- for the ensuing year; such. Such budget shall be set up in the manner prescribed by general law.
- 3 Hearings thereon shall be held and, notice thereof given and the budget adopted in accordance
- 4 with such general law.
- 5 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 7 <u>§ 15.1-656.</u>
- 8 Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 463.

- 10 § 15.1-657 <u>15.2-639</u>. Compensation; fee system abolished.
 - All county officers and employees of the county shall be paid regular compensation and the. The fee system as a method of compensation in the county shall be abolished, except as to those for officers not affected by the adoption of this form of county organization and government. All such officers and employees shall, however, continue to collect all fees and charges provided for by general law, shall keep a record thereof, and shall promptly transmit all such fees and charges collected to the director of finance, who shall promptly receipt therefor. Such officers shall also keep such other records as are required by §§ 14.1-136 to through 14.1-163. All fees and commissions, which, but for the provisions of this section, would be paid to such officers by the Commonwealth for services rendered shall be paid to the county treasury of the county.

The excess, if any, of the fees collected by each of the officers mentioned in § 14.1-136 or collected by anyone exercising the powers of and performing the duties of any such officer, over (a) (i) the allowance to which such officer would be entitled by general law but for the provisions of this section and (b) (ii) expenses in such amount as shall be allowed by the Compensation Board, shall be paid, one third into the state treasury, and the other two thirds shall belong to the county.

Any <u>county</u> officer or employee of the <u>county</u> who <u>shall fail fails</u> or <u>refuse refuses</u> to collect any fee which is collectible and should be collected under the provisions of this section, or who <u>shall fail fails</u> or <u>refuse refuses</u> to pay any fee so collected to the county as herein provided, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	
2	§ 15.1-658 15.2-640. Establishing times and conditions of employment, personne
3	management, etc.
4	(1) Any The county having the county manager form of organization and governmen
5	under this chapter is authorized to may establish and prescribe for all employees of the county
6	the following provisions applicable to such employees:
7	(a) 1. Normal workdays and hours of employment therein;
8	(b) 2. Holidays;
9	(e) 3. Days of vacation allowed;
10	(d) 4. Days of sick leave allowed;
11	(e) 5. Other provisions concerning the hours and conditions of employment;
12	(f) 6. Plans of personnel management and control.
13	(2) Any such The county shall have power to may establish, alter, amend or repeal a
14	will any provision adopted under subsection (1) hereof this section.
15	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language in the first
16	paragraph is not needed since the entire chapter is applicable only to counties with the
17	county manager form.
18	
19	§ 15.1-659. Offices abolished.
20	When this form of county organization and government shall be adopted the following
21	officers shall, when the form of organization and government becomes operative, be abolished
22	the powers and duties of such officers transferred as herein provided, and the terms of office of
23	such officers expire as provided in § 15.1-587:
24	(1) [Repealed.]
25	(2) Superintendent of the poor; his powers shall be exercised and his duties performed by
26	the superintendent of public welfare.
27	(3) The school trustee electoral board.
28	(4) The inheritance tax commissioner.
29	Drafting note: Repealed; the listed officers no longer exist; § 15.2-607 (§ 15.1-628)
30	and § 15.2-608 (§ 15.1-629) give the governing body general authority to organize the

structure, powers and duties of the county government.

1	
2	§ 15.1-660 <u>15.2-641</u> . Bonds of officers.
3	The county manager shall give bond to in the amount of not less than \$5,000. The
4	director of finance shall give bond to the amount of not less than fifteen per centum of the
5	amount of money to be received by him annually. In case in accordance with general law. If the
6	county manager also serves also as director of finance, he shall give bond to in the full amounts
7	indicated above. The board of county supervisors shall have the power to fix bonds in excess of
8	these amounts and to require bonds of other county officers in their discretion, conditioned on
9	the faithful discharge of their duties and the proper account for all funds coming into their
10	possession.
11	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
12	
13	Article 4.
14	General Provisions.
15	
16	§ 15.1-661. Provisions applicable to both plans.
17	The provisions of this article shall be applicable to each of the two forms of county
18	organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-588 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-622 et
19	seq.) of this chapter.
20	Drafting note: Repealed; this section is no longer needed since the county executive
21	and county manager forms of government will be placed in separate chapters.
22	
23	§ 15.1-662 15.2-642. Officers not affected by adoption of either plan.
24	The following officers shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be affected by the
25	adoption of either the county executive form or the county manager form:
26	(1) 1. Jury commissioners;
27	(2) Notaries public,;
28	(3) 2. County electoral boards;
29	(4) <u>3.</u> Registrars;
30	(5) 4. Judges and clerks of elections; and

(6) <u>5.</u> Magistrates.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; notaries are stricken from this section since they would clearly not be impacted by the adoption of the county manager form.

§ 15.1-663. Inconsistent provisions of law.

Other provisions of law in conflict with any form of county organization and government adopted by any county pursuant to this chapter shall not apply to the county.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-300.

§ 15.1-664. Changing from one form to another.

Any county which adopts either form of organization and government provided for by this chapter may change to the other form of organization and government therein provided for, or some other form of county organization and government provided for by the general law of the Commonwealth. The procedure shall be the same, insofar as applicable, as that herein provided in §§ 15.1–582 to 15.1–587.

Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

§ 15.1-665. Effect of change from executive to manager form.

If in accordance with the foregoing section the form of the county organization and government be changed from the county executive form to the county manager form, all officers and employees of the county shall be thereafter selected as provided in the county manager form; the persons holding office under the county executive form shall continue to hold office until their successors have been selected and qualified; the members of the board of county supervisors, the county clerk, and the attorney for the Commonwealth shall continue to hold office under the county manager form until the expiration of their terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

This change shall become effective as soon as the judge shall enter of record the results of the election provided for in § 15.1-664.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

§ 15.1-666. Effect of change from manager to executive form.

If in accordance with § 15.1-664 the form of county organization and government be changed from the county manager form to the county executive form, all officers and employees of the county shall be thereafter selected as provided in the county executive form; those persons holding office under the county manager form shall continue to hold office until their successors have been selected and qualified; the members of the board of supervisors, the county clerk, and the attorney for the Commonwealth shall continue to hold office under the county executive form until the expiration of their terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

This change shall become effective as soon as the judge shall enter of record the results of the election provided for in § 15.1-664.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

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§ 15.1-667. Effect of change to old form.

If in accordance with the provisions of § 15.1-664 the form of the county organization and government be changed from either the county executive form or the county manager form to some other form of county organization and government provided for by the provisions of general law, all officers of the county and the district whose election is provided for by general law shall be elected at the next succeeding regular November election, held at least sixty days after such change shall have been voted upon; all appointive officers shall be appointed by the appointing power provided for by general law; the terms of the officers so elected or appointed shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding, at which time the change of county organization and government shall become effective, and such officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected at the next regular election provided for such officers or have been appointed, as provided by general law, and have qualified; provided, that after November 1, 1977, where the majority of the qualified voters have by referendum voted in favor of changing from the county executive form to the form of government used by all counties that have not adopted a form of government provided for in Chapters 13 (§ 15.1-582 et seq.), 14 (§ 15.1-669 et seq.) and 15 (§ 15.1-722 et seq.) of this title, no such special election for county and district officers shall be held, and said change in form of government shall not take effect until the first day of January next following the expiration of the terms of office of the incumbent attorney for the Commonwealth and sheriff.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

§ 15.1-668. Limitation as to frequency of elections.

If any election has been or is held in any county to determine whether such county shall adopt either of the two forms of county organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-588 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-622 et seq.) of this chapter, or if any election has been or is held in any county which has adopted either of such optional forms of county organization and government to determine whether such county shall change to the other optional form of county organization and government or to determine whether such county shall change to some other form of county organization and government provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the other provisions of general law of the Commonwealth, no further election of the nature referred to in this section shall be held in the county within three years thereafter.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-306.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 14 <u>7</u> .
3	OTHER FORMS OF GOVERNMENT FOR CERTAIN COUNTIES COUNTY
4	MANAGER PLAN OF GOVERNMENT.
5	
6	Chapter drafting note: Old Chapter 14, which contains provisions for two separate
7	forms of county government, is divided into two chapters. Proposed Chapter 7 contains the
8	provisions for the county manager plan of government, currently used by Arlington
9	County, and proposed Chapter 4 contains the provisions for the county board form of
10	government, and is not shown in this draft.
11	
12	Article 1.
13	Applicability Adoption of County Manager Plan.
14	
15	§ 15.1 669. Application of Articles 1 to 4.
16	Subject to the election hereinafter provided, the provisions of Articles 1 (§ 15.1-669), 2
17	(§ 15.1-670 et seq.), 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.) and 4 (§ 15.1-689 et seq.) of this chapter shall be
18	applicable to any county having a population of 500 inhabitants or more to the square mile, as
19	shown by the last United States census, and to any county having less than sixty square miles of
20	high land. Subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of any such county who
21	vote thereon, either of the two forms of county organization and government provided in Articles
22	2 and 3 of this chapter may be adopted. For the purpose of this section, the term "high land" in
23	any county means the land therein above the low-water line or mark of waters within and
24	adjacent to the boundaries of such county.
25	Drafting note: Repealed; relevant portions of this section are relocated to § 15.2-
26	701.
27	
28	Article 2.
29	Modified Commission Plan.
30	
31	§§ 15.1-670 through 15.1-673.

Repeal	ed by	Acte	1076	c 158	
Repear	ca by	ricus	1770,	C. 750.	

§ 15.2-700. Title of plan; applicability of chapter.

The form of county organization and government provided for in this chapter shall be known and designated as the county manager plan. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to counties which have adopted the county manager plan.

Drafting note: The county manager plan is currently used by Arlington County.

§ 15.2-701. Adoption of county manger plan.

Any county with a population density of at least 500 persons per square mile may adopt the county manager plan of government in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.

Drafting note: This new section is added in order to cross-reference the uniform procedure by which counties may adopt an optional form of government. The population density restriction comes from § 15.1-669.

16 Article 3 2.

County Manager Plan General Powers; County Manager Plan.

§ 15.1-674 15.2-702. County board; membership, terms, chairman, etc.; board to appoint county manager.

Under the county manager plan all of the legislative powers of the county, however conferred or possessed by it, shall be vested in a board of five members to be known as the county board ("the board"). The members of the board shall be elected in the manner hereinafter provided and for terms of four years. The county board shall appoint the county manager, who need not be a resident of the county or of the Commonwealth. The county board shall elect one of its members as chairman, who shall preside over its meetings. The chairman shall be elected by the board annually and any vacancy in the office shall be filled by the board for the unexpired term. The chairman shall have has the same powers and duties as other members of the board with a vote but no veto and shall be is the official head of the county. With the exception of those officers whose election is provided for by popular vote in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and the trial justice or county judge, board members of the board shall

be the only elective county officials. The county board shall be a body corporate and as such shall have <u>has</u> the right to sue and be sued in the same manner as is now provided by law for boards of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The provisions of the stricken sentence are relocated to § 15.2-706. References to the trial justice and county judge are obsolete.

§ 15.1-675 <u>15.2-703</u>. Interference by members of county board in appointments and removals of personnel.

Neither the county board nor any of its members shall in any manner dictate the appointment or removal of any county administrative officers or employees whom the who are appointed by the manager or any of his subordinates are empowered to appoint, but. However, the county board may express its views and fully and freely discuss with the manager anything pertaining to appointment and removal of such officers and employees. Except for the purposes of inquiry and investigation, the board and its members shall deal with county officers and employees who are subject to the direction and supervision of the manager solely through the county manager, and neither the board nor any member thereof shall give orders either publicly or privately to any such county officer or employee.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-675.1 15.2-704. Appointment of clerk of county board; powers and duties; obligations and penalties.

The clerk of the county board shall be such qualified person as may be designated by the board designates. He shall be compensated in an amount set by the board and may employ such deputies and assistants as the board authorizes. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officers by general law and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the county board imposes upon him.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-676 15.2-705. Election of members of county board; filling vacancies.

- A. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-694, in In any county operating as of December 1, 1993, under the county manager plan provided for in this chapter, the members of the eounty board shall be elected and vacancies on the board shall be filled as provided in this section. The members of the board shall be elected from the county at large.
- B. Two <u>board</u> members of the county board shall be elected at the November 1995 election to succeed the members whose terms are expiring, and one member each shall be elected at the 1994, 1996, and 1997 November elections to succeed the members whose terms respectively are expiring. Thereafter at each regular November election there shall be elected one or more members of the county board members shall be elected to succeed the member or members whose terms expire on or before January 1 next succeeding such election. The members so elected shall be elected for terms of four years each, shall take office on January 1 next succeeding their election, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualify.
- C. When Notwithstanding the provisions of § 24.2-226, when any vacancy occurs in the membership of the county board, the judge of the circuit court of the county shall call a special election for the remainder of the unexpired term to be held not less than 45 forty-five days and not more than 60 sixty days thereafter; provided that. However, if any vacancy occurs within 180 days before the expiration of a term of office, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by a majority vote of the remaining members of the board within 30 thirty days of the occurrence of the vacancy after holding a public hearing with respect to on the appointment. The appointment shall be for the duration of the unexpired term.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The new sentence in subsection A is relocated from § 15.1-691.

§ 15.1-677 15.2-706. Duties of county manager; compensation; appointment of officers and employees.

The administrative and executive powers of the county, including the power of appointment of all officers and employees whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided by law, are vested in an official known as the county manager, who shall be appointed by the county board at its first meeting or as soon thereafter as practicable. The county manager need not be a resident of the county or of the Commonwealth. He shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the board. The officers whose election by popular vote is

provided for in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and the trial justice or eounty judge, the school board and the superintendent of schools shall not be subject to appointment but shall be selected in the manner prescribed by law. The heads of all departments other than those hereinbefore referred to and excepted from the provisions of this section shall be selected by the county board; provided that. However, if a majority of the qualified voters voting in the election required by § 15.1-668 15.2-716 vote in favor thereof, then the heads of the several county departments, other than those hereinbefore referred to and excepted from the provisions of this section shall be appointed by the county manager.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The new sentence is relocated from § 15.1-674 (15.2-702). The existing reference to § 15.1-668 is incorrect and should be § 15.1-686.

§ 15.1-678 15.2-707. Bonds of county officers and employees.

The <u>county</u> officers of the <u>county</u> shall give such bonds as are now required by general law, except that the bond of the treasurer shall be in such penalty as the court or judge may require requires, but not less than fifteen per centum percent of the amount to be received annually by him. In addition thereto, the county board shall have power to <u>may</u> fix and require bonds in excess of the amounts so required, and to <u>may</u> require bonds of other county officers and employees in their the board's discretion, conditioned on the faithful discharge of their duties and the proper accounting for all funds coming into their possession.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-679 15.2-708. Term of office of county manager; salary and performance of duties; acting manager in case of temporary absence or disability; removal or suspension.

The term of office of such the county manager shall expire on June 30 of each year after 1952, but except. Except as hereinafter provided, he shall be notified at least sixty days before the expiration of his term if his services are not desired for the ensuing twelve months' -month period. He shall receive such annual salary as the board may prescribe payable in monthly installments from county funds. He shall devote his full time to the performance of the duties imposed on him by law, and the performance of such other duties as may be directed by the board directs.

To perform his duties during his temporary absence or disability the manager may designate by letter filed with the clerk of the board a qualified administrative officer of the county to be acting manager. In the event of failure of If the manager fails to make such designation, the county board may, by resolution, appoint an officer of the county to perform the duties of the manager until he shall return returns or his disability cease ceases.

The board may at any time remove the county manager for neglect of duty, malfeasance or misfeasance in office, or incompetency; provided, that if. If a majority of the qualified voters voting in the election required by § 15.1-668 15.2-301 vote in favor thereof, the county manager shall, after December 31, 1952, be appointed for an indefinite period and be subject to removal by the county board at any time, any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding. In ease If the board determines to remove the county manager so appointed, he shall be given, if he so requests, a written statement of the reasons alleged for the proposed removal and the right of a hearing thereon at a public meeting of the board prior to the date on which his final removal shall take takes effect, but pending. Pending and during such hearing the county board may suspend him from office, provided that the period of suspension shall be limited to thirty days. The action of the board in suspending or removing the county manager shall not be subject to review.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-680.

Repealed by Acts 1982, c. 30.

§ 15.1-681 15.2-709. Investigation of county officers or employees.

The eounty board shall have full power to may inquire into the official conduct of any office, officer or employee under its control, and to investigate the accounts, receipts, disbursements and expenses of any such office, officer or employee; for. For these purposes it may subpoen a persons who are county employees of such county as witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of books, papers and other evidence in their control; and in case. If any such witness fails or refuses to obey any such lawful board order of the board, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-682</u> <u>15.2-710</u>. Budget; county manager to be executive and administrative officer; financial condition of county.

In addition to such other duties as are or may be prescribed by law or directed by the board, the county manager in counties having a population of 500 or more per square mile shall each year on or before April 15 prepare and submit to the board a tentative budget for informative and fiscal planning purposes only. The budget shall be prepared in accordance with the provisions of law in effect governing the preparation of the county budget and showing shall show in detail the recommendations of the county manager for expenditures on each road and bridge or for other purposes.

The county manager shall be the executive and administrative officer of the county in all matters relating to the public roads and bridges of the county, and other public work and business in the county, except public schools, and. He shall have general supervision and charge of all construction and maintenance of the public roads, bridges and landings of the county, and all of public work and business of the county, except public schools, and of the purchase of all supplies, equipment and materials for the roads, bridges and landings and other public work and business of the county, and the employment of all superintendents, foremen and labor therefor; provided, however, that. However, the county board may, by ordinance, prescribe rules and regulations for the purchase of all supplies, equipment and materials for the roads, bridges and landings and other public work and business of the county.

The county manager shall keep the board advised as to the <u>county's</u> financial condition of the <u>county</u>, and at each regular <u>board</u> meeting of the <u>board</u> he shall present to the <u>board</u> an itemized statement of all expenditures <u>he has</u> made <u>by him</u> since his last report, <u>and on. On</u> or before July 15 of each year, <u>he</u> shall file with the clerk of the board an itemized statement showing the amount expended on each road, bridge or for other purposes for the <u>year</u> preceding <u>year</u>, ending June 30.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language in the first sentence is not needed since the entire chapter applies only to those counties with a population density of at least 500 persons per square mile.

30 § 15.1-683 15.2-711. Certification and payment of payrolls.

The county board by resolution may require the county manager to certify to the treasurer the payroll of the regular employees of the county for the successive payroll periods, and vouchers for the payment of bills for materials and supplies which have been received and for which discounts are allowed. Upon receipt thereof the treasurer shall pay the same as if they had been approved by the county board. No payment shall be made hereunder when at any meeting of the county board a resolution opposing such method of payment has been adopted.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-684 15.2-712. Certification and payment of certain vouchers.

The county board may by resolution authorize the county manager to sign and issue an order or authorization to the treasurer for payment of vouchers for materials, supplies and services which have been received and the treasurer shall pay the same. The provisions of § 15.1-683 15.2-711 shall apply to actions hereunder.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-684.1 <u>15.2-713</u>. Means of transferring funds.

The treasurer or his duly authorized deputies may transfer public funds from one depository to another by wire. Such officers <u>may</u> also shall have the authority to draw any of the county's money by check, by an electronic fund wire or payment system, or by any means deemed appropriate and sound by the county treasurer and approved by the governing body, drawn upon a warrant issued by the governing body. If any money is knowingly paid otherwise than upon the county treasurer's check, electronic fund wire or payment system or by alternative means specifically approved by the county treasurer and the governing body, drawn upon such warrant, the payment shall be invalid against the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-684.2</u> <u>15.2-714</u>. Depository for county funds.

The county board may designate one or more banks or trust companies as collecting or receiving agencies for county funds, which funds shall be deposited to the county's credit of the county and be subject to the control of the county treasurer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-685 15.2-715. Abolition of offices and distribution of duties.

The board, by a majority vote of all the members elected, may abolish any board, commission, or office of such county except the school board, school superintendent and trial justice, and the officers elected by popular vote provided for in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia, and may delegate and distribute the duties, authority and powers of the boards, commissions, or offices abolished to the county manager or to any other officer of the county it may think proper. In the event of the abolition of If any such board, commission, or office is abolished, those to whom the duties thereof may be are delegated or distributed shall discharge all of the duties and exercise all of the powers and authorities of, and both the abolished entity. Both they and the county for which they were appointed, or by whom they were employed, shall enjoy the immunities and exemptions from liability or otherwise that were enjoyed by the abolished boards, commissions, or offices, prior to the adoption of the county manager plan of government, except insofar as such duties, powers, authority, immunities and exemptions have been or hereafter may be changed according to law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-686 15.2-716. Referendum for establishment of department of real estate assessments; board of equalization; general reassessments in county where department established.

A referendum may be initiated by a petition signed by 200 or more qualified voters of the county filed with the circuit court, asking that a referendum be held on the question of whether the county shall have a department of real estate assessments. The court shall on or before August 1 enter of record an order requiring the county election officials to open the polls at the regular election to be held in November of such year on the question stated in such order. If the petition seeks the holding of a special election on the question, then the petition hereinabove referred to shall be signed by 1,000 or more qualified voters of the county and the court shall within fifteen days of the date such petition is filed enter an order, in accordance with § 24.2-684, requiring the election officials to open the polls on a date fixed in the order and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such

election to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county once a week for three successive weeks, and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the county courthouse.

If a majority of the voters voting in a <u>the</u> referendum as hereinafter provided vote for the establishment of a department of real estate assessments, the county board shall by ordinance establish such department, provide for the compensation of the department head and employees therein, and <u>decide</u> such other matters in relation to the powers and duties of the department, the department head and the employees, as the board deems proper. As used in this section the term "department" refers to the department of real estate assessments and where proper the department head thereof.

Upon the establishment of the department, the county manager shall select some person as the head thereof and provide for such employees and assistants as may be required. Such department shall be vested with the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon commissioners of the revenue by general law to the extent that such duties and powers are not inconsistent consistent with this section, in relation to the assessment of real estate. All real estate shall be assessed at its fair market value as of January 1 of each year by such the department and taxes for each year on such real estate shall be entered on the land book by the department in the name of the owner thereof. Whenever any such assessment is increased over the last assessment made prior to such year, the department shall give written notice to the owner of such real estate or of any interest therein, by mailing such notice to the last known post-office address of such owner; but. However, the validity of such assessment shall not be affected by any failure to receive such notice.

If a department of real estate assessments is appointed as above provided, the governing body of the county shall annually appoint a board of equalization of real estate assessments. Such board shall have the powers and duties provided by, and be subject to the provisions of, Chapter 32, Article 14 (§ 58.1-3370 et seq.) of Title 58.1. Any person aggrieved by any assessment made under the provisions of this section may apply for relief to such board as therein provided.

Such referendum may be initiated by a petition signed by 200 or more qualified voters of the county filed with the circuit court, asking that a referendum be held on the question of whether the county shall have a department of real estate assessments. Such court shall on or before August 1 enter of record an order requiring the county election officials to open the polls at the regular election to be held in November of such year on the question stated in such order.

If the petition seeks the holding of a special election on the question then the petition hereinabove referred to shall be signed by 1,000 or more qualified voters of the county and the court shall within fifteen days of the date such petition is filed enter an order, in accordance with § 24.1–165, requiring the election officials to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on a date fixed in the order. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper published or having general circulation in the county once a week for three successive weeks, and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of such county.

When a department of real estate assessments is appointed as above provided, the county shall not be required to undertake general reassessments of real estate every six years, but the governing body of the county may, but shall not be required to, request the circuit court of such county to order a general reassessment at such time or times as the governing body deems proper and such. Such court shall then enter an order directing a reassessment of real estate in the manner provided by law.

The department of real estate assessments may require that the owners of incomeproducing real estate in the county subject to local taxation, except property producing income
solely from the rental of no more than four dwelling units, furnish to such the department on or
before a time specified by the director of such the department statements of the income and
expenses attributable over a specified period of time to each such parcel of real estate. If there is
a willful failure to furnish statements of income and expenses in a timely manner to the director,
the owner of such parcel of real estate shall be deemed to have waived his or her right in any
proceeding contesting the assessment to utilize such income and expenses as evidence of fair
market value. Each such statement shall be certified as to its accuracy by an owner of the real
estate for which the statement is furnished, or a duly authorized agent thereof. Any statement
required by this section shall be kept confidential as required by § 58.1-3.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The fourth paragraph is relocated to the beginning of the section.

§ 15.1-686.01 15.2-717. Time in which to contest real property assessments.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law and instead of any other right to apply to court, any person aggrieved by an assessment of real estate made by the department of real estate

assessments may apply for relief to the circuit court of the county within one year from December 31 of the year in which such assessment is made. The application shall be before the court when it is filed in the clerk's office. In such proceeding the burden of proof shall be on the taxpayer to show that the property in question is valued at more than its fair market value or that the assessment is not uniform in its application, or that the assessment is otherwise invalid or illegal, but it shall not be necessary for the taxpayer to show that intentional, systematic and willful discrimination has taken place. The proceedings shall be conducted as an action at law before the court, sitting without a jury, and the court shall act with the authority granted by §§ 58.1-3987 and 58.1-3988.

Drafting note: No change.

12 <u>§ 15.1-686.1.</u>

13 Repealed by Acts 1964, c. 645.

15 §§ 15.1-686.2, 15.1-686.3.

Repealed by Acts 1989, c. 353.

18 § 15.1-686.4.

19 Repealed by Acts 1982, c. 433.

§ 15.1-686.5 <u>15.2-718</u>. Postponement of payment of certain assessments.

The county board may provide for the postponement of the payment of assessments made pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 15.2-2404 et seq.) of Chapter 7 24 of this title by any property owner at the election of the property owner. Full payment of the assessment plus accrued interest shall become due and payable at the time of the death of the owner or the last surviving joint owner who made such an election or at the time the property or any divided part is sold, devised, subdivided, or transferred in any way. The county board may impose interest on the unpaid balance of such assessments at a rate not to exceed the judgment rate, but at a rate which may be different from that imposed on property owners making installment payments under § 15.1-249.1 15.2-2413.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-686.6 15.2-719. Immobilization, etc., of certain vehicles.

The county board may by ordinance place reasonable limits on the removal or immobilization of trespassing vehicles.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-686.7 15.2-720. Employee salary reduction agreements.

In connection with some or all of its employee benefit programs, the county board is authorized to enter into voluntary salary reduction agreements with its officers and employees when such agreements are authorized under the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes. Any such voluntary salary reduction agreements entered into prior to July 1, 1988, are hereby validated.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687 15.2-721. Civil service commission.

The board, in addition to any other powers granted by general or special law, is empowered to may appoint a civil service commission, hereafter designated as ("the commission"), to be composed of five persons who shall receive such compensation as the board prescribes. The initial terms of office of commission members of the commission shall expire June 30, 1964. The board shall appoint successors to members whose terms are so terminated for terms ending on June 30, 1965, 1966 and 1967 be staggered so that the terms of no more than two commissioners expire at one time. At the expiration of the term of each such member, his successor shall be appointed for a term of four years.

The commission, subject to the control of the board, shall establish and operate a classified civil service system for any or all classes of county employees, as designated by the board, which system shall provide for appointment, promotion, demotion, transfer, suspension, reinstatement, retirement and discharge of such employees. To this end it may establish a personnel administration and promulgate rules and regulations for the furtherance of the matters herein set out so far as not inconsistent with other provisions of law. The commission may appoint such employees and staff as it deems necessary subject to prior authorization of the board.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the commission may establish its own rules, regulations, or procedures to govern the conduct of hearings before the commission, including whether to permit rehearings.

The initial terms of office of the fourth and fifth members of the commission added in 1978 shall be established by the board in such manner that the terms of no more than two commissioners expire at one time. Thereafter, the terms of such members shall be for four years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The relevant portions of the stricken paragraph are added to the first paragraph.

§ 15.1-687.01 15.2-722. Personnel studies.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any questionnaires, audit or interview notes, scoring keys, scoring sheets or similar documents pertaining to a classification and compensation study for county employees shall not be considered to be public or official records, except that any employee may inspect and copy any document which the employee has signed or filled out.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-687.1 15.2-723. Grievances by police officers.

In any county which has adopted a manager plan of government provided for by this chapter and for which a trial board for police officers is provided by state statute, police officers may elect the remedy provided by Chapter 10.1 (§ 2.1-116.1 et seq.) of Title 2.1 in lieu of appealing to the trial board, but such election shall bar the right of appeal to the trial board or the right to employ any other grievance procedure with regard to the matters for which the provisions of such chapter are involved.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language in the first sentence is not needed since the entire chapter applies only to counties with the county manager plan.

§ 15.1-687.2 15.2-724. Choice of powers where sanitary district involved.

The governing body, in any Any county which has the manager plan of government provided for in this chapter and has a sanitary district which includes the entire county, may

exercise all of the powers granted to the sanitary district in the name of the county or in the name of the sanitary district, or both. In the event that If the governing body board elects to exercise any of the powers of the sanitary district, it may expend funds from unrestricted county revenue sources, or from bonds issued pursuant to the Public Finance Act (Chapter 5.1 25 (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2500 et seq.) of this title), or from restricted use funds, as appropriate to exercise the powers granted the sanitary district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-687.3 15.2-725. Commission on human rights; subpoena requests.
- 10 <u>A.</u> The board of supervisors may, by ordinance, establish a local commission on human rights which shall have the following duties:
 - 1. To promote policies to ensure that all persons be afforded equal opportunity;
 - 2. To serve as an agency for receiving, investigating and assisting in the resolution of complaints from citizens of the county regarding discriminatory practices and, with the <u>board's</u> approval of the board of supervisors, to seek, through appropriate enforcement authorities, prevention of or relief from such practices.
 - § 15.1-687.24. Human rights commission subpoena requests.
 - B. The county board of any county operating under a county manager plan of government which has established a local commission on human rights, may provide by ordinance provide that whenever the commission has reasonable cause to believe that any person has engaged in or is engaging in a violation of an authorized local human rights ordinance, and after making a good faith effort to obtain, voluntarily, the attendance of witnesses necessary to determine whether such violation occurred, the commission is unable to obtain such attendance, it may request the county attorney, with the approval of the county board, to apply to the judge of the circuit court for the locality in which the witness resides or is doing business for a subpoena against such person refusing to appear as a witness, and the judge of such court may, upon good cause shown, cause the subpoena to be issued. Such ordinance shall provide that any witness subpoena so issued shall include a statement that any statements made will be under oath and the witness is entitled to be represented by an attorney. Such ordinance shall further provide that any person failing to comply with such subpoena so issued shall be subject to punishment for contempt by

the court issuing the subpoena, and that any person so subpoenaed may apply to the judge who issued a subpoena to quash it.

§ 15.1-687.20. Human rights ordinances.

<u>C.</u> Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-37.3:8 <u>subsection A</u>, whenever <u>any a county</u> operating under a county manager plan provided for in this chapter has adopted an ordinance prohibiting discrimination as authorized by <u>and in § 15.1-37.3:8</u> <u>this section</u>, such county may also in its ordinance prohibit discrimination in commercial real estate transactions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; §§ 15.1-687.3, 15.1-687.20 and 15.1-687.24 are combined.

§ 15.1-687.4 15.2-726. Acquisition of easements.

The county board is hereby authorized, without limiting its authority to acquire by other means, to acquire by gift or purchase easements in gross or such other interest in real estate as are designed to maintain (i) the character and use of improved real property as rental property and not in a cooperative or condominium form of ownership or (ii) the market rents of a portion of the units in any multi-family residential property at a percentage of the market rent for the remaining units in the multi-family residential property, such percentages to be defined and stated in the easement; provided, however, that no property or interest therein shall be acquired by eminent domain by any public body for the purposes of provision (ii). However, this provision shall not limit the power of eminent domain as it was possessed by any public body prior to passage of provision (ii). Any such interest shall be for the minimum period specified by the county board and may be perpetual.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.5 <u>15.2-727</u>. Payment of certain assessments.

The county board may provide that the persons, firms or corporations against whom assessments have finally been made under Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 15.2-2404 et seq.) of Chapter 7 23 of this title may pay such assessments in equal installments over a period not exceeding ten years together with interest at a rate not to exceed ten percent per year on the unpaid balance. Such installments may become due at the same time that real estate taxes become due and

payable and the amount of each installment, including principal and interest, shall be shown on the tax ticket mailed to each such person, firm or corporation by the treasurer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.6 15.2-728. Title insurance for county real estate.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-285 any other provision of law, whenever any county operating under a county manager plan provided for in this chapter purchases real estate for which the consideration paid exceeds \$1,000, the county, in lieu of having the title examined and approved by an attorney-at-law, may purchase an insurance policy which insures the county's interest in the title to the property from a company which is authorized to issue such policies in the Commonwealth. Evidence of such insurance shall be filed with the clerk for the circuit court of the county along with the recorded deed or other papers by which the title is conveyed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the reference to § 15.1-285 is eliminated since this section may be repealed as part of the recodification.

§ 15.1-687.7 <u>15.2-729</u>. Relocation assistance programs.

The county board may provide by local ordinance for the application of Chapter 6 (§ 25-235 et seq.) of Title 25 to displaced persons as defined in § 25-238 (e) or as more narrowly defined by the county board, in cases of acquisition of real property for use in projects or programs in which only local funds are used.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.8 15.2-730. Civil penalties for violations of zoning ordinance.

Notwithstanding the provisions provision 6 of § 15.1-491 (e) 15.2-2293, the governing body of any a county which has adopted the county manager plan provided for in this chapter may adopt an ordinance which establishes a uniform schedule of civil penalties for violations of specified provisions of the zoning ordinances regulating the storage of junk and the repair of motor vehicles. Such schedule of offenses shall not include any zoning violation resulting in injury to any person or persons, and the existence of a civil penalty shall not preclude action by

the zoning administrator under <u>provision 4 of</u> § 15.1-491 (d) 15.2-2286 or action by the governing body under § 15.1-499 15.2-2208.

This schedule of civil penalties may allow for progressively higher penalties for subsequent offenses whether or not the subsequent offenses arise from the same set of operative facts; however, the penalty for any one violation shall be a fine of not more than fifty dollars. Each day during which the violation is found to have existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, in no event shall specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts be charged more frequently than once in any ten-day period, and in no event shall a series of specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts result in civil penalties which exceed a total of \$250. Designation of a particular zoning ordinance violation for a civil penalty pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of criminal sanctions, and except for any violation resulting in injury to any person or persons, such designation shall preclude the prosecution of a violation as a criminal misdemeanor.

Any person summoned for a scheduled violation may make an appearance in person or in writing by mail to the treasurer of the county prior to the date fixed for trial in court. Any person so appearing may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability, and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged. Such persons shall be informed of their right to stand trial and that a signature to an admission of liability will have the same force and effect as a judgment of court.

If a person charged with a scheduled violation does not elect to enter a waiver of trial and admit liability, the violation shall be tried in the general district court in the same manner and with the same right of appeal as provided for in Title 8.01. In any trial for a scheduled violation authorized by this section, it shall be the burden of the county to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence. An admission of liability or finding of liability shall not be a criminal conviction for any purpose.

No provision herein shall be construed to allow the imposition of civil penalties: (i) for enforcement of the Uniform Statewide Building Code; (ii) for activities related to land development or activities related to the construction or repair of buildings and other structures; or (iii) for violation of any provision of a local zoning ordinance relating to the posting of signs on public property or public rights-of-way.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 687.9 15.2-731. Retirement benefits for part-time employees.

The county board may by resolution elect to have those of its officers and employees who are regularly employed part-time on a salary basis, whose tenure is not restricted as to temporary or provisional appointment, become eligible to participate in the county retirement systems as provided by local ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.10 15.2-732. Peddlers; itinerant merchants.

The governing body of any \underline{A} county operating under a county manager plan of government may provide by ordinance for the regulation of sales of goods and services by peddlers or itinerant merchants on any public street or sidewalk.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.11 15.2-733. Summons for violations of litter control ordinances.

The county board may adopt by ordinance procedures and a schedule of penalties so that the county manager or his designee may issue notice notices of violation for any or all of the litter control ordinances. Before any summons shall be is issued for the prosecution of a violation, the violator shall have been first be notified by mail at his last known address that he may pay the fine, established by county ordinance, within five days of receipt of such notice to the county treasurer, and that the officer issuing the summons shall be notified that the violator has failed to pay such fine within such time. The notice to the violator, required by the provisions of this section, shall be contained in an envelope bearing the words "Law Enforcement Notice" stamped or printed on the face thereof in type at least one-half inch in height. The county manager may delegate the notification responsibility and the authority to make and enforce rules and regulations to the appropriate administrative official or employees.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.12 15.2-734. Purchase, sale, exchange, or lease of real property.

The eounty board shall have power may (i) to sell, at public or private sale, or exchange, lease (as lessor or lessee), mortgage, pledge, subordinate its interest in, or otherwise dispose of the real property, which includes the superjacent airspace (except airspace provided for in §

15.1-376.1) 15.2-2030, which may be subdivided and conveyed separate from the subjacent land surface, of the county; and (ii) to purchase any real estate as may be necessary for the erection of all necessary county buildings. However, no such land shall be disposed of unless and until the governing body has held a public hearing thereon concerning such disposal.

The governing body of the county shall have the power to board may acquire by purchase, gift, devise, bequest, grant, lease, or otherwise title to, or any interests or rights of less than fee-simple title in, any real property within its jurisdiction, for any public purposes.

The initial term of any lease shall not exceed seventy-five years, provided such lease term is not prohibited by the Constitution of Virginia. The terms and provisions of any lease shall be prescribed by the county board, provided that any lease shall have a clause to the effect that at the termination of such lease it shall not be renewed if required for any of the purposes mentioned in § 15.1-258 15.2-1639, and that upon termination, all improvements thereon shall revert to the county and the real property including all improvements erected thereon shall revert to the county and shall be free from any encumbrance at the time of such reversion. Such real property including all improvements situated thereon may be mortgaged or pledged by the lessee for the term of its lease. In the event that If a lease allows a lessee to mortgage or pledge the property, it may also provide that the eounty board has the right to take all action necessary to cure the default in the event of any default by if the lessee defaults.

The eounty board may lease real property to private entities under terms which allow the private entities to build office and commercial buildings on the property and to use the office and commercial space itself or lease it to others. The leases by the eounty board to the private entity of private entities may provide that the rent to be paid the eounty board is to be based in total or in part on a percentage of the profit the private entity gains from the operation of the development on the leased real property; however, the eounty board may not participate in the management or operation of the private commercial activity on the site except during such reasonable period as it is necessary for the eounty board to operate the property in order to protect its interest in the property in the event of default by if the developer defaults on the lease or on a mortgage or pledge of the property by the developer. As soon as reasonably possible the county shall provide for management and operation of the property by a private developer.

The county board may lease space in the improvements constructed on the land which it leases to the private entities for use by the county government and county constitutional officers,

provided that <u>if</u> it <u>pay pays</u> fair market rent for the use of the space and <u>provided that if</u> the lease of its land is not conditioned on the lease of such space. The lease of such space by the county board may be for a term of years to the extent that a multi-year lease is not prohibited by the Constitution of Virginia any terms of years not prohibited by the Virginia Constitution.

This section shall not be construed to in any way affect the requirements of §§ 15.1-257 15.2-1638, 15.1-267 15.2-1643 or § 16.1-69.50.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.13 15.2-735. Local housing fund and Voluntary Coordinated Housing Preservation and Development Districts voluntary coordinated housing preservation and development districts.

The county board may establish by resolution a housing fund, the purpose of which will be to assist for-profit or nonprofit housing developers or organizations to develop or preserve affordable housing for low and moderate income persons. The fund <u>can may</u> be used to assist the developer or organization with such items as acquisition of land and buildings, lighting, sanitary and storm sewers, landscaping, walkways, construction of parking facilities, water-sewer hookup fees, and site improvements, including sidewalks, curbs, and gutters but not street improvements. Developers assisted in this manner <u>must shall</u> provide a minimum of twenty percent of the units for low and moderate income persons as defined by the county for a minimum of ten years.

The county board may declare by resolution that a portion of the county is eligible for use of the housing fund by designation of a Voluntary Coordinated Housing Preservation and Development District voluntary coordinated housing preservation and development district. Such resolution shall contain a statement that (i) there exists within the county a serious shortage of sanitary and safe residential housing at rentals and prices which persons and families of low and moderate income can afford, and that this shortage has contributed and will contribute to the creation of substandard living conditions and is inimical to the health, welfare and prosperity of the residents of the county; (ii) it is imperative that the supply of rental and other housing for such persons and families be preserved or developed; and (iii) private enterprise is unable, without assistance, to produce the needed development or rehabilitation of sanitary and safe housing which persons or families of low and moderate income can afford.

The resolution shall include a statement that the owner of such rental property, or persons showing evidence of site control by a legally binding agreement, have requested the county to designate the site a Voluntary Coordinated Housing Preservation and Development District voluntary coordinated housing preservation and development district.

The resolution shall also provide a plan for the district which outlines actions to be taken by the owner and by the county to assure that physical improvements to the structures, site and infrastructure are designed to improve the neighborhood, enhance the useful life of the buildings and promote energy conservation. Such plan shall further specify the actions to be taken by the owner and by the county (i) to minimize the displacement of persons or families of low and moderate income residing in the property; (ii) to reserve some units at rents and prices affordable to persons or families of low and moderate income; and (iii) otherwise to serve public purposes.

Upon declaration of an approved district, the county may:

- 1. Provide for the installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, parking facilities, playgrounds, and other site improvements essential to the development, preservation or rehabilitation planned;
- 2. Provide encouragement or financial assistance to the owners or occupants for acquisition of land and buildings, developing or preserving and upgrading residential buildings and for improving health and safety, conserving energy, preventing erosion, enhancing the neighborhood, and reducing the displacement of low and moderate income residents of the property;
- 3. Require that the owner agree to maintain a portion of the property in residential rental or other residential use for a period of not less than ten years and that a portion of the dwelling units in the property be offered at rents and prices affordable to persons or families of low and moderate income; and
- 4. Provide that the value of assistance given by the county under subdivisions 1 and 2 above be proportionate to the value of considerations rendered by the owner in maintaining a portion of the dwelling units at reduced rents and prices for persons or families of low and moderate income.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.14 15.2-736. State benefits for certain employees.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any person who is transferred from state to local employment pursuant to Chapter 816 of the Acts of Assembly of 1988, and who is a member of the Virginia Retirement System at the time of the transfer, shall continue to be a member of the System during the period of local employment. Any such transferred employee shall remain a member of the System under the same terms and conditions as would apply if the transferred employee had remained as a state employee, so long as the employee is employed with a local health department or returns to state employment. For purposes of any employment of the transferred employee as a state employee after local employment, the membership in the System during local employment shall be treated the same as any other membership in the System.

The <u>local governing body board</u> shall collect and pay all employee and employer contributions to the Virginia Retirement System for retirement and group life insurance in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1 of Title 51.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.15 <u>15.2-737</u>. Tenant relocation payments.

The eounty board may require by ordinance that the county and the owner shall divide equally the reimbursement of any tenant of a building containing at least four residential units for amounts actually expended to relocate when the tenant has been terminated by 120 days' notice given under § 55-222 in order to carry out the rehabilitation of the building. The reimbursement shall not exceed the amount to which the tenant would have been entitled to receive under §§ 25-239 (b) B and 25-247.1, if the real estate comprising the units had been condemned by the Department of Transportation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.16 15.2-738. Modification of grievance procedure.

Notwithstanding the provisions in Chapter 10.01 (§ 2.1-116.01 et seq.) of Title 2.1, and §§ 15.1-7.1 15.2-1506, and 15.1-7.2 15.2-1507, to the contrary, in any county which has the county manager plan of government provided for in this chapter, a grievance procedure may be established which permits an Equal Employment Opportunity officer, except the Director of the Department of Employee Relations Counselors appointed pursuant to § 2.1-116.02 and any

employees thereof, to be present at any step of a grievance procedure established under § 15.1-7.1 15.2-1506. Such officer shall not be an advocate or representative on behalf of either the grievant or management.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.17 15.2-739. Diversion of certain waters.

With the consent of the property owner, a county operating under a county manager plan of government under this chapter may enter private property and, at the county's expense, construct or reconstruct a system or systems to divert water not requiring treatment by the county's sanitary sewer system into the county's storm sewer system.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.18 15.2-740. Authority to impose assessments for local improvements; purposes.

The county board may impose taxes or assessments upon the owner or owners of abutting property for making, improving, replacing, or enlarging the walkways upon then existing streets; for improving and paving then existing alleys; and for either the construction or the use of sanitary or storm water sewers including retaining walls, curbs, and gutters; however. However, such taxes or assessments shall not be in excess of exceed the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such owner or the owners of abutting property and no assessment for retaining walls shall be imposed upon any property owner who does not agree to such assessment.

In addition to the foregoing, the county board may impose taxes or assessments upon owners of abutting property for the construction, replacement, or enlargement of sidewalks, waterlines, sanitary sewers, or storm water sewers; for the installation of street lights; for the construction or installation of canopies or other weather protective devices; for the installation of lighting in connection with the foregoing; and for permanent amenities, including, but not limited to, benches or waste receptacles, provided that such taxes or assessments shall not be in excess of exceed the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such owners of abutting property.

All assessments pursuant to this section shall be subject to the laws pertaining to assessments under Title 15.1 15.2, Chapter 7 24, Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 15.2-2404 et seq.),

mutatis mutandis. All assessments pursuant to this section may also be made subject to installment payments and other provisions allowed for local assessments under this article.

As used in this section, "owner or owners of abutting property" shall include includes the owner or owners of property that abuts a state highway when the improvement is funded solely by county revenues.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-687.19 15.2-741. Regulation of child-care services and facilities in certain counties.
- A. The governing body of any county that has adopted the county manager plan of government board may by ordinance provide for the regulation and licensing of (i) persons who provide child-care services for remuneration and (ii) child-care facilities. "Child-care services" includes regular care, protection, or guidance during a part of a day to one or more children, not related by blood or marriage to the provider of services, while they are not attended by their parent, guardian, or person with legal custody. "Child-care facilities" includes any commercial or residential structure which is used to provide child-care services for remuneration. However, such ordinance shall not require the regulation or licensing of any facility operated by a religious institution as exempted from licensure by § 63.1-196.3.
- B. Such ordinance may be more restrictive or more extensive in scope than statutes or state regulations that may affect child-care services or child-care facilities, provided that such ordinance shall not impose additional requirements or restrictions on the construction or materials to be used in the erection, alteration, repair, or use of a residential dwelling.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-687.23 15.2-742. Lighting level regulation.
- The governing body of any county operating under a county manager plan of government board may provide by ordinance provide for the regulation of exterior illumination levels of buildings and property.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.21 <u>15.2-743</u>. Fee for certain vacations and abandonments.

Any \underline{A} county operating under a county manager plan provided for in this chapter may charge a fee for processing applications for vacations as provided for in § 15.1-482.1 15.2-2273 and petitions for abandonments under § 33.1-159. The fee for processing such applications and petitions shall be, at the county's discretion, either the amount provided in § 15.1-482.1 15.2-2273, or an amount not to exceed the county's demonstrable costs for such processing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-687.22 15.2-744. Authority of county board to impose civil penalties for wrongful demolition, razing or moving of historic buildings.

The eounty board may adopt an ordinance which establishes a civil penalty for the wrongful demolition, razing or moving of part or all of a building or structure when such building or structure has been designated as an historic structure or landmark or is part of an historic district. The civil penalty shall be imposed on the party deemed by the court to be responsible for the violation and shall not exceed twice the fair market value of the property, as determined by the county real estate tax assessment at the time of the demolition, razing or moving.

An action seeking the imposition of such a penalty shall be instituted by petition filed by the county in circuit court, which shall be tried in the same manner as any action at law. It shall be the burden of the county to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence. An admission of liability or finding of liability shall not be a criminal conviction for any purpose. The filing of any action pursuant to this section shall preclude a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

The defendant, within twenty-one days after the filing of the petition, shall file an answer and may, without admitting liability, agree to restore the building or structure as it existed prior to demolition, razing or moving. If the restoration is completed within the time agreed upon by the parties, or as established by the court, the petition may be dismissed from the court's docket upon a finding by the court that the building or structure has been restored as it existed prior to demolition, razing or moving.

Nothing in this section shall preclude action by the zoning administrator under <u>provision</u> 5 of § 15.1-491 (d) 15.2-2286 or by the county under § 15.1-499 15.2-2208, either by separate action or as a part of the petition seeking a civil penalty.

1	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
2	
3	§ 15.1-688 15.2-745. Ordinance for installment collection of taxes.
4	Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, the board is empowered to
5	provide by ordinance for the collection of county taxes and levies on property in installments at
6	such times and with such penalties for the delinquent payment thereof as it shall deem deems
7	proper.
8	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
9	
10	Article 4.
11	Provisions Applicable to Either of Such Plans.
12	
13	§ 15.1-689 15.2-746. Board possesses general power of management.
14	Except as modified by the preceding sections in this chapter, in counties adopting either
15	plan of government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-670 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.)
16	herein, the The board shall have, possess, and exercise the general management of the affairs of
17	the county, and, in addition to such powers and duties as are designated and imposed by Article 2
18	or Article 3, as the case may be, and Article 4 (§ 15.1-689 et seq.) of this chapter, shall exercise
19	and perform all of the powers and duties now authorized or imposed by general law or special
20	act on the board of supervisors of such county insofar as they are not inconsistent with the
21	provisions of such article and this chapter. The board shall also have all the powers conferred by
22	general law on city councils.
23	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
24	
25	§ 15.1-690 15.2-747. Board may prohibit and penalize acts which are misdemeanors
26	under state law.
27	In addition to the powers conferred by § 15.1-689 15.2-746, the board is authorized and
28	empowered to may prohibit any act defined as a misdemeanor and prohibited by the laws of this
29	Commonwealth and to provide a penalty for violations to the end that such governing body may
30	parallel by ordinance the criminal laws of this Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-691. Election of board by districts or at large.

Unless otherwise provided in the election hereinafter provided for, the members of the board shall be elected from the county at large and not by districts. Subject to the result of such election, the magisterial districts in such counties are hereby abolished for all purposes and thereafter the county shall be operated as a unit. In the event that the majority of those voting thereon decide that the county board shall be elected by districts, the judge of the circuit court of the county shall, within thirty days thereafter, divide the county into five election districts and by order duly entered upon the minute book of the court fix and determine the metes and bounds of each of the districts, having in mind that in the establishment of such districts they shall be made as nearly equal as possible as to population, without dividing the thickly settled communities. In case of election by districts, the members of the board shall be duly qualified voters and residents of the districts they respectively represent and one shall be elected by the qualified voters of each district. In case of a decision to abolish the districts, the members of the board shall be qualified voters of the county. Removal from the county or district from which elected shall forthwith vacate the office held by any member.

Drafting note: Repealed; provisions regarding election of board members can be found in § 15.2-705.

§ 15.1-692 15.2-748. Annexation by city.

When a county has once adopted one of the forms of government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-670 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.) of this chapter, no No part of its a county's territory may be annexed by any city unless the whole county be annexed. In such latter case the county shall not be annexed until the question of annexation has been first submitted to a referendum of the voters of such county and approved by a majority of those voting thereon.

The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to any county in Virginia having an area of more than forty and of less than sixty square miles of high land and a population, according to the last preceding United States census, of less than 600 inhabitants per square mile. For the purpose of this section, the term "high land" in any county means the land therein above the low-water line or mark of waters within and adjacent to the boundaries of such county.

1 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law; the second paragraph is 2 unnecessary. For a similar provision, see § 15.2-3229 (§ 15.1-1057). 3 4 § 15.1-693. Submission of plans to voters. 5 The provisions of Articles 1 (§ 15.1-669), 2 (§ 15.1-670 et seq.), 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.) 6 and 4 (§ 15.1 689 et seq.) of this chapter shall not become effective in any county until there has 7 been submitted to the qualified voters thereof, in an election held for such purpose, the questions 8 as to whether the form of its government shall be changed, as to which form of government is 9 desired, and as to whether the members of the board shall be elected by the county at large or by 10 districts. The form of ballot shall be as provided in § 15.1-694. 11 Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-301. 12 § 15.1-694. Form of ballot; conduct of election; election, terms and salary of board. 13 14 Whenever 200 or more qualified voters in any such county shall petition the circuit court 15 for the purpose, such court shall by order entered of record in accordance with § 24.1-165 require 16 the judges of election, on the day fixed in the order to open a poll and take the sense of the 17 qualified voters of the county on the questions submitted as hereinafter provided for. In the 18 calling and holding of such election, the same procedure shall be followed as is provided in § 19 15.1-584, except that the ballot shall have written or printed thereon the following: 20 Question 1. Shall the county change its form of government? 21[] Yes 22 [] No 23 Question 2. In the event of such change, which form of government shall be adopted? 24| Modified commission plan-25 or 26 County manager plan 27 Question 3. In the event of such change, shall the governing board be elected at large or 28 by districts? 29 { At large 30 | By districts

Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.

31

The electoral board shall ascertain whether a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question are in favor of changing its form of government and, if so, whether the form shall be the commission plan or the county manager plan, and whether the governing board shall be elected by the county at large or by districts and make report thereof to the circuit court of the county. If it appears from such report that a majority of the qualified voters of the county, voting on the question, are in favor of the change, the circuit court, at its next term, shall enter of record such fact and such additional facts as to the form of county government adopted and as to whether the governing board shall be elected by the county at large or by districts.

From and after the date on which the officers first elected under the provisions of this chapter shall take office, the form of government of such county shall be in accordance with the applicable provisions hereof.

When either of the forms of county government provided herein shall be adopted for any county in the manner herein prescribed, the members of the county board shall be elected at the next succeeding regular election and shall take and hold office for a term of four years beginning on the first day of January after their election. The salary of each member of the board shall be \$1,200 per annum; provided that in any county having a population of more than 1,000 per square mile such salary shall be \$6,000 per annum for each member except the chairman who shall receive a salary of \$8,000 per annum.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in §§ 15.2-301 through 15.2-303.

§ 15.1-695 15.2-749. Certain referenda in certain counties.

If on or before the fifteenth day of July 15 of any year in which such referendum is provided for by law a petition signed by 200 or more qualified voters of the county be is filed with the circuit court of any the county having the form of government provided for in Article 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.) of this chapter, asking that a referendum be held on any question upon which a referendum is provided for by any applicable statute, then such court shall on or before the first day of August 1 of such year issue and enter of record an order requiring the county election officials to open the polls at the regular election to be held in November of such year on the question stated in such statute. If the statute providing for such referendum shall authorize or require the same referendum to be held at a special election, then the petition hereinabove

referred to shall be signed by 1,000 or more qualified voters of the county and the court shall within fifteen days of the date such petition is filed enter an order requiring the election officials to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on a date fixed in his order, which shall be in accordance with § 24.1-165 24.2-682. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some a newspaper published or having general circulation in the county once a week for three successive weeks, and shall post a copy of such the notice at the door of the county courthouse of such county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

10 § 15.1-696.

11 Reserved.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 15 8. 3 URBAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE FORMS FORM OF GOVERNMENT. 4 Chapter drafting note: The urban county executive form of government is 5 6 currently used by Fairfax County. 7 8 Article 1. 9 Effecting Change. 10 11 § 15.1-722. What counties may adopt urban county executive form of government. 12 Any county in the Commonwealth having a population of more than 90,000 may adopt 13 the urban county executive form of government provided for in this chapter, by complying with 14 the requirements and procedure hereinafter specified. Provided that the provisions of this chapter 15 shall not apply to any county adjoining a city which has a population of more than 200,000, lying 16 wholly within the Commonwealth. 17 Drafting note: Repealed; the relevant portions of this section are found in § 15.2-18 800. The final sentence is not carried forward since it originally applied only to Norfolk 19 County, which no longer exists. 20 21§ 15.1-723. Petition or resolution asking for referendum; when election held; notice 22 thereof: recount. 23 Upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county signed by ten per centum of the 24qualified voters of such county or by at least 3,000 qualified voters of the county, asking that a 25 referendum be held on the question of adopting the form of county organization and government 26 herein provided for, the court shall, by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1-165, 27 require the regular election officials on the day fixed in such order to open a poll and take the 28 sense of the qualified voters of the county on the questions submitted as herein provided. The 29 clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper 30 published in or having a general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive

weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county.

31

A resolution may be passed by the board of supervisors of any such county and filed with the court asking for a referendum, in which case the court shall proceed as in the case of a petition.

The court shall act upon the petition or resolution first filed in the clerk's office.

If the canvass of the election shows that there is a difference of one per centum or less between the votes "for" and "against," petitioners, or any of them, or the board of supervisors may request a recount. If the petitioner be the board of supervisors, the entire cost shall be paid from county funds. If any other petitioner requests such recount, the cost shall be charged to such petitioner unless the result of the election is changed by such recount, in which case the county shall pay such costs.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-301.

§ 15.1-724. Conduct of election; form of ballot; referendum on responsibility for highways.

The regular election officers of such county at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the county and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is applicable. The election shall be by secret ballot and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral board and distributed to the various election precincts as in other elections.

If the petition or the resolution provided for in § 15.1-723 shall ask for a referendum on the question as to whether the county shall adopt that form of county organization and government designated herein as the urban county executive form, the ballot shall be printed to read as follows:

Question. Shall the county adopt the urban county executive form of government and be empowered to assume the debts and acquire the assets of all towns within the county in which the voters determine to dissolve their town charters?

[] Yes

28 [] No

Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the electoral board to the circuit court. If it shall appear by the report of the

electoral board that a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting are in favor of changing the existing form of government therein provided for, the circuit court shall enter of record such fact and the additional fact as to the form of county organization and government adopted.

If such form of government is adopted, and after the same has become effective, the board of supervisors may petition the circuit court of the county for a referendum on the question as to whether the county shall assume the responsibility for the construction, control, maintenance and repair of the primary and secondary system of state highways or the secondary system of highways within the county. Provided, however, that the notice of such election published as required herein shall contain a statement as to terms and conditions upon which the transfer of such system or systems of state highways would be made for such purposes as well as the formula by which state funds would be distributed to the county for such purposes, all as agreed to by the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the board of supervisors of the county. Such election shall be called and conducted as provided in this article for other referenda. The ballot shall be printed to read as follows:

Question. Shall the county assume the responsibility of the construction, control, maintenance and repair of the primary and secondary system of state highways (or secondary system of state highways, as the case may be) within the county?

19 [] Yes

20 [] No

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed and the results certified as provided for herein. If a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting are in favor of the county assuming such responsibility the judge of the circuit court shall enter of record such fact and shall include in the order the terms and conditions contained in the agreement between the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the board of supervisors as set forth in the notice of election. On the date set forth in said agreement the transfer of said system or systems of highways to the county shall take effect. Any agreement hereunder may provide for the transfer and conveyance to any such county without further consideration such highway construction and maintenance equipment as is fairly allocated or assigned to such county, provided, that such agreement is approved and ratified by the General Assembly prior to submitting same to referendum.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-301.

§ 15.1-725. When form of government to go into effect.

From and after the date on which the officers first elected under the provisions of § 15.1-726 shall take office, the form of organization and government of such county shall be in accordance with the form of organization and government adopted by the voters thereof and as hereinafter provided.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-302.

§ 15.1-726. First election and term of urban county board of supervisors.

When the form of county organization and government provided for herein shall have been adopted by any county and the districting provided for in § 15.1-787 shall have been completed, then the members of the urban county board of supervisors thereof shall be elected at the next succeeding regular November election; their term of office shall commence on the first day of January thereafter. Until supervisors so elected, or a majority of them, shall have qualified and taken office, the supervisors in office shall continue to serve.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-303.

§ 15.1-727. Effect of change on other county officers, etc.; application of other laws; meaning of "county board of supervisors" or "board of supervisors".

All other county and district officers of such county shall continue to hold office until their successors are elected or appointed and shall have qualified, but the term of office of any person who holds an office abolished by the form of organization and government adopted shall terminate as soon as his powers and duties shall have been transferred to some other officer or employee, or done away with.

If any county which adopts the form of organization and government provided by this chapter and which has heretofore been without some officer, board, agency or function provided for in the Constitution, the fact that such county adopts the form of organization and government provided for in this chapter shall not thereby establish in such county such officer, board, agency, or function unless the same be specifically created or provided for in this chapter.

Except where inconsistent with this chapter, all provisions of law relating to boards of supervisors or governing bodies of counties shall refer to the urban county board of supervisors, to the extent that the term "urban county board of supervisors" shall be synonymous with and equivalent to the board of supervisors referred to in general law insofar as the powers, duties and functions of such board are used in general law and all provisions of law relating to supervisors or members of the board of supervisors or governing bodies of counties shall refer to the members of the urban county board of supervisors to the end that the term "supervisors" shall be synonymous with and equivalent to the members of the urban county board of supervisors. The provisions of this chapter as to the form of organization and government and the powers of the governing body thereof shall, as to any county adopting the form of government herein provided, be controlling within such county.

Hereafter in this chapter the terms "county board of supervisors" or "board of supervisors," if used, shall mean the urban county board of supervisors.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of the first paragraph are found in § 15.2-304. The second and fourth paragraphs are deleted as unnecessary. The third paragraph appears to be covered by § 15.2-307.

18 Article 2 1.

19 Urban County Executive Form General Provisions.

§ 15.1-728 15.2-800. Designation of form of government; applicability of chapter.

The form of county organization and government provided for in this article, chapter shall be known and designated as the urban county executive form. The provisions of this chapter shall apply only to the counties which have adopted the urban county executive form.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-801. Adoption of urban county executive form.

Any county with a population of more than 90,000 may adopt the urban county executive form of government in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 of this title.

Drafting note: This new section is added in order to cross-reference the procedure by which the counties may adopt an optional form of government. The 90,000 population figure comes from § 15.1-722.

§ 15.1-729 15.2-802. Powers of county vested in board of supervisors; membership, election, terms, etc., of board; vacancies; powers of chairman.

The powers of the county as a body politic and corporate shall be vested in an urban county board of supervisors, to consist of one member from each district of such county <u>and</u> to be known as the board of supervisors ("the board"). Each member shall be a qualified voter of his district and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof. In addition to the above <u>board</u> members of the board of supervisors, there shall be elected the voters shall elect a county chairman who shall be a qualified voter of the county and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof. No person may be a candidate for county chairman at the same time he is a candidate for membership on the county board from any district of the county. A quorum shall consist of a majority of the board of supervisors and the chairman shall be included and counted.

The county chairman shall be the chairman of the board of supervisors and preside at the meetings thereof. The chairman shall represent the county at official functions and ceremonial events. The chairman shall have all rights, privileges, and duties of other members of the board and such others, not in conflict with this article, as the board may prescribe. In addition, the chairman shall have the power to (i) call special meetings of the board in accordance with the procedures and restrictions of § 15.1-538 15.2-1418, mutatis mutandis; (ii) set the agenda for the board meetings of the board; however, any such agenda may be modified by an affirmative vote of the board; (iii) appoint county representatives to regional boards, authorities and commissions which are authorized in advance by the board; however, any such appointment shall be subject to revocation by an affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to the board acting within the thirty-day period following that appointment; and (iv) create and appoint committees of the board and name presiding members of such committees as authorized by the board; however, any such committee or appointment shall be subject to revocation by an affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to the board.

At the first meeting at the beginning of its term and any time thereafter when necessary, the board of supervisors shall elect a vice-chairman from its membership who shall perform the duties of the chairman in his absence.

The supervisors and chairman first elected under the provisions of this chapter shall hold office until January 1 following the next regular election provided by general law for the election of supervisors. At such election their successors shall be elected for terms of four years each.

In the event that If the number of districts in any such county shall be is increased by redistricting or otherwise subsequent to a general election for supervisors under such form of government, and such supervisors shall have taken office, then, in such event, the urban county board of supervisors shall adopt a resolution requesting a judge of the circuit court of for such county to call a special election for an additional supervisor or supervisors in accordance with the increase in the number of districts, such additional supervisor or supervisors to be elected from the county at large, and such election shall be held within forty-five days from the date of such request. The qualifications of candidates and the election shall be as at general law applying to special elections. Any supervisor or supervisors thereby elected shall hold office until January 1 following the next regular election provided by general law for the election of members of the board of supervisors, and at the next regular election all supervisors of any such county shall be elected from districts as provided by law.

In the event If a vacancy occurs on the urban county board of supervisors, the chief judge of the circuit court of for such county shall call a special election, in the district, if the vacancy be is of a district supervisor, or in the county at large if the vacancy be is of the chairman, to be held not less fewer than 30 thirty nor more than 90 ninety days of after the occurrence of the vacancy; provided that however, if the vacancy occurs within 150 days prior to a general election, such special election may be held on the general election day; and provided further that if any such the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to the date of a regular election for the board of supervisors, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the remaining members of such the board within seven days of the occurrence of such the vacancy, which appointment shall be for the duration of the term of office of the person whose absence from such the board occasioned such vacancy. The qualification of candidates and the election shall be otherwise as at general law applying to special elections.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-730 15.2-803. General powers of board of supervisors.

The urban county board of supervisors shall be the policy_determining body of the county and shall be vested with all rights and powers conferred on boards of supervisors by general law, not inconsistent with the form of county organization and government herein provided.

The urban county board of supervisors shall be the governing body of the urban county and of each of the districts established under Article 6 4 (§ 15.1-787 15.2-855 et seq.) of this chapter for the provision of certain services to residents of such districts.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-731 15.2-804. Appointment, qualifications and compensation of urban county executive; to devote full time to work.

The urban county board of supervisors shall appoint an urban county executive and fix his compensation. He shall devote his full time to the work of the county. He shall be appointed with regard to merit only, and need not be a resident of the county at the time of his appointment. No member of the urban county board of supervisors shall, during the time for which he has been elected, be chosen urban county executive, nor shall such powers be given to a person who at the same time is filling an elective office. The head of one of the departments of the county government may, however, also be appointed urban county executive.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-732 15.2-805. Tenure of county executive; suspension or removal.

The urban county executive shall not be appointed for a definite tenure, but shall may be removable removed at the pleasure of the urban county board of supervisors. In case If the urban county board of supervisors determines to remove the urban county executive, he shall be given, if he so demands, a written statement of the reasons alleged for the proposed removal and the right to a hearing thereon at a public meeting of the urban county board of supervisors prior to the date on which his final removal shall take takes effect, but pending. Pending and during such hearing, the urban county board of supervisors may suspend him from office, provided that the period of suspension shall be limited to thirty days. The board's action of the urban county board

of supervisors in suspending or removing the urban county executive shall not be subject to review by any court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-733 15.2-806. Absence or disability of county executive.

In case of the absence or disability of the urban county executive, the urban county board of supervisors may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-734 15.2-807. Appointment of county officers and employees; federal employment, etc., not to disqualify.

The urban county board of supervisors shall appoint, upon the recommendation of the urban county executive, all officers and employees in the administration service of the county, except as the urban county board of supervisors may authorize authorizes the urban county executive to appoint heads of a department or office and except as the urban county board of supervisors may authorize authorizes the heads of a department or office to appoint subordinates in such department or office; provided, however. However, in appointing the county school board no recommendation by the urban county executive shall be is required. All appointments shall be on the basis of ability, training and experience of the appointees which fit them for are relevant to the work which they are to perform.

No person otherwise eligible, shall be disqualified by reason of his accepting or holding employment, an office, post, trust or emolument under the government of the United States government, from serving as a member of any board, commission, authority, committee or agency whose members are appointed by the board of supervisors.

The county clerk, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff shall be selected in the manner and for the terms, and vacancies in such offices shall be filled, as provided by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-735 15.2-808. Tenure of county officers and employees; suspension or removal.

All such appointments shall be without definite term, unless for limited term appointments for temporary services not to exceed one year in duration, except as otherwise provided as to the urban county executive and except as otherwise specifically provided for herein.

Any <u>county</u> officer or employee of the county appointed pursuant to § 15.1-734 15.2-807 may be suspended or removed from office or employment either by the urban county board of supervisors or the officer by whom he was who appointed or employed him. In case of the absence or disability of any such officer, the urban county board of supervisors or other appointing power may designate some responsible person to perform the duties of the office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language in the first sentence is not needed since § 15.2-807 states that the county executive serves without a definite tenure.

§ 15.1-736 15.2-809. Compensation of officers and employees.

The urban county board of supervisors shall, subject to such the limitations as may be made by of general law, fix the compensation of all county officers and employees of the county, except as it may authorize the head of some department or office to fix the compensation of subordinates and employees in such department or office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-736.1 15.2-810. Restrictions on activities of former officers and employees.

The urban county board of supervisors, by ordinance, may prohibit former officers and employees, for one year after their terms of office have ended or employment ceased, from assisting for remuneration a party, other than a governmental agency, in connection with any proceeding, application, case, contract, or other particular matter involving the urban county or an agency thereof, if that matter is one in which the former officer or employee participated personally and substantially as an urban county officer or employee through decision, approval, or recommendation.

The term "officer or employee," as used in this section, includes members of the urban county board of supervisors, county officers and employees, and individuals who receive monetary compensation for service on or employment by agencies, boards, authorities, sanitary

districts, commissions, committees, and task forces appointed by the urban county board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 737. Certain officers entitled to participate in meetings of board of supervisors.

The urban county executive, the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff of the county shall be entitled to be present at all meetings of the urban county board of supervisors. The urban county executive shall have the right to take part in all discussions and to present his views on all matters coming before the urban county board of supervisors; the attorney for the Commonwealth and the sheriff shall be entitled to present their views on matters relating to their respective departments.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which pre-dates the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-738 15.2-811. Powers and duties of county executive.

The urban county executive shall be the administrative head of the county. He shall attend all meetings of the urban county board of supervisors and recommend such action as he may deem expedient. He shall be responsible to the urban county board of supervisors for the proper administration of all the county affairs of the county which the urban county board of supervisors has authority to control.

He shall also:

- (1) 1. Make monthly reports to the urban county board of supervisors in regard to on administrative matters of administration, and keep the urban county board of supervisors fully advised as to the county's financial condition of the county.
- (2) 2. Submit to the urban county board of supervisors a proposed annual budget, with his recommendations, and shall execute the budget as finally adopted.
- (3) 3. Execute and enforce all <u>board</u> resolutions and orders of the urban county board of supervisors and shall see that all laws of the Commonwealth required to be enforced through the urban county board of supervisors or some other county officer subject to the <u>board's</u> control of the urban county board of supervisors are faithfully executed.

1	(4) 4. Examine regularly the books and papers of every officer and department of the
2	county and report to the urban county board of supervisors the condition in which he finds them.
3	(5) 5. Perform such other duties as may be required the board requires of him by the
4	urban county board of supervisors.
5	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
6	
7	§ 15.1-739 15.2-812. County executive may act as director or head of department.
8	The urban county executive may, if required by the urban county board of supervisors
9	requires, act as the director or head of any department or departments, the directors director or
10	heads head of which are is appointed by the urban county board of supervisors, provided he is
11	otherwise eligible to head such department or departments.
12	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
13	
14	§ 15.1-740. Certain offices abolished.
15	When this form of county organization and government shall be adopted the following
16	offices shall, when the form of organization and government becomes operative, be abolished,
17	the powers and duties of such officers transferred as herein provided, and the terms of office of
18	such officers expire as provided in § 15.1-727.
19	(1) [Repealed.]
20	(2) Superintendent of the poor; his powers shall be exercised and his duties performed by
21	the superintendent of public welfare.
22	(3) The school trustee electoral board.
23	(4) The inheritance tax commissioner.
24	Drafting note: Repealed; the listed offices no longer exist; § 15.2-821 (§ 15.1-763)
25	and § 15.2-822 (§ 15.1-764) give the governing body general authority to organize the
26	structure, powers and duties of the county government.
27	
28	Article 3.
29	Urban County Manager Form.
30	
31	§§ 15.1-741 through 15.1-753.

1	Repealed by Acts 1976, c. 458.
2	
3	Article 4.
4	General Provisions.
5	
6	§ 15.1-754. Application of article.
7	The provisions of this article shall be applicable to each of the two forms of county
8	organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-728 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-741 et
9	seq.) of this chapter.
10	Drafting note: Repealed; this section is unnecessary since the chapter applies to
11	only one form of optional government.
12	
13	§ 15.1-755 15.2-813. Certain officers not affected by adoption of plan.
14	The following officers shall not, except as herein otherwise provided, be affected by the
15	adoption of either the urban county executive form or the urban county manager form:
16	(1) 1. Jury commissioners,
17	(2) Notaries public,
18	(3) 2. County electoral boards,
19	(4) <u>3.</u> Registrars,
20	(5) 4. Judges and clerks of elections, and
21	(6) <u>5.</u> Magistrates.
22	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; notaries are stricken from this
23	section since they would clearly not be impacted by the adoption of the urban county
24	executive form.
25	
26	§ 15.1-756. Inconsistent provisions of law.
27	Other provisions of law in conflict with any form of county organization and government
28	adopted by any county pursuant to this chapter shall not apply to the county.
29	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-300.
30	
31	§ 15.1-757. Changing from one form to another.

(a) Any county which adopts either form of organization and government provided for
by this chapter may change to the other form of organization and government therein provided
for, or change to the form of county organization and government provided for by Title 15.1,
Chapter 13 (§ 15.1-582 et seq.), or change to some other form of county organization and
government provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the general law of the
Commonwealth. The procedure for initiating, conducting and determining the results of a
referendum thereon, shall be the same, insofar as applicable, as that herein provided in Article 1
(§ 15.1-722 et seq.) of this chapter.

The ballot shall be printed to read as follows:

Question. Shall the county adopt (here insert name of form proposed in petition or resolution)?

12 [] For

13 [] Against

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-305.

§ 15.1-758. Effect of change from executive to manager form.

If in accordance with § 15.1-757 the form of the county organization and government be changed from the urban county executive form to the urban county manager form, all officers and employees of the county shall be thereafter selected as provided in the urban county manager form; the persons holding office under the urban county executive form shall continue to hold office until their successors have been selected and qualified; the members of the urban county board of supervisors, the county clerk, the sheriff, and the attorney for the Commonwealth shall continue to hold office under the urban county manager from until the expiration of their terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

This change shall become effective as soon as the judge shall enter of record the results of the election provided for in § 15.1-757.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in Chapter 3 of this title.

§ 15.1-759. Effect of change from manager to executive form.

If in accordance with § 15.1-757 the form of county organization and government be changed from the urban county manager form to the urban county executive form, all officers and employees of the county shall be thereafter selected as provided in the urban county executive form; those persons holding office under the urban county manager form shall continue to hold office until their successors have been selected and qualified; the members of the urban county board of supervisors, the county clerk, the sheriff and the attorney for the Commonwealth shall continue to hold office under the urban county executive form until the expiration of their terms and until their successors have been elected and qualified.

This change shall become effective as soon as the judge shall enter of record the results of the election provided for in § 15.1-757.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in Chapter 3 of this title.

§ 15.1-760. Effect of change to other form provided by Constitution and general law.

If, in accordance with the provisions of § 15.1-757 the form of county organization and government be changed to some other form of county organization and government provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the provisions of general law enacted pursuant thereto, all officers of the county and the district whose election is provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the general law shall be elected at the next succeeding regular November election, held at least sixty days after such change shall have been voted upon; all appointive officers shall be appointed by the appointing powers provided for by general law; the terms of the officers so elected or appointed shall begin on the first day of January next succeeding, at which time the change of county organization and government shall become effective, and such officers shall hold office until their successors have been elected at the next regular election provided for such officers or have been appointed, as provided by general law, and have qualified.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in Chapter 3 of this title.

§ 15.1-760.1. Special elections; changes in form of government.

In any case in which the voters of a county are authorized to petition for a referendum on changing the county's form of government and organization in accordance with § 15.1-757, the number of signatures of qualified voters required on the petition shall be equal to or greater than ten percent of the number of voters registered in the county on January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed.

Any referendum concerning such change in the county's form of government and organization shall be ordered to be held on the next November general election date at least sixty days after the date of the order.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in Chapter 3 of this title.

§ 15.1-761. Limitation as to frequency of elections.

If any election has been or is held in any county to determine whether such county shall adopt either of the two forms of county organization and government provided for in Articles 2 (§ 15.1-728 et seq.) and 3 (§ 15.1-741 et seq.) of this chapter, or if any election has been or is held in any county which has adopted either of such optional forms of county organization and government to determine whether such county shall change to any other optional form of county organization and government or to determine whether such county shall change to some other form of county organization and government provided for by Article VII of the Constitution of Virginia and the other provisions of general law of the Commonwealth, no further election of the nature referred to in this section shall be held in the county within three years thereafter.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-306.

§ 15.1-762 <u>15.2-814</u>. Inquiries and investigations by board of supervisors.

The urban county board of supervisors shall have full power to may inquire into the official conduct of any office or officer under its control, and to investigate the accounts, receipts, disbursements and expenses of any county or district officer; for. For these purposes it may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and require the production of books, papers and other evidence; and in case. If any witness fails or refuses to obey any such lawful order of the urban county board of supervisors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-730.1 15.2-815. Regulation of garbage, trash and refuse pickup and disposal services; contracting for such services in certain counties.

The governing bodies of counties that have adopted the urban county executive form of government board may adopt ordinances an ordinance requiring the delivery of all or any portion of the garbage, trash and refuse generated or disposed of within such counties county to waste disposal facilities located therein or to waste disposal facilities located outside of such counties county if the counties have county has contracted for capacity at or service from such facilities.

Such counties ordinances may provide in such ordinance that it is unlawful for any person to dispose of his garbage, trash and refuse in or at any other place. No such ordinance making it unlawful to dispose of garbage, trash and refuse in any other place shall apply to the occupants of single-family residences or family farms disposing of their own garbage, trash or refuse if such occupants have paid the fees, rates and charges of other single-family residences and family farms in the same service area.

Such ordinance shall not apply to garbage, trash and refuse generated, purchased or utilized by an entity engaged in the business of manufacturing, mining, processing, refining or conversion except for an entity engaged in the production of energy or refuse-derived fuels for sale to a person other than any entity controlling, controlled by or under the same control as the manufacturer, miner, processor, refiner or converter. Nor shall such ordinance apply to (i) recyclable materials, which are those materials that have been source-separated by any person or materials that have been separated from garbage, trash and refuse by any person for utilization in both cases as a raw material to be manufactured into a new product other than fuel or energy, (ii) construction debris to be disposed of in a landfill, or (iii) waste oil. Such ordinances may provide penalties, fines and other punishment for violations.

Such counties are authorized to county may contract with any person, whether profit or nonprofit, for garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services in their respective jurisdictions and to enter into contracts relating to waste disposal facilities which recover energy or materials from garbage, trash and refuse. Such contracts may make provision for, among other things, (i) the purchase by the counties county of all or a portion of the disposal capacity of a waste disposal facility located within or without outside the counties county for their present or future waste disposal requirements; (ii) the operation of such facility by the counties county; (iii) the

delivery by or on behalf of the contracting counties county of specified quantities of garbage, trash and refuse, whether or not such counties collect county collects such garbage, trash and refuse, and the making of payments in respect of for such quantities of garbage, trash and refuse whether or not such garbage, trash and refuse are delivered, including payments in respect of for revenues lost if garbage, trash and refuse are not delivered; (iv) adjustments to payments made by the counties county in respect of regard to inflation, changes in energy prices or residue disposal costs, taxes imposed upon the facility owner or operator, or other events beyond the control of the facility operator or owners; (v) the fixing and collection of fees, rates or charges for use of the disposal facility and for any product or service resulting from operation of the facility; and (vi) such other provision as is necessary for the safe and effective construction, maintenance or operation of such facility, whether or not such provision displaces competition in any market. Any such contract shall not be deemed to be a debt or gift of the eounties county within the meaning of any law, charter provision or debt limitation. Nothing in the foregoing powers granted such counties county shall include the authority to pledge the full faith and credit of such local governments government in violation of Article X, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The reference to the urban county executive form of government in the first sentence is deleted since the entire chapter applies only to such counties.

§ 15.1-730.2 15.2-816. Maintenance of certain sewer lines.

Upon petition of a majority of the affected property owners or members of an affected owners' association, (i) the county may take over the maintenance of undersized sewer lines installed as a result of the county's waiver of its adopted requirements developed under this title or Title 62.1; and (ii) the county shall be granted the right to convert the undersized sewer lines to county standards at its expense, if the county deems the conversion to be in its best interests for health or economic reasons; or (iii) if the homeowners property owners or their associations elect to convert the undersized sewer lines to county standards, the county may take over and maintain at county expense the converted sewer lines.

The cost for the maintenance of such lines shall be borne either (i) by the county general fund; or (ii) the county, at its discretion, may incorporate the sewer lines into an existing sanitary district for uniformity of maintenance and cost/budget allocations.

If the county determines that the builder/developer installed the undersized lines without the express permission of the appropriate county agency, then the county is authorized to may collect the cost of conversion from the builder/developer; however, the county shall bear the ongoing cost of maintenance.

This section shall apply applies only to sewer lines installed on or before January 1, 1987.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-785</u> <u>15.2-817</u>. No unincorporated area to be incorporated after adoption of urban county form of government.

After the date of adoption of either of the urban county forms executive form of government, no unincorporated area within the limits of such county shall be incorporated as a separate town or city within the limits of such county, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise; provided that no judicial proceeding pending at the time of adoption of this act [April 5, 1968] shall be affected by this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language at the end of the section is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-786 15.2-818. City may petition to become part of county.

After the date of adoption of either of the urban county forms executive form of government, a city contiguous to or within the limits of such a county adopting the same may petition, by action of its governing body, to become a part of such the county on terms set forth in a resolution adopted by the urban county board of supervisors. A Passage of a referendum within the petitioning city shall constitute approval of the city becoming a district of the county or a part or parts of one or more districts and action of the urban county board of supervisors shall constitute final approval thereof by the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-499.2 15.2-819. Demolition of historic structures in certain counties; civil penalty.

The governing body of any A county which has adopted the urban county executive form of government may adopt an ordinance which establishes a civil penalty for the demolition, razing or moving of a building or structure which is located in an historic district or which has been designated by the governing body as an historic structure or landmark without the prior approval from either the architectural review board or the governing body as provided by subdivision A 2 of § 15.1-503.2 15.2-2308.

The civil penalty imposed for a violation of <u>any</u> such <u>an</u> ordinance shall not exceed the market value of the property as determined by the assessed value of the property at the time of the destruction or removal of the building or structure, <u>and that.</u> Such value shall include the value of any structures together with <u>and</u> the value of the real property upon which any such structure or structures were located. Such ordinances may be enforced by the county attorney by bringing an action in the name of the county in the circuit court. Such actions shall be brought against the party or parties deemed responsible for <u>such the</u> violation. It shall be the burden of the county to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence.

Nothing in this section shall preclude action by the zoning administrator under subdivision 5 of § 15.1-491 (d) 15.2-2286 or action by the governing body board under § 15.1-499 15.2-2208.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-27.2 15.2-820. Donations to legal entities owning recreational facilities in certain counties.

The governing body of any A county that has adopted the urban county executive form of government is authorized to make annual appropriations of public funds to any nonprofit legal entity that is not controlled in whole or in part by any church, sectarian society or group that has exclusionary membership practices or rules that owns recreational facilities in the county such as, but not limited to, swimming pools, tennis courts, etc., in an amount not to exceed the amount of real estate taxes that is owed on the recreational facilities owned by the legal entity receiving the appropriations.

The provisions of § 15.1-24 15.2-953 are not affected by this statute section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1 Article 2. 2 Departments and Commissions.

§ 15.1-763 15.2-821. Supervisors Board to provide for and set up departments; removal of department head or person assigned to county executive's office; powers of supervisors generally.

The urban county board of supervisors shall, as soon as the its members thereof are elected and take office, provide for the performance of all the governmental functions of the county and to that end shall provide for and set up all necessary departments of government that shall be necessary, not inconsistent consistent with the provisions of the form of county organization and government herein provided this chapter. Any deputy county executive, assistant county executive, or department head shall may be removable removed at the pleasure of the urban county board of supervisors, except as the urban county board of supervisors may authorize the urban county executive to remove such employees, and such removal shall not be subject to review by any other county employee, agency, board or commission of the county or under the grievance procedure adopted pursuant to § 15.1-7.1 15.2-1506. The urban county board of supervisors shall have all authority and powers provided for by this chapter or by other law and shall have the power to raise annually by taxes and assessments on property, persons and other subjects of taxation, which are not prohibited by law, such sums of money as in the judgment of the board are necessary to pay the debts, defray the expenses, accomplish the purposes and perform the functions of the county.

However, any department head who could grieve his own removal from an office held prior to July 1, 1987, under the law in effect at the time that department head he was appointed to office, shall retain such right to grieve his own removal from that office unless that right is waived in writing in consideration of a payment mutually agreed to by that department head and by the urban county board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-764 15.2-822. Designation of officer or employee to exercise power or perform duty.

Whenever it is not designated herein what officer or employee of the county shall exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon or required of the county, or any officer thereof, by general law, then any such power shall be exercised or duty performed by that officer or employee of the county so designated by ordinance or resolution of the urban county board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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- § 15.1-765 15.2-823. Departments and commissions of county government.
- 9 The activities or functions of the county shall, with the exceptions herein provided, be 10 distributed among the following general divisions or departments:
- 11 (1) 1. Department of finance.
- 12 $\frac{(2)}{2}$ Department of public works.
- 13 (3) 2. Department of social services.
- 14 (4) 4. Department of law enforcement.
- 15 (5) 5. Department of education.
- 16 (6) 6. Department of records.
- $\frac{7}{2}$ Department of health.
 - The urban county board of supervisors may establish any of the following additional departments and commissions and such other departments and commissions as it deems necessary to the proper conduct of the county's business of the county:
- 21 (1) Department of assessments.
- 22 (2) 2. Department of farm and home demonstration.
- 23 (3) 3. Department of public safety.
- 24 (4) 4. Department of public utilities.
- (5) 5. Commission on human rights.
 - Any activity which is unassigned by this form of county organization and government chapter shall, upon recommendation of the urban county manager or executive, be assigned by the urban county board of supervisors to the appropriate department. The urban county board of supervisors may, upon recommendations of the urban county manager or executive, reassign, transfer or combine any county functions, activities or departments.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-765.1 15.2-824. Appointment of members of certain boards, authorities and commissions.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 15.1 437, 15.1 770, 15.1 787, 15.1 1231, 15.1 1249 15.1-837, 15.1-855, 15.1-2212, 15.1-5113, 15.1-5703 and 36-11, the board of supervisors may establish different terms of office for initial and subsequent appointments of (i) the commissioners of any county redevelopment and housing authority created pursuant to the Housing Authorities Law (§§ 36-1 through 36-55.6), (ii) the members of any county authority created pursuant to the Park Authorities Act (§§ 15.1 1228 through 15.1 1238.1 15.2-5700 et seq.), (iii) the members of the county planning commission, (iv) the members of the county school board, (v) any commissions created pursuant to § 15.1 765 15.2-823 and (vi) the members of any county water or sewer authority created pursuant to § 15.1-1241 15.2-5102.

Such different terms of office for such authorities, boards and commissions shall be for fixed terms, and such different terms of office may include, but are not limited to, terms of either two or four years and terms that extend until July 1 of the year following the year in which there is a regular election provided by general law for the election of supervisors. In the event If the board of supervisors establishes different terms of office pursuant to this section, such new terms shall affect future appointments to such offices and shall not affect the existing terms of any commissioner or member then serving in office. This section shall not affect the removal of any member of an authority, board or commission for incompetency, neglect of duty or misuse of office pursuant to provisions of general law.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 15.1–1249 15.2-5113 and 36-11, the board of supervisors may appoint as many as eleven persons as (i) commissioners of any county redevelopment and housing authority created pursuant to the Housing Authorities Law and (ii) members of any county water or sewer authority created pursuant to § 15.1–1241 15.2-5102.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-765.2 15.2-825. Committee for legislative audit and review.

The governing body of any county which has adopted the urban county executive form of government board may establish a committee for the audit and review of county agencies and county-funded functions. The committee shall be composed of not more than eleven members

who shall be appointed by the governing body board for a term of two years. The committee shall have the power to make performance reviews of operations of county agencies or county-funded programs to ascertain that sums appropriated are expended for the purposes for which such appropriations were made and to evaluate the effectiveness of those agencies and programs. The committee shall make such special studies and reports as it deems appropriate and as may be requested by the governing body board requests. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-50.4 15.2-1534, the governing body board may appoint one or more of its members to serve on this committee.

The governing body shall be authorized to board may provide staff assistance to this the committee which shall be independent of the administrative staff of the county. Any such staff shall be hired on the basis of merit and shall be paid in conformity with existing pay scales. The director of the staff to the committee shall serve at the pleasure of the board of supervisors, and if removed, such removal shall not be subject to review by any other employee, agency, board or commission of the county or under the grievance procedure adopted pursuant to § 15.1–7.1 15.2-1506. The director of any such staff shall be known as the auditor of the board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-766 15.2-826. Department of finance; director; general duties.

(a) Director; general duties. The director of finance shall be the head of the department of finance and as such have charge of (i) the administration of the county's financial affairs of the county, including the budget; (ii) the assessment of property for taxation; (iii) the collection of taxes, license fees and other revenues; (iv) the custody of all public funds belonging to or handled by the county; (v) the supervision of the expenditures of the county and its subdivisions; (vi) the disbursement of county funds; (vii) the purchase, storage and distribution of all supplies, materials, equipment and contractual service needed by any department, office or other using agency of the county unless some other officer or employee is designated for this purpose; (viii) the keeping and supervision of all accounts; and (ix) such other duties as the urban county board of supervisors may by ordinance or resolution require requires.

The urban county board of supervisors may assign the budget function to the urban county executive or a budget officer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 15.1-766 has been divided into eight sections. Old provision (h) is deleted since it duplicates provision (ix) of this section.

(b) Expenditures and accounts. § 15.2-827. Same; expenditures and accounts.

No money shall be drawn from the <u>county</u> treasury of the <u>county</u>, nor shall any obligation for the expenditure of money be incurred, except in pursuance of a legally enacted appropriation resolution, or legally enacted supplement thereto passed by the <u>urban county</u> board of <u>supervisors</u>. Accounts shall be kept for each item of appropriation made by the <u>urban county</u> board of <u>supervisors</u>. Each such account shall show in detail the appropriation made thereto, the amount drawn thereon, the unpaid obligations charged against it, and the unencumbered balance in the appropriation account, properly chargeable, sufficient to meet the obligation entailed by contract, agreement or order.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(c) Powers of commissioners of revenue. § 15.2-828. Same; powers of commissioners of revenue; real estate assessments.

<u>A.</u> The director of finance shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue, not inconsistent herewith, and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law.

- (d) Real estate reassessments. (1) B. Every general reassessment of real estate in the county, unless some other person be is designated for this purpose, shall be made by the director of finance; he. He shall collect and keep data and devise methods and procedures to be followed in each such general reassessment that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.
- (2) In addition to any other method provided by general law or by this article chapter, the director of finance may provide for the annual assessment and equalization of real estate and any general reassessment ordered by the urban county board of supervisors. The director of finance or his designated agent shall collect data, provide maps and charts, and devise methods and procedures to be followed for such assessments that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.

All real estate shall be assessed as of January 1 of each year by the director of finance or such other person designated to make such assessment and such annual. Such assessment shall provide for the equalization of assessments of real estate, correction of errors in tax assessment records, addition of erroneously omitted properties to the tax rolls, and the removal of properties acquired by owners not subject to taxation.

Any reassessments made, which shall change the assessment of real estate, shall not be extended for taxation until after there is mailed a written notice has been mailed to the person in whose name such property is to be assessed at his last known address, setting forth the amount of the new assessment.

<u>C.</u> This section shall not apply to real estate assessable under the law by the State Corporation Commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last two paragraphs are reversed.

(e) Powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys. § 15.2-829. Same; powers of county treasurer; deposit of moneys.

A. The director of finance shall also exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon county treasurers, and shall be subject to all the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. All moneys received by any county officer or employee of the county for or in connection with the business of the county shall be paid promptly into the hands of the director of finance; all. All such money shall be promptly deposited by the director of finance to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the urban county board of supervisors selects. No money shall be disbursed or paid out by the county except upon check signed by the chairman of the urban county board of supervisors, or such other person as may be designated by the urban county board of supervisors designates, and countersigned by the director of the department of finance or by an electronic fund wire or payment system, or by any means deemed appropriate and sound by the director of finance and approved by the urban county board of supervisors. If any money is knowingly paid otherwise than upon the director of finance's check, electronic fund wire or payment system or by alternative means specifically

approved by the director of finance and the urban county board of supervisors, drawn upon such warrant, this payment shall be invalid against the county.

<u>B.</u> The urban county board of supervisors may designate one or more banks or trust companies as a receiving or collecting agency or agencies under the direction of the department of finance. All funds so collected or received shall be deposited to the credit of the county in such banks or trust companies as shall be selected by the urban county board of supervisors selects.

<u>C.</u> Every bank or trust company serving as a depository or as a receiving or collecting agency for county funds shall be required by the <u>urban county</u> board <u>of supervisors</u> to give adequate security therefor, and to meet such <u>requirement as to interest thereon interest requirements</u> as the <u>urban county</u> board <u>of supervisors may establishes</u> by ordinance or resolution <u>establish</u>. All interest on money so deposited shall accrue to the <u>county</u>'s benefit of the county. The director of finance or his <u>duly</u> authorized deputies may transfer funds from one such depository to another by wire.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(f) Claims against counties; accounts. § 15.2-830. Same; claims against counties; accounts.

The director of finance shall audit all claims against the county for goods or services; it.

He shall also be his duty to (i) ascertain that such claims are in accordance with the purchase orders or contracts of employment from which same the claims arise; to (ii) present such claims to the urban county board of supervisors for approval after such audit; to (iii) draw all checks in settlement of such claims after approval by the urban county board of supervisors unless the said urban county board of supervisors otherwise provides; to (iv) keep a record of the revenues and expenditures of the county; to (v) keep such accounts and records of the county's affairs of the county as shall be prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and (vi) at the end of each month, to prepare and submit to the urban county board of supervisors statements showing the progress and status of the county's affairs of the county in such form as shall be agreed upon by the Auditor of Public Accounts and the urban county board of supervisors. Such accounts and records may be kept in such form, including microphotography or other reproductive method, as the urban county board of supervisors may prescribe prescribes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

(g) Director as purchasing agent. § 15.2-831. Same; director as purchasing agent.

The director of finance shall act as purchasing agent for the county, unless the urban county board of supervisors shall designate designates some other officer or employee for such purpose. The director of finance or the person designated as purchasing agent shall make all purchases, subject to such exceptions as may be allowed by the urban county board of supervisors allows. He shall have authority to make transfers of may transfer supplies, materials or equipment between departments and offices, to; sell any surplus supplies, materials or equipment; and to make such other sales as may be authorized by the urban county board of supervisors authorizes. He shall may also have power, with the board's approval of the urban county board of supervisors, to (i) establish suitable specifications or standards for all supplies, materials and equipment to be purchased for the county; and to (ii) inspect all deliveries to determine their compliance with such specifications and standards. He shall further have the power, with the approval of the urban county board of supervisors, to; and (iii) sell supplies, materials and equipment to volunteer rescue squads and fire-fighting companies at the same cost of such supplies, materials and equipment to the county. He shall have charge of such storerooms and warehouses of the county as the urban county board of supervisors may provide provides.

All purchases shall be made in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11 and under such rules and regulations not inconsistent consistent with Chapter 7 of Title 11 as the urban county board of supervisors may establishes by ordinance or resolution establish, which ordinance or resolution may, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (f) hereof § 15.2-830, provide for the use of a combination purchase order-check, which check may be made valid for such maximum amount as the board may fix, not to exceed \$250. Subject to such exceptions as the urban county board of supervisors may provide provides, he shall before making any sale the director shall invite competitive bidding under such rules and regulations as the urban county board of supervisors may establishes by ordinance or resolution establish. He shall not furnish any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services to any department or office except upon receipt of a properly approved requisition and unless there be is an unencumbered appropriation balance sufficient to pay for the same supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services.

1	(h) Other duties. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the
2	urban county board of supervisors.
3	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The substance of provision (h) is
4	found in § 15.2-823.
5	
6	(i) Assistants. § 15.2-832. Same; assistants.
7	The director may have such deputies or assistants in the performance of his duties as may
8	be allowed by the urban county board of supervisors allows.
9	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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11	(j) Approval of chief assessing officer. § 15.2-833. Same; obligations of chief assessing
12	officer.
13	Before the appointment of the chief assessing officer of the county (whether he be the
14	director of finance, a deputy or supervisor of assessments in the department of finance, or the
15	head of the department of assessments) shall become effective, it shall be approved by the Tax
16	Commissioner and such. The chief assessing officer shall be subject to the obligations and
17	penalties imposed by general law upon commissioners of the revenue.
18	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the first sentence is deleted as it appears
19	outdated. Also, there is no general requirement for counties to have their chief assessing
20	officer approved by the State Tax Commissioner.
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22	§ 15.1-767 <u>15.2-834</u> . Department of public works.
23	The director of public works shall be head of the department of public works. He shall
24	have charge of the construction and maintenance of county drains and all other public works and
25	construction and care of public buildings, storerooms and warehouses. He shall have the custody
26	of such equipment and supplies as the urban county board of supervisors may authorize
27	authorizes. He shall exercise all the powers conferred, and shall perform such the duties as may
28	be imposed, upon him by the urban county board of supervisors.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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31	§ 15.1-768 15.2-835. Department and board of social services.

The superintendent of social services, who shall be head of the department of social services, shall be chosen from a list of eligibles furnished by the State Department of Social Services. Such person shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed by general law upon the county board of social services, not inconsistent herewith. Such person shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the urban county board of supervisors imposes upon him.

The urban county board of supervisors shall select at least five and not more than eleven qualified county citizens of the county, one of whom may be a member of the urban county board of supervisors, who shall constitute the county board of social services. Such board shall advise and cooperate with the department of social services and shall have power to may adopt necessary rules and regulations not in conflict with law concerning such department.

As provided for in Chapters 2 (§ 63.1-31 et seq.) and 3 (§ 63.1-38 et seq.) of Title 63.1, the urban county board of supervisors in its discretion may designate either the superintendent of social services or the above-mentioned county board of social services as the local board. If the urban county board of supervisors designates the superintendent of social services as constituting the local board, the county board of social services shall serve in an advisory capacity to such officer with respect to the duties and functions imposed upon him by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-769 15.2-836. Department of law enforcement.

The department of law enforcement shall consist of the attorney for the Commonwealth, chief of police, and sheriff, together with their assistants, police officers, deputies and employees. Should If a department of public safety be is created, the chief of police, his police officers and employees shall be a part of such department as hereinafter provided for.

The attorney for the Commonwealth shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law and shall be accountable to the urban county board of supervisors in all matters affecting the county and shall perform such duties, not inconsistent consistent with his office, as the urban county board of supervisors shall direct directs. He shall be selected as provided by general law.

The department of law enforcement may also include a county attorney to be appointed by the urban county board of supervisors upon the recommendation of the county executive and

who shall serve at an annual salary to be set by said the board. In the event of the appointment of such If a county attorney is appointed, the attorney for the Commonwealth shall be relieved of the duties of advising the board of supervisors, of drafting or preparing county ordinances, and of defending or bringing civil actions in which the county or any of its officials shall be is a party, and all. All such duties shall be performed by the county attorney—and—he, who shall be accountable to the urban county board of supervisors in all such matters.

The sheriff shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon sheriffs by general law except as herein provided. He shall have the custody, feeding and care of all prisoners confined in the county jail. He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the urban county board of supervisors may impose upon him. The sheriff shall be selected as provided by general law. The sheriff and such other deputies and assistants appointed hereunder shall receive such compensation as the urban county board of supervisors may prescribe prescribes. Any policeman police officer appointed by the urban county manager or executive or the board of supervisors shall be under the supervision and control of the urban county board of supervisors unless such supervision and control be are conferred upon the urban county manager or executive and such policeman. Such police officer shall have such powers as policemen as may be provided by general law throughout the county, including all towns therein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-770 15.2-837. Department of education.

The department of education shall consist of the county school board, the division superintendent of schools and the officers and employees thereof. Except as herein otherwise provided, the county school board and the division superintendent of schools shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon them by general law. In addition the parks and playgrounds shall be under the supervision and control of the department of education unless otherwise provided by the urban county board of supervisors. The county school board shall be composed of not less than five nor more than twelve members, who shall be chosen by the urban county board of supervisors to serve for a term of two years, except that as many as one half of the members of the first such board appointed may be appointed for lesser terms. The exact number of members shall be determined by the urban county board of

supervisors. The term of office for any member appointed after July 1, 1972, shall expire on July 1, of the second year after his appointment.

The board of county supervisors may also appoint a <u>county</u> resident of the county to cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote of the school board as provided in \S 22.1-75. The tie breaker, if any, shall be appointed for a four-year term whether appointed to fill a vacancy caused by expiration of \underline{a} term or otherwise.

The chairman of the county school board, unless some other person in the department is designated by the school board for such purpose, shall have the right to may appear before the urban county board of supervisors and present his views on matters relating to the department of education.

Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of this section, a county which has an elected school board shall comply with the applicable provisions of Article 7 (§ 22.1-57.1 et seq.) of Title 22.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the last sentence is added as a cross reference to provisions relating to elected school boards.

§ 15.1-771 <u>15.2-838</u>. Department of records.

The department of records shall be under the supervision and control of the county clerk. He shall be clerk of the circuit court of the county; and, if designated by the urban county board of supervisors, clerk of for the county court, and. The county clerk shall also be clerk of the urban county board of supervisors unless the urban county board of supervisors shall designate designates some other person for this latter purpose. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officers by general law and shall be subject to the obligations and penalties imposed by general law. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the urban county board of supervisors the board imposes upon him.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-772 <u>15.2-839</u>. Department and board of health.

The department of health shall consist of the county health officer, who shall be chosen from a list of eligibles furnished by the State Board of Health, and who shall be head thereof, and the other officers and employees of such department. The <u>county health officer shall be</u> head of

such department <u>and</u> shall exercise all the powers conferred and shall perform all the duties imposed upon the local health officer and the local board of health by general law, not inconsistent herewith. He shall also perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the urban county board of supervisors <u>imposes upon him</u>.

The urban county board of supervisors may select two qualified county citizens of the county, who, together with the county health officer, shall constitute the county board of health. Such board shall advise and cooperate with the department of health and shall have power to adopt rules and regulations, not in conflict with law, concerning the department. The board of health may at any time be abolished by the urban county board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-773 <u>15.2-840</u>. Department of assessments.

A. The department of assessments, if and when established, shall be headed by a commissioner of the revenue or supervisor of assessments, who shall exercise all the power conferred and perform all the duties imposed by subsections (c) and (d) of § 15.1-766 15.2-826 upon the director of finance.

- B. In addition to the powers and duties hereinabove conferred, the governing body of any county which has provided for a department of assessments headed by a supervisor of assessments may, in lieu of the method now prescribed by law, provide for the annual assessments and equalization of assessments of real estate by such department. All real estate shall thereafter be assessed as of January 1 of each year. The board of supervisors shall appoint a board of equalization of real estate assessments composed of not less than three nor more than eleven members. The board of supervisors may provide for terms varying in duration by member or members not to exceed four years. Such equalization board shall have the powers and duties provided by and be subject to, the provisions of Article 14 (§ 58.1-3370 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1. Any person aggrieved by any assessment made under the provisions of this section may apply for relief to such board as therein provided. The provisions of this section shall not, however, apply to any real estate assessable under the law by the State Corporation Commission.
- C. The board of equalization may sit in panels of at least three members each under the following terms and conditions:
 - 1. The presence of all members in the panel shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

- 2. The chairman of the board of equalization shall assign the members to panels and, insofar as practicable, rotate the membership of the panels.
 - 3. The chairman of the board of equalization shall preside over any panel of which he is a member and shall designate the presiding member of the other panels.
 - 4. Each panel shall perform its duties independently of the others.
 - 5. The board of equalization shall sit en banc (i) when there is a dissent in the panel to which the matter was originally assigned and an aggrieved party requests an en banc hearing, or (ii) upon its own motion at any time, in any matter in which a majority of the board of equalization determines it is appropriate to do so. The board of equalization sitting en banc shall consider and decide the matter and may affirm, reverse, overrule or modify any previous decision by any panel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 774 15.2-841. Department of farm and home demonstration.

The department of farm and home demonstration shall consist of the county agricultural agent, who shall be head of the department, a home demonstration agent and such assistants and employees as may be appointed or employed. The county agricultural agent and the home demonstration agent shall be selected from a list or lists of eligibles submitted by the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. They shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon them by the urban county board of supervisors imposes upon them.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-775 15.2-842. Department of public safety.

The department of public safety, if and when established, shall be under the supervision of a director of public safety. Such department may consist of the following divisions:

- (1) 1. Division of police, in the charge of a chief of police and consisting of such other police officers and personnel as may be appointed.
- (2) 2. Division of fire protection, in the charge of a fire chief and consisting of such fire fighters, and other personnel as may be appointed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-776 15.2-843. Department of public utilities.

The department of public utilities, if and when established, shall be under the supervision of a director of public utilities. Such department shall be in charge of construction, operation, maintenance and administration of all public works coming under the general category of public utilities, owned, operated and controlled by any such county or district or any sanitary district of such county. Such department shall be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the sanitary districts, including but not limited to water systems, sewer systems, sewage disposal systems, garbage and any other sanitary district functions not assigned or administered by other departments or agencies. If the county has a division of fire protection and a fire chief under the provisions of § 15.1-775 15.2-842 then such fire protection shall not be under the department of public utilities.

Drafting note: No change.

14 <u>§ 15.1-776.1.</u>

Repealed by Acts 1986, c. 495.

§ 15.1-777 15.2-844 Examination and audit of books and accounts.

The urban county board of supervisors shall require an annual audit of the books of every county officer who handles public funds to be made by a certified public accountant who is not a regular officer or employee of the county and who is thoroughly qualified by training and experience. An audit made by the Auditor of Public Accounts under the provisions of law may be considered as having satisfied the requirements of this paragraph.

Either the urban county board of supervisors or the urban county executive or manager may at any time order an examination or audit of the accounts of any officer or department of the county government. Upon the death, resignation, removal or expiration of the term of any county officer of the county, the director of finance shall cause an audit and investigation of the accounts of such officer to be made and shall report the results thereof to the manager or executive and the urban county board of supervisors. In the case of the death, resignation or removal of the director of finance, the urban county board of supervisors shall cause an audit to be made of his accounts. If as a result of any such audit, an officer be is found indebted to the

1 county, the urban county board of supervisors shall proceed forthwith to collect such 2 indebtedness.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-778 15.2-845 Schedule of compensation.
- The urban county board of supervisors shall establish a schedule of compensation for officers and employees which shall provide equitable compensation for officers and employees and which shall provide for recognition of length of service and of merit. The compensation prescribed shall be subject to such limitations as may be made by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 12 § 15.1-778.1 15.2-846 Salaries and expenses of board members; administrative staff.
 - The urban county board of supervisors shall establish the salaries and allowances of board members of the board of supervisors in accordance with the provisions of general law provided:
 - 1. A public hearing shall be held on the salaries to be established;
 - 2. No increase in such salaries shall be effective until the expiration of the current term of all board members of the board whose salaries are to be increased; and
 - 3. Any action or procedure necessary to be taken to increase such salaries shall be completed not later than April 15 of any year in which there is an election for <u>board</u> members of the board of supervisors.

Each board member, in addition to salary and allowances, shall be entitled to reasonable administrative staff support paid by the county in conformity with existing pay scales and whose duty shall be limited exclusively to county business.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-779 15.2-847. Budget; board to fix salaries and allowances.
- Each year at least two weeks before the urban county board of supervisors must prepare its proposed annual budget, the urban county executive or manager shall prepare and submit to the urban county board of supervisors a budget presenting a financial plan for conducting the county's affairs of the county for the ensuing year; such. The budget shall be set up in the

manner prescribed by general law. Hearings thereon shall be held and notice thereof given and the budget adopted in accordance with such general law. The urban county board of supervisors shall establish the salary and allowances of all county employees of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-780.

Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 463.

§ 15.1-781 15.2-848. Compensation of officers and employees; fee system abolished.

All county officers and employees of the county shall be paid regular compensation and the fee system as a method of compensation in the county shall be abolished, except as to those officers not affected by the adoption of this form of county organization and government. All such officers and employees shall, however, continue to collect all fees and charges provided for by general law, shall keep a record thereof, and shall promptly transmit all such fees and charges collected to the director of finance, who shall promptly receipt therefor. Such officers shall also keep such other records as are required by §§ 14.1-136 to through 14.1-163. All fees and commissions, which but for this section would be paid to such officers by the Commonwealth for services rendered, shall be paid into the county treasury of the county.

The excess, if any, of the fees collected by each of the officers mentioned in § 14.1-136 or collected by anyone exercising the powers of and performing the duties of any such officers, over (a) (i) the allowance to which such officers would be entitled by general law but for the provisions of this section and (b) (ii) expenses in such amount as shall be allowed by the Compensation Board shall be paid, one third into the state treasury, and the other two thirds shall belong to the county.

Any <u>county</u> officer or employee of the <u>county</u> who <u>shall fail or refuse fails or refuses</u> to collect any fee which is collectible and should be collected under the provisions of this section, or who <u>shall fail or refuse fails or refuses</u> to pay any fee so collected to the county as herein provided, shall upon conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-782 15.2-849. Establishing times and conditions of employment; personnel management, etc.
- A. Any county having the urban county executive form of government is authorized to A

 county may establish and prescribe for all county employees of the county and, as necessary, for

 officers thereof, the following provisions applicable to such employees and officers:
 - 1. Normal workdays and hours of employment therein;
- 7 2. Holidays;

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- 8 3. Days of vacation allowed;
- 9 4. Days of sick leave allowed;
- 5. Other provisions concerning the hours and conditions of employment;
- 6. Plans of personnel management and control;
 - 7. Systems of retirement for all or any classes of officers and employees of the county but the adoption of the urban county executive form of government shall in no way affect any retirement system in effect in any such county prior to the date of adoption of such form; and
 - 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, such employee benefit programs as it deems appropriate. In connection with some or all of such employee benefit programs, the county is authorized to may enter into voluntary salary reduction agreements with its officers and employees when such agreements are authorized under the laws of the United States relating to federal income taxes. Any such voluntary salary reduction agreements entered into prior to January 1, 1988, are hereby validated.
 - B. Any such county shall have the power to establish, alter, amend or repeal at will any provision adopted under subsection A hereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

25 § 15.1-783 <u>15.2-850</u>. Bonds of officers.

The urban county executive or manager shall give bond payable to the county in the amount of not less than \$5,000. The director of finance shall give bond to in the amount of not less than fifteen per centum percent of the amount of money to be received by him annually, but he shall not be required to give a bond in excess of five million dollars except as hereinafter provided. In case If the urban county executive or manager serves also as director of finance, he shall give bond to the full amount indicated above for the director of finance. The urban county

board of supervisors shall have the power to may fix bonds in excess of these amounts and to require bonds of other county officers in their the board's discretion, conditioned on the faithful discharge of their duties and the proper accounting for all funds coming into their possession.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifying changes are made.

- § 15.1-783.01 15.2-851. Expedited land development review procedure.
- A. Any county having the urban county executive form of government A county may establish, by ordinance, a separate processing procedure for the review of preliminary and final subdivision and site plans and other development plans certified by licensed professional engineers, architects, certified landscape architects and land surveyors who are also licensed pursuant to § 54.1-408 and recommended for submission by persons who have received special training in such county's land development ordinances and regulations. The purpose of such separate review procedure is to provide a procedure to expedite the county's review of certain qualified land development plans. If a separate procedure is established, the county shall establish within the adopted ordinance the criteria for qualification of persons and whose work is eligible to use the separate procedure as well as a procedure for determining if the qualifications are met by persons applying to use the separate procedure. Persons who satisfy the criteria of subsection B below shall qualify as plans examiners. Plans reviewed and recommended for submission by plans examiners and certified by the appropriately licensed professional engineer, architect, certified landscape architect or land surveyor shall qualify for the separate processing procedure.
- B. The qualifications of those persons who may participate in this program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- 1. A bachelor of science degree in engineering, architecture, landscape architecture or related science or equivalent experience or a land surveyor certified pursuant to § 54.1-408.
 - 2. Successful completion of an educational program specified by the board county.
- 3. A minimum of two years of land development engineering design experience acceptable to the board county.
 - 4. Attendance at continuing educational courses specified by the board county.
- 5. Consistent preparation and submission of plans which meet all applicable ordinances and regulations.

The word "board" as used in this subsection shall mean the board of supervisors.

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C. If an expedited review procedure is adopted by the board of supervisors pursuant to the authority granted by this section, the board of supervisors shall establish an advisory plans examiner board which shall make recommendations to the board of supervisors on the general operation of the program, on the general qualifications of those who may participate in the expedited processing procedure, on initial and continuing educational programs needed to qualify and maintain qualification for such a program, and on the general administration and operation of such a program. In addition, the plans examiner board shall submit recommendations to the board of supervisors as to those persons who meet the established qualifications for participation in the program, and the plans examiner board shall submit recommendations as to whether those persons who have previously qualified to participate in the program should be disqualified, suspended or otherwise disciplined. The plans examiner board shall consist of six members who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors for staggered four-year terms. Initial terms may be less than four years so as to provide for staggered terms. The plans examiner board shall consist of three persons in private practice as licensed professional engineers or land surveyors certified pursuant to § 54.1-408, at least one of whom shall be a certified land surveyor; one person employed by the county government; one person employed by the Virginia Department of Transportation who shall serve as a nonvoting advisory member; and one citizen member. All plans examiner board members of the board who serve as licensed engineers or as certified surveyors must maintain their professional license or certification as a condition of holding office, and all such persons shall have at least two years of experience in land development procedures of the county. The citizen member of the board shall meet the qualifications provided in § 54.1-107; provided. However, such member, notwithstanding the proscription of provision (i) of § 54.1-107, shall have training as an engineer or surveyor and may be currently licensed, certified or practicing his profession.

D. The expedited land development program shall include an educational program conducted under the auspices of a state institution of higher education. The instructors in the educational program shall consist of persons in the private and public sectors who are qualified to prepare land development plans. The educational program shall include the comprehensive and detailed study of county ordinances and regulations relating to plans and how they are applied.

- E. The separate processing system may include a review of selected or random aspects of plans rather than a detailed review of all aspects; however. However, it shall also include periodic detailed review of plans prepared by persons who qualify for the system.
- F. In no event shall this section relieve persons who prepare and submit plans of the responsibilities and obligations which they would otherwise have with regard to the preparation of plans, nor shall it relieve the county of its obligation to review other plans in the time periods and manner prescribed by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-73.4 15.2-852. Disclosures in land use proceedings in urban counties.

A. In any county having a population in excess of 240,000 inhabitants and having adopted the urban county executive form of government pursuant to Chapter 15 (§ 15.1-722 et seq.) of Title 15.1, each Each individual member of the urban county executive board of supervisors, the planning commission, and the board of zoning appeals board in any proceeding before each such body involving an application for a special exception or variance or involving an application for amendment of a zoning ordinance, which does not constitute the adoption of a comprehensive zoning plan or ordinance applicable throughout the political subdivision county, shall, prior to any hearing on the matter or at such hearing, make a full public disclosure of any business or financial relationship which such member has, or has had within the twelve-month period prior to such hearing, with (i) the applicant in such case, or (ii) with the title owner, contract purchaser or lessee of the land that is the subject of the application, or (iii) if any of the foregoing is a trustee "(other than a trustee under a corporate mortgage or deed of trust securing one or more issues of corporate mortgage bonds)," with any trust beneficiary having an interest in such land, or (iv) with the agent, attorney or real estate broker of any of the foregoing. For the purpose of this subsection, "business or financial relationship" shall mean means any such relationship (other than any ordinary customer or depositor relationship with a retail establishment, public utility or bank) which a such member of the urban county executive board of supervisors, planning commission or zoning appeals board, or any member of his the member's immediate household, either directly or by way of a partnership in which any of them is a partner, employee, agent or attorney, or through a partner of any of them, or through a corporation in which any of them is an officer, director, employee, agent or attorney or holds ten

percent or more of the outstanding bonds or shares of stock of a particular class, has, or has had within the twelve-month period prior to such hearing, with the applicant in the case, or with the title owner, contract purchaser or lessee of the subject land, or with any of the other persons above specified. For the purpose of this subsection "business or financial relationship" shall also mean means the receipt by a the member of the urban county executive board of supervisors, planning commission or zoning appeals board, or by any person, firm, corporation or committee in his behalf from the applicant in the case or from the title owner, contract purchaser or lessee of the subject land, or from any of the other persons above specified, during the twelve-month period prior to the hearing in such case, of any gift or donation having a value of \$200 or more.

If at the time of the hearing in any such case a <u>such</u> member <u>of such urban county</u> executive board of supervisors, planning commission or zoning appeals board, has a business or financial interest, as above defined, with the applicant in the case or with the title owner, contract purchaser or lessee of the subject land or with any of the other persons above specified involving the specific relationship, in any manner between them, of employee-employer, agent-principal, or attorney-client, that member shall, prior to any hearing on the matter or at such hearing, make a full public disclosure of such relationship and that member shall be ineligible to vote or participate in any way in such case or in any hearing thereon.

- B. In any such case described in subsection A pending before the urban county executive board of supervisors, planning commission or board of zoning appeals board, the applicant in the case shall, prior to any hearing on the matter, file with the board or commission a statement in writing and under oath identifying by name and last known address each person, corporation, partnership or other association specified in the first paragraph of subsection A. hereof; and the The requirements of this section shall be applicable only in with respect to those so identified.
- C. Any person knowingly and willfully violating the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

28 Article 4.1 $\underline{3}$.

Human Rights.

§ 15.1-783.1 15.2-853. Commission on human rights; human rights ordinance.

The board of supervisors of an urban county executive form of government A county may enact an ordinance prohibiting discrimination in housing, real estate transactions, employment, public accommodations, credit and education on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status or disability. The board of supervisors may enact an ordinance establishing a local commission on human rights which shall have the following powers and duties:

- 1. To promote policies to ensure that all persons be afforded equal opportunity;
- 2. To serve as an agency for receiving, investigating, holding hearings, processing and assisting in the voluntary resolution of complaints regarding discriminatory practices occurring within the county; and
- 3. With the approval of the county attorney, to seek, through appropriate enforcement authorities, prevention of or relief from a violation of any ordinance prohibiting discrimination and to exercise such other powers and duties as provided for in this article; however. However, the commission shall have no power itself to issue subpoenas, award damages or grant injunctive relief.

For the purposes of this article, "person" means one or more individuals, labor unions, partnerships, corporations, associations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts or unincorporated organizations.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definition of "person" is taken from the following section.

§ 15.1-783.2 15.2-854. Investigations.

Whenever the commission on human rights has a reasonable cause to believe that any person ("person" for the purposes of this article includes one or more individuals, labor unions, partnerships, corporations, associations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint stock companies, trusts, or unincorporated organizations) has engaged in, or is engaging in, any violation of a county ordinance which prohibits discrimination due to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, or disability, and, after making a good faith effort to obtain the data, information, and attendance of witnesses necessary to determine whether such violation has occurred, is unable to obtain such data, information, or attendance, it may request the county attorney to petition the judge of the general district court for its jurisdiction for a subpoena

against any such person refusing to produce such data and information or refusing to appear as a witness, and the judge of such court may, upon good cause shown, cause the subpoena to be issued. Any witness subpoena issued under this section shall include a statement that any statements made will be under oath and that the respondent or other witness is entitled to be represented by an attorney at law. Any person failing to comply with a subpoena issued under this section shall be subject to punishment for contempt by the court issuing the subpoena. Any person so subpoenaed may apply to the judge who issued a subpoena to quash it.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definition of "person" is moved to the preceding section.

11 Article 5.

Towns.

§ 15.1-784. Dissolution of charters of towns.

Subsequent to the adoption by a county of either of the forms of county government and organization authorized by this chapter, any town within the county may hold a referendum on the question of whether or not the charter of the town shall be dissolved.

Upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county, signed by twenty per centum of the qualified voters of such town, asking that a referendum be held on the question of whether or not the charter of the town shall be dissolved, the court shall, by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1–165, require the regular election officials on the day fixed in such order to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of the town on the question submitted as herein provided. The clerk of the circuit court of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some newspaper published in or having general circulation in the town once a week for three consecutive weeks and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county and in three conspicuous places within the town.

A resolution may be passed by the town council of any such town and filed with the circuit court of the county asking for a referendum, in which case the court shall proceed as in the case of a petition by the qualified voters.

The court shall act upon the petition or resolution first filed in the said clerk's office.

The regular election officers of such county at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the town and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is applicable. The election shall be by secret ballot and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral board. The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by electoral board to the circuit court.

If it shall appear by the report of the electoral board that a majority of the qualified voters of the town voting are in favor of dissolving its charter, then on the first day of January next following, the charter of such town whether granted by a court or by the General Assembly shall be dissolved. All town liabilities shall be assumed by, and become the obligations of the county, and the county shall own all the corporate properties, franchises and rights of the town. Each town shall become a small district of the district in which it is located; and the existing assets less the liabilities assumed of such town shall be used by the urban county board of supervisors as a factor in establishing service charges within such small districts, and existing services provided by the town government shall not be discontinued so long as they are desired by the residents of the then small district.

All claims of whatsoever nature, tort, contract, or otherwise, which exist against a town the moment before such town is dissolved under the provisions hereof shall constitute and be a claim against the county in which such town was located and which has assumed the debts and taken charge of the assets of such town. Suit may be brought against such county for any such claim against the town and it shall be no defense in such proceeding that the defendant is the county; in all such cases the county shall be subject to suit to the same extent and in the same manner as the dissolved town and judgments resulting therefrom may be enforced against the county as judgments are enforced against municipalities generally. Any defense which would be available to the town shall likewise be available to the county.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect any contractual or vested right against a county adopting either of the forms of organization and government herein provided or any such right against a town dissolved in accordance herewith; all such rights shall be enforceable against and collectible from the county as if it were a municipality.

1 In any town in which a majority of the voters vote against dissolving the charter of such 2 town, the charter of such town shall not be dissolved and such charter shall remain in full force 3 and effect. Drafting note: Repealed; this section is no longer needed since a uniform method of 4 5 town charter annulment has been created in old Chapter 20.3. 6 7 § 15.1-785.1. 8 Expired. 9 10 Article 64. 11 **District Commissions** Election Districts. 12 13 § 15.1-787 15.2-855. Division of county into districts; functions of districts; appointees to 14 planning commission and school board. 15 Within ninety days after the adoption of either of the forms urban county executive form 16 of government set forth in this chapter, the county board of supervisors, after holding a public 17 hearing thereon, shall divide the county into from five to eleven districts. Each district shall be 18 composed of contiguous and compact territory and shall be so constituted as to give, as nearly as 19 is practicable, representation in proportion to the population in the district. 20 These districts shall serve as (a) the electoral divisions for elections of members of the 21urban county board of supervisors, (b) and as sanitary districts under the provisions of Article 7.5 22 (§ 15.1-791 15.2-858), and (c) shall have such other functions as are specified herein. 23 Each district shall have at least one of its residents who is a qualified voter of the district 24appointed to the local planning commission of the county and to the county school board. Each 25 member of the county school board shall be appointed for terms and serve in accordance with all 26 the provisions of § 15.1-770 15.2-837. 27 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 28 29 § 15.1-788 15.2-856. Changes in boundaries of districts. 30 After the publication of the official results of each United States decennial census, the

urban county board of supervisors shall make such changes in district boundaries as are required

to meet the tests of equitable population distribution among the districts with a minimum disruption of the then existing district pattern of service. In 1971 and every ten years thereafter, and also whenever the boundaries of such districts are changed, the board shall reapportion the representation in the governing body among the districts, and may, within the limits established in § 15.1-787 15.2-855, increase or decrease the number of districts.

Each such reapportionment, other than decennial, shall become effective on December 31 of January 1 following the year in which it occurs; provided, that in the event. If such reapportionment, other than decennial, results in the creation of a district or districts in which no member of the governing body resides, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided for by § 15.1-729 15.2-802. Each decennial reapportionment shall become effective as provided in § 24.1-17.2 24.2-311.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; "December 31" is changed to "January 1" to reflect the intent of the section.

§ 15.1 788.1 <u>15.2-857</u>. Judicial review; mandamus.

Whenever the governing body of any county board changes the boundaries, or increases or diminishes the number of districts, or reapportions the representation in the governing body board as prescribed hereinabove, such action shall not be subject to judicial review, except as otherwise provided in § 15.1-37.8 24.2-304.4. Whenever the governing body of the county shall fail board fails to perform the duty of reapportioning reapportion the representation among the districts of such county, or fail fails to change the boundaries of districts, mandamus shall lie on behalf of any citizen thereof to compel performance by the governing body board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§§ 15.1-789, 15.1-790.

Repealed by Acts 1966, c. 464.

28 Article 7 <u>5</u>.

Sanitary Districts Within Urban Counties.

§ 15.1-791 15.2-858. Creation, enlargement, contraction, etc., of sanitary districts.

(a) A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court within any county having the form of county organization and government herein provided shall entertain any petition filed for the creation, enlargement, contraction, merger, consolidation or dissolution of a district authorized to be created in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 2 (§ 21-112.22 et seq.), 6 (§ 21-292 et seq.), 7 (§ 21-427 et seq.), or 8 (§ 21-428 et seq.) of Title 21, Chapter 161, Acts of the Assembly 1926, as amended, or any other law providing for the creation of those subdivisions referred to generally as sanitary or small districts hereinafter referred to as "sanitary districts." No petition for the creation, enlargement, contraction, merger, consolidation or dissolution of a sanitary district filed by any person or group of persons shall be of any effect and any court in which same may be the petition is filed shall forthwith strike the same petition from its dockets and no further proceedings thereon shall be had.

(b) <u>B.</u> Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any county having the form of eounty organization and government herein provided, each district created under the provisions of § 15.1-787 15.2-855 shall be a sanitary district with all the rights and powers conferred on sanitary districts by general law. Provided that However, no incorporated town shall be included within any sanitary district without the consent of the council of such town.

Every sanitary district and every small and local sanitary district existing in the county shall be dissolved on the date that either of the forms form of government herein go into effect becomes effective and each shall at that time be recreated as a small district or small districts within the respective sanitary districts. The county shall assume the liabilities of the sanitary district and shall own all its properties and the existing assets less the liabilities assumed of such sanitary district shall be used by the board of supervisors as a factor in establishing service charges within the small district or small districts. The services provided by the former sanitary districts shall be continued by the county in the new small districts.

Every small and local sanitary district existing in the county on the date that either of the forms form of government herein go into effect becomes effective shall at that time be continued as small and local sanitary districts, and such small and local districts, and all small and local districts hereafter created pursuant to this article shall be deemed sanitary districts for the purpose of borrowing of funds and issuance of bonds for projects within such small districts as provided for by law for sanitary districts.

Provided that nothing Nothing in this section shall affect any sanitary district existing at the time of adoption of this form of government in which bonds of the district have been issued and for as long as such bonds are outstanding.

- (e) C. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any county having the form of county organization and government herein provided, the county board of supervisors shall have the power and authority with regard to the creation, enlargement, contraction, merger, consolidation or dissolution of small districts and local districts within such county that is granted to the circuit court of for the county in connection therewith by Title 21 and by Chapter 161 of the Acts of the Assembly of 1926 as amended.
- (d) <u>D.</u> The urban county board of supervisors may create, enlarge, contract, merge, consolidate and dissolve small and local districts, by resolution, after giving notice thereof by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in or having general circulation in the said county. The notice shall contain the full text of the proposed resolution, except that the metes and bounds description may be replaced with a general description by commonly known landmarks of the district boundaries and a statement of the availability of a metes and bounds description at an identified county office; the time and place of the hearing; and shall give notice a statement that any interested party may appear on the date set for the public hearing, which date shall be not less than ten days after the date of the second publication.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

22 Article 8.

23 Transportation Service Districts.

Article drafting note: This article is relocated as proposed Chapter 48.

27 § 15.1-791.1. Short title.

This article shall be known as the "Virginia Transportation Service District Act."

§ 15.1-791.2. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context indicates another meaning or intent:

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"Board of supervisors" means the governing body of a county empowered to act under the provisions of this article.

"Commission" means the governing body of the district created under § 15.1-791.3.

"Cost" means all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, landscaping, enlargement, conservation, remodeling or equipping of a transportation facility or portion thereof, including the cost of the acquisition of land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements and interests acquired for such construction, alteration or expansion, the cost of demolishing or removing any structure on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such structures may be removed, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, insurance, interest on all bonds prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the governing body, for a reasonable period after completion of such construction, reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations and improvements, provisions for working capital, the cost of surveys, engineering and architectural expenses, borings, plans and specifications and other engineering and architectural services, legal expenses, studies, estimates of costs and revenues, administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the creation of the district (which shall not exceed \$150,000), construction of the project and the provision of equipment therefor, and of such subsequent additions thereto or expansion thereof, and to determining the feasibility or practicality of such construction, the cost of financing such construction, additions or expansion, and placing the project and such additions or expansion in operation.

"County" means (i) any county organized under the urban county executive form of government, (ii) any county adjoining a county organized under the urban county executive form of government, and (iii) any county with a population of at least 32,000 but not more than 36,000 according to the most recent United States census.

"District" means any transportation service district created under the provisions of § 15.1-791.3.

"District advisory board" means the board appointed by the board of supervisors in accordance with § 15.1-791.5.

"Federal agency" means and includes the United States of America or any department, bureau, agency or instrumentality thereof.

"Owner" or "landowner" means the person or entity which has the usufruct, control or occupation of the real property as determined annually by the county.

"Public highways" includes any public highways, roads, or streets, whether maintained by the Commonwealth or otherwise.

"Revenues" means any or all fees, tolls, rents, notes, receipts, assessments, taxes, moneys, and income derived by the district and includes any cash contributions or payments made to the district by the Commonwealth, any political subdivision thereof, or by any other source.

"Town" means any town having a population of more than 1,000 as determined by the 1980 census.

"Transportation facilities" means any real or personal property acquired, constructed or improved, or utilized in constructing or improving any public highway or portion thereof or any publicly owned mass transit systems situated or operated within the district created pursuant to § 15.1–791.3. Such facilities shall include, without limitation, public rail, van, bus, or water borne transit systems, public highways, all buildings, structures, approaches, and other facilities and appurtenances thereto, rights-of-way, bridges, tunnels, transportation stations, terminals, areas for parking and all related equipment and fixtures.

§ 15.1-791.3. Creation of district.

A. A district shall be created under this article only by a resolution of the board of supervisors upon the petition of the owners of at least fifty one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area of the real property of the county which is within the boundaries of the proposed district, and which (i) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes. Any proposed district may include land within a town located in such county. Such petition shall:

- 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
- 29 2. Describe the transportation facilities proposed within the district;

3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such transportation facilities within the district and describe specific terms and conditions with respect to all zoning classifications and uses, densities, and criteria related thereto which the petitioners request for the proposed district;

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- 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such transportation facilities within the district; and
- 5. Request the board of supervisors to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.
- B. Upon the filing of such a petition, the board of supervisors shall fix a day for a hearing on the question of whether the proposed district shall be created. The hearing shall consider whether or not the residents and owners of property within the proposed district would benefit from the establishment of the proposed district. All interested persons who either reside in or who own real property within the boundaries of the proposed district shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district. If real property situate within a town is included in the proposed district, the board of supervisors shall deliver a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing thereon to the town council at least thirty days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may, by resolution duly passed, determine if it wishes such property located within the town to be included within the proposed district, and shall deliver a copy of any such resolution to the board of supervisors at the public hearing required hereunder, which resolution shall be binding upon the board of supervisors with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of such properties within the proposed district; however, the petition shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed valuation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county as designated by the board of supervisors. At least ten days shall intervene between the completion of the publication and the date set for the hearing. The publication shall be considered complete on the twenty-first day after the first publication.
- C. If the board of supervisors finds the creation of the proposed district would be in accordance with the comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, it shall pass a resolution creating the district, which resolution shall be reasonably consistent with the petition, and the resolution shall provide: (i) a

description with specific terms and conditions of all zoning classifications which shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with any related criteria, and a term of years, not to exceed twenty years, as to which each such zoning classification and each related criteria set forth therein shall remain in force within the district without elimination, reduction, or restriction, except upon the written request or approval of the owner of any property affected by a change, or as specifically required to comply with the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or other state law; and (ii) that the district shall terminate no later than thirty-five years from the date of the resolution. After the public hearing, the board of supervisors shall deliver a true copy of its proposed resolution creating the district to the petitioning landowners or their attorney in fact. Any petitioning landowner may then withdraw its signature on the petition in writing at any time prior to the vote of the board of supervisors. In the case where any signatures on the petition are withdrawn as provided herein, the board of supervisors may pass the proposed resolution in conformance herewith only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of subsection A of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed value as the case may be.

D. A district which proposes to construct or improve any portion of a two-lane primary highway which traverses an international airport at a county jurisdiction line shall be created in concert with the creation of a district in the adjoining county.

E. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution creating the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district. For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as tax map parcel.

F. No district shall be created under this article after June 30, 1993.

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§ 15.1-791.4. Commission to exercise powers of the district.

A. The power of the district created under § 15.1-791.3 shall be exercised by a commission composed of five members of the board of supervisors. The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or his designee, shall be a member of any commission created pursuant to this article, ex officio.

B. The members of the commission shall elect one of their number chairman of the commission of the district; the chairman of the commission may or may not be the chairman or presiding officer of the board of supervisors. In addition, with the advice of the district advisory board, the members of the commission shall elect a secretary, and treasurer, who may or may not be members or employees of the board of supervisors or any other governmental body represented on the commission. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the members of the commission shall be necessary for any action taken by the commission. No vacancy in the membership of the commission shall impair the right of a majority of the members to form a quorum or to exercise all of its rights, powers and duties.

§ 15.1-791.5. Creation of district advisory board.

Within thirty days after passage of the resolution creating a district in accordance with the procedures provided in § 15.1-791.3, the board of supervisors shall appoint a district advisory board of six members composed as follows: three members selected by the board of supervisors, each of whom either resides on or owns land within the district; and three members who own land within the district who are nominated by the landowners who were co-petitioners to the board of supervisors in the establishment of the district, voting on a basis weighted by either acreage or assessed value of real property owned therein as the case may be. Such elections shall be conducted by the commission by mail ballot of owners of land within the district. One member from each group of three as so selected or nominated shall be appointed for a term of four years, one for three years, and one for two years. Beginning two years after the creation of the district, elections shall be held annually on the anniversary of the creation of the district in the same manner described in the preceding provisions of this section. Members may be reelected or reappointed provided that they, or the corporation or partnership they represent, own land zoned for commercial or industrial use within the district at the time of their reelection or reappointment. Whenever a vacancy occurs with respect to a member initially selected by the board of supervisors or any successor of such a member, the board of supervisors shall appoint a new member who is a resident or landowner within the district. Whenever a vacancy occurs with respect to a member initially nominated by landowners who were petitioners to the board of supervisors, or any successor of such a member, then the board of supervisors shall appoint a

new board member who is a landowner within the district, and who is among a list of nominees made by those remaining board members who were initially nominated by those petitioning landowners, or their successors.

The members shall serve without pay, but the commission shall provide the advisory board with facilities for the holding of meetings and the commission shall appropriate funds needed to defray the reasonable expenses and fees of the board which shall not exceed \$20,000 annually, including, without limitation, expenses and fees arising out of the preparation of the annual report. Such appropriations shall be based on an annual budget, submitted by the board and approved by the commission, sufficient to carry out its responsibilities under this article. The board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary. The board shall fix the time for holding regular meetings, but it shall meet at least once every year. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the chairman or by two members of the board upon written request to the secretary of the board. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, but no action of the board shall be valid unless authorized by at least five of the six members appointed to the board.

The board shall present an annual report to the commission on the transportation needs of the district and on the activities of the board, and the board shall present to the commission special reports on transportation matters which it deems necessary concerning any contract or other matters mentioned in § 15.1-791.6.

§ 15.1-791.6. Powers and duties of commission.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties with respect to the district:

- 1. To construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, expand, provide financial assistance to (including making loans) and operate transportation facilities in the district for the use and benefit of the public in the district.
- 2. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease, in kind contribution to construction costs, or otherwise any transportation facilities in the district and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any part of any transportation facilities in such manner and upon such terms as the commission may determine to be in the best interests of the district. However, prior to disposing of any such property or interest therein, the commission shall conduct a public hearing with respect to such disposition. At the hearing, the residents and owners of property within the

district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district as prescribed by the commission. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time.

- 3. To negotiate and contract with any person, firm, corporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency or instrumentality with regard to any matter necessary and proper to provide any transportation facility, including, but not limited to, the financing, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, improvement or expansion of any transportation facility in the district.
- 4. To accept the allocations, contributions or funds of, or to reimburse from, any available source, including, but not limited to, any person, corporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency or instrumentality for either the whole or any part of the costs, expenses and charges incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, expansion and the operation or maintenance of any transportation facilities in the district.
- 5. To enforce the collection of any delinquent rates, fees, costs or other charges for the use of transportation facilities against any person, corporation, authority or federal agency using the same. The charges made for the use of any such facility shall be collectible by distress, levy, garnishment, attachment or as otherwise permitted by law.
- 6. To enter into a continuing service contract for a purpose authorized by this article and to make payments of the proceeds received from the special taxes levied pursuant to this article, together with any other revenues, for the payment of installments due under that service contract. The district may apply such payments annually during the term of that service contract, subject to the limitation imposed by § 15.1-791.7, but payments for any such service contract shall be conditioned upon the receipt of services pursuant to the contract. Such a contract may not obligate a county to make payments for services.
- 7. Upon the written request of the advisory board to contract for the extension and use of any transportation facility into territory outside of the district on such terms and conditions as the commission may determine.
- 8. To employ and fix the compensation of personnel which may be deemed necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of any transportation facility.

9. To have prepared an annual audit of the district's financial obligations and revenues, and upon review of such audit, to request a tax rate adequate to provide tax revenues which, together with all other revenues, are required by the district to fulfill its annual obligations.

§ 15.1-791.7. Annual special improvements tax; use of revenues.

Upon the written request of the district commission made to the boards of supervisors pursuant to subdivision 9 of § 15.1-791.6, the board of supervisors shall have the power to levy and collect an annual special improvements tax on all taxable real property which (i) is zoned for commercial or industrial use or used for such purposes or (ii) was unimproved at the time the district was created, regardless of zoning. Notwithstanding the provision of Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, the tax shall be levied upon the assessed fair market value of the taxable real property. The rate of the special improvements tax shall not be more than \$0.20 per \$100 of the assessed fair market value of any taxable real estate or the assessable value of taxable leasehold property as specified by § 58.1-3202. Such special improvements taxes shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are collected, and the proceeds shall be kept in a separate account. All revenues received by a county pursuant to such taxes shall be paid over to the district commission for its use pursuant to this article.

§ 15.1-791.8. Allocation of funds to district.

The board of supervisors of any county which has created a district pursuant to this article may advance funds or provide matching funds from moneys not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, from whatever source received or generated, including without limitation, general revenues, special fees and assessments, state allocations, and contributions from private sources to a district to assist the district to undertake the project or projects for which it was created. The Commonwealth Transportation Board may allocate funds to a district only from the construction district or districts in which such transportation district is located pursuant to the highway allocation formula to assist the district with an approved project as provided by law.

§ 15.1-791.9. Reimbursement for advances to district.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the commission shall direct the district treasurer to reimburse the county or town from any funds of the district, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, to the extent that the county or town has made advances.

§ 15.1-791.10. Cooperation between districts and adjoining counties, cities and towns.

Any district created under the provisions of this chapter may enter into agreements with adjoining counties, cities and towns for joint or cooperative action in accordance with the authority contained in § 15.1-21.

§ 15.1-791.11. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed upon the Commonwealth or upon the county, town, or any landowner therein because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance, by or on the part of a district, its agents, servants, or employees.

§ 15.1-791.12. Approval by Commonwealth Transportation Board.

The district may not construct or improve a public highway or public mass transit system without the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the county. At the request of the commission, the Commonwealth Transportation Board may exercise its powers of condemnation pursuant to §§ 33.1–89 through 33.1–132, or § 33.1–229, or as prescribed in §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36 for the purpose of acquiring property for transportation facilities within the district. Upon completion of such construction or improvement of a public highway, the Commonwealth Transportation Board shall take such public highway into the primary or secondary system of state highways for purposes of maintenance and subsequent improvement as necessary. Upon acceptance by the Commonwealth of the highway into the state highway system, all rights, title and interest in the right of way and improvements of such highway shall vest in the Commonwealth. Upon completion of such construction or improvement of a mass transit system, all rights, title, and interest in the right of way and improvements of such mass transit system shall rest in the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission or other agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth.

§ 15.1-791.13. Enlargement of districts.

A. The district may be enlarged by resolution of the board of supervisors upon the petition of the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property in the district which (i) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes in the district, and of the owners of either at least fifty one percent of the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property which is located within the territory sought to be added to the district and which (i) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes; provided, that any such territory shall be contiguous to the existing district. The petitioners shall present the information required by \\$ 15.1 791.3. Upon receipt of such petitions the county shall use the standards and procedures described in \\$ 15.1-791.3, except that residents and owners of both the existing district and the area proposed for the enlargement shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed enlargement of the district.

B. If the board of supervisors finds the enlargement of a district (i) would be in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) would be in the best interests of the residents and owners of the real property within the proposed district, (iii) would be in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and (iv) would not limit or adversely affect the rights and interests of any party which has contracted with the district, the board of supervisors shall pass a resolution providing for the enlargement of the district.

C. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution enlarging the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district. For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as tax map parcel.

§ 15.1-791.14. Abolition of district.

A. Any district created hereunder may be abolished by a resolution passed by the board of supervisors upon the petition of the owners of either at least fifty one percent of the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property in the district which (i) was

- unimproved on the date the district was created or (ii) was zoned for commercial and industrial use or used for such purposes located within the district at the time the petition for abolition is filed. The petition may:
- 1. State whether or not the purposes for which the district was formed have been substantially achieved;
- 2. State whether or not all obligations theretofore incurred by the district have been fully paid;
 - 3. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the abolition of the district; and
- 9 4. Shall request the board of supervisors to abolish the proposed district.

- B. Upon receipt of such a petition the board of supervisors shall use, mutatis mutandis, the standards and procedures described in § 15.1-791.3, except that all interested persons who either reside in or who own real property within the boundaries of the district shall have the right to appear and show cause why the district should not be abolished.
- C. If the board of supervisors finds that the abolition of the district would be (i) in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the district, and (iii) in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and that all debts of the district either have been paid and the purposes of the district have been fulfilled or should not be fulfilled by the district or the board of supervisors with approval of the voters of the county has agreed to assume the debts of the district, then the board of supervisors shall pass a resolution abolishing the district. Upon abolition of the district, the title to all funds and properties owned by the district at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the Commonwealth.
- D. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution dissolving the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district. For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as tax map parcel.

§ 15.1-791.15. Article to constitute complete authority for district for acts authorized; provisions severable; liberal construction.

This article shall constitute full and complete authority for the district, without regard to the provisions of any other law, for doing the acts and things herein authorized. The provisions of this article are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the other provisions of this article. This article, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof. Any court test concerning the validity of any bonds which may be issued for transportation improvements made pursuant to this article shall be determined pursuant to Article 6 (§ 15.1-227.52 et seq.) of Chapter 5.1 of this title.

§ 15.1-791.16. Jurisdiction of counties, towns and officers, etc., not affected.

Neither the creation of a district nor any other provision in this article shall affect the power, jurisdiction, or duties of the respective local governing bodies; sheriffs; treasurers; commissioners of revenue; circuit, district, or other courts; clerks of any court; magistrates; or any other town, county, or state officer in regard to the area embraced in any district, nor restrict or prevent any town or county or its governing body from imposing and collecting taxes or assessments for public improvements as permitted by law. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of law, any county which creates a district pursuant to this section may obligate itself with respect to the zoning ordinances, zoning ordinance text, and regulations relating thereto for all classifications within the district as provided in subsection C of § 15.1-791.3 for a term not to exceed twenty years from the date on which such a district is created.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 9. 3

GENERAL POWERS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

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Chapter drafting note: This chapter collects sections which grant general powers to localities. It is divided into 5 articles; 1 - Public Health and Safety; Nuisances; 2 - Waste and Recycling; 3 - Economic Development; Tourism; Historic Preservation; 4 - Public Transportation; and 5 - Additional Powers. In order to group certain sections by subject area, provisions which do not have general application to all localities are also included within this chapter. However, provisions applicable only to cities and towns are found in proposed Chapter 11, and provisions applicable only to counties are found in proposed Chapter 12.

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14 Article 1.

15 Public Health and Safety; Nuisances.

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§ 15.1-29.21 15.2-900. Abatement or removal of nuisances by counties, cities, and towns localities; recovery of costs.

In addition to the remedy provided by § 48-5 and any other remedy provided by law, the governing body of any county, city, or town locality may maintain an action to compel a responsible party to abate, raze, or remove a public nuisance. If the public nuisance presents an imminent and immediate threat to life or property, then the governing body of the county, city, or town locality may abate, raze, or remove such public nuisance, and a county, city, or town locality may bring an action against the responsible party to recover the necessary costs incurred for the provision of public emergency services reasonably required to abate any such public nuisance.

The term "nuisance" shall include includes, but is not be limited to, dangerous or unhealthy substances which have escaped, spilled, been released or which have been allowed to accumulate in or on any place and all unsafe, dangerous, or unsanitary public or private buildings, walls, or structures which constitute a menace to the health and safety of the occupants thereof or the public. The term "responsible party" shall include includes, but is not be limited

to, the owner, occupier, or possessor of the premises where the nuisance is located, the owner or agent of the owner of the material which escaped, spilled, or was released and the owner or agent of the owner who was transporting or otherwise responsible for such material and whose acts or negligence caused such public nuisance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11 15.2-901. County, city or town Locality may provide for removal or disposal of trash, garbage, etc., cutting of grass and weeds and other foreign growth; disposal of trash and garbage; covers on water wells; penalty in certain counties.

Any county, city or town locality may, by ordinance, provide that:

- 1. That the <u>The</u> owners of property therein shall, at such time or times as the governing body may prescribe, remove therefrom any and all trash, garbage, refuse, litter and other substances which might endanger the health or safety of other residents of such county, city or town <u>locality</u>; or may, whenever the governing body deems it necessary, after reasonable notice, have such trash, garbage, refuse, litter and other like substances which might endanger the health of other residents of the county, city or town <u>locality</u>, removed by its own agents or employees, in which event the cost or expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and may be collected by the county, city or town <u>locality</u> as taxes and levies are collected;
- 3. 2. That trash Trash, garbage, refuse, litter and other debris shall be disposed of in personally owned or privately owned receptacles that are provided for such use and for the use of the persons disposing of such matter or in authorized facilities provided for such purpose and in no other manner not authorized by law;
- 2. 3. That the The owners of vacant developed or undeveloped property therein, including such property upon which buildings or other improvements are located, shall cut the grass, weeds and other foreign growth on such property or any part thereof at such time or times as the governing body shall prescribe; or may, whenever the governing body deems it necessary, after reasonable notice, have such grass, weeds or other foreign growth cut by its agents or employees, in which event the cost and expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owner of such property and may be collected by the county, city or town locality as taxes and levies are collected. No such ordinance adopted by any county shall have any force and effect within the

- corporate limits of any town. No such ordinance adopted by any county having a density of population of less than 500 per square mile shall have any force or effect except within the boundaries of platted subdivisions or any other areas zoned for residential, business, commercial or industrial use;
- 4. That every Every charge authorized by this section with which the owner and lien holder of any such property shall have been assessed and which remains unpaid shall constitute a lien against such property ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid local taxes and enforceable in the same manner as provided in Articles 3 (§ 58.1-3940 et seq.) and 4 (§ 58.1-3965 et seq.) of Chapter 39 of Title 58.1; and
- 5. That Caroline County by ordinance may provide that owners of property keep covers on water wells and may after reasonable notice cover uncovered water wells by its own agents or employees, in which event the cost or expense thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and may be collected by the county as taxes and levies are collected.

The governing body of any county adjoining a city whose population is in excess of 200,000 may provide that the violation of an ordinance adopted to enforce the provisions of this section shall be a Class 4 misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; provision 5 is relocated to § 15.2-1228. The task force and the Code Commission recommend deletion of the final paragraph as unnecessary.

- § 15.1-28.4 15.2-902. Authority of local government locality to control certain noxious weeds.
- A. The governing body of every county, city and town Any locality may by ordinance prevent, control and abate the growth, importation, spread and contamination of uninfested lands by the species of grass Sorghum halepense, commonly known as Johnson grass or by the woody shrub rosa multiflora, commonly known as multiflora rose.
- B. The Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is authorized to provide financial and technical assistance to, and enter into agreements with, any local government locality which adopts an ordinance for the control of Johnson grass or multiflora rose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-28 15.2-903. Ordinances taxing and regulating "automobile graveyards" and "junkyards."

(a) A. The governing body of each county, city and town in this Commonwealth Any locality may adopt ordinances imposing license taxes upon and otherwise regulating the maintenance and operation of places commonly known as automobile graveyards and junkyards and may prescribe fines and other punishment for violations of such ordinances.

No such ordinance shall be adopted until after notice of intention to propose the same for adoption shall have proposed ordinance has been published prior to its adoption once a week for two successive weeks in some a newspaper published in such county or city or, if there be no newspaper published therein, then in some newspaper having general circulation in such county or city and no such ordinance shall become effective until it shall have been published in full for two successive weeks in a like newspaper the locality. The ordinance need not be advertised in full, but may be advertised by reference. Every such advertisement shall contain a descriptive summary of the proposed ordinance and a reference to the place or places within the locality where copies of the proposed ordinance may be examined.

As used in this section the terms "automobile graveyard" and "junkyard" shall have the meaning ascribed to them in § 33.1-348.

- (b) Any ordinance adopted by any county, city or town which was enacted in conformity with § 33-279.3 as it existed prior to April 4, 1966, is hereby validated.
- (c) <u>B.</u> The governing body of any <u>Any</u> county with a population of at least 43,000 but less than 45,700 and any county with a population of at least 18,000 but less than 19,000 may adopt an ordinance or ordinances imposing the screening of automobile graveyards and junkyards as set forth in § 33.1-348. Any such ordinance may apply to any automobile graveyard or junkyard within the boundaries of such county regardless of the date on which any such automobile graveyard or junkyard may have come into existence, notwithstanding the provisions of § 33.1-348.

Drafting note: The notice provisions in the second paragraph are conformed to those found elsewhere in Title 15.1 thereby eliminating the requirement of publishing the ordinance in full. Subsection (b) is deleted as unnecessary.

§ 15.1-11.1 15.2-904. Authority to restrict keeping of inoperative inoperable motor vehicles, etc., on residential or commercial property; removal of such vehicles.

(a) A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, provide that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to keep, except within a fully enclosed building or structure or otherwise shielded or screened from view, on any property zoned for residential or commercial or agricultural purposes any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, as such are defined in § 46.2-100, which is inoperative inoperable. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality in addition may, by ordinance, limit the number of inoperative inoperable motor vehicles which any person, firm or corporation may keep outside of a fully enclosed building or structure, but which are shielded or screened from view by covers. As used in this section, an "inoperative inoperable motor vehicle" shall mean means any motor vehicle which is not in operating condition; or which for a period of sixty days or longer has been partially or totally disassembled by the removal of tires and wheels, the engine, or other essential parts required for operation of the vehicle or on which there are displayed neither valid license plates nor a valid inspection decal. However, the provisions of this section shall not apply to a licensed business which on June 26, 1970, is regularly engaged in business as an automobile dealer, salvage dealer or scrap processor.

(b) B. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, further provide that: (1) (i) the owners of property zoned for residential of agricultural purposes shall, at such time or times as the governing body may prescribe locality prescribes, remove therefrom any such inoperative inoperable motor vehicles, trailers or semitrailers that are not kept within a fully enclosed building or structure; (2) (ii) the governing body of such county, city or town locality through its own agents or employees may remove any such inoperative inoperable motor vehicles, trailers or semitrailers, whenever the owner of the premises, after reasonable notice, has failed to do so; (3) (iii) in the event the governing body of such county, city or town locality, through its own agents or employees, removes any such motor vehicles, trailers or semitrailers, after having given such reasonable notice, such county, city or town locality may dispose of such motor vehicles, trailers or semitrailers after giving additional notice to the owner of the vehicle; (4) (iv) the cost of any such removal and disposal shall be chargeable to the owner of the vehicle or premises and may be collected by the county, city or

town <u>locality</u> as taxes and <u>levies</u> are collected; and <u>(5) (v)</u> every cost authorized by this section with which the owner of the premises has been assessed shall constitute a lien against the property from which the vehicle was removed, the lien to continue until actual payment of such costs has been made to the <u>county</u>, <u>city or town locality</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.03 15.2-905. Authority to restrict keeping of inoperable motor vehicles, etc., on residential or commercial property in certain localities; removal of such vehicles in certain local jurisdictions.

A. The governing body of any county having adopted the urban county executive form of government; any county contiguous thereto; the county manager form; any town located, wholly or partly, in such counties; any city contiguous to a county having adopted the urban county executive form of government or surrounded by a county contiguous thereto; any city having a population between 60,000 and 70,000 and any city having a population between 100,000 and 105,000 may prohibit, by ordinance, prohibit any person from keeping, except within a fully enclosed building or structure or otherwise shielded or screened from view, on any property zoned for residential, commercial, or agricultural purposes any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, as such are defined in § 46.2-100, which is inoperable.

The governing body <u>locality</u> in addition may <u>limit</u>, by ordinance, <u>limit</u> the number of inoperable motor vehicles which any person may keep outside of a fully enclosed building or structure.

As used in this section, "shielded or screened from view" means hidden from sight by plantings or fences.

As used in this section, an "inoperable motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer which is not in operating condition; or does not display valid license plates; or does not display an inspection decal that is valid or does display an inspection decal that has been expired for more than sixty days. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a licensed business which is regularly engaged in business as an automobile dealer, salvage dealer or scrap processor.

B. The governing body <u>locality</u> may, by ordinance, further provide that the owners of property zoned for residential, commercial, or agricultural purposes shall, at such time or times

as the governing body may prescribe, remove therefrom any inoperable motor vehicle that is not kept within a fully enclosed building or structure. The governing body locality may remove the inoperable motor vehicle, whenever the owner of the premises, after reasonable notice, has failed to do so.

In the event the governing body locality removes the inoperable motor vehicle, after having given such reasonable notice, it may dispose of same the vehicle after giving additional notice to the owner of the premises. The cost of the removal and disposal may be charged to either the owner of the inoperable vehicle or the owner of the premises and the cost may be collected by the county, city or town locality as taxes and levies are collected. Every cost authorized by this section with which the owner of the premises has been assessed shall constitute a lien against the property from which the inoperable vehicle was removed, the lien to continue until actual payment of the cost has been made to the county, city or town locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–11.2 15.2-906. Authority to require removal, repair, etc., of buildings and other structures.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, provide that:

- 1. That the <u>The</u> owners of property therein, shall at such time or times as the governing body may prescribe, remove, repair or secure any building, wall or any other structure which might endanger the public health or safety of other residents of such county, city or town locality;
- 2. That the governing body of such county, city or town The locality through its own agents or employees may remove, repair or secure any building, wall or any other structure which might endanger the public health or safety of other residents of such county, city or town locality, wherein if the owner and lien holder of such property after reasonable notice and a reasonable time to do so, has failed to remove, repair or secure said the building, wall or other structure. For purposes of this section, reasonable notice shall include includes a written notice (i) mailed by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, sent to the last known address of the property owner and (ii) published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the locality in accordance with the applicable provisions of § 15.1-

- 504. No action shall be taken by the locality to remove, repair or secure any building, wall or other structure for at least thirty days following the later of the return of the receipt or newspaper publication:
 - 3. That in In the event the governing body of such county, city or town locality, through its own agents or employees, removes, repairs or secures any building, wall or any other structure after complying with the notice provisions of this section, the cost or expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and may be collected by the county, city or town locality as taxes and levies are collected;
 - 4. That every Every charge authorized by this section with which the owner of any such property shall have has been assessed and which remains unpaid shall constitute a lien against such property ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid local taxes and enforceable in the same manner as provided in Articles 3 (§ 58.1-3940 et seq.) and 4 (§ 58.1-3965 et seq.) of Chapter 39 of Title 58.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-11.2:1 15.2-907. Authority to require removal, repair, etc., of buildings and other structures harboring illegal drug use.
- 18 A. As used in this section:
- "Affidavit" means the affidavit prepared by a locality in accordance with subdivision B 1 a hereof.
- "Controlled substance" means illegally obtained controlled substances or marijuana, as defined in § 54.1-3401.
 - "Corrective action" means the taking of steps which are reasonably expected to be effective to abate drug blight on real property, such as removal, repair or securing of any building, wall or other structure.
 - "Drug blight" means a condition existing on real property which tends to endanger the public health or safety of residents of a locality and is caused by the regular presence on the property of persons under the influence of controlled substances or the regular use of the property for the purpose of illegally possessing, manufacturing or distributing controlled substances.
 - "Owner" means the record owner of real property.

"Property" means real property.

- B. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, provide that:
 - 1. The locality may undertake corrective action with respect to property in accordance with the procedures described herein:
 - a. The locality shall execute an affidavit, citing this section, to the effect that (i) drug blight exists on the property and in the manner described therein; (ii) the locality has used diligence without effect to abate the drug blight; and (iii) the drug blight constitutes a present threat to the public's health, safety or welfare.
 - b. The locality shall then send a notice to the owner of the property, to be sent by regular mail to the last address listed for the owner on the locality's assessment records for the property, together with a copy of such affidavit, advising that (i) the owner has up to thirty days from the date thereof to undertake corrective action to abate the drug blight described in such affidavit and (ii) the locality will, if requested to do so, assist the owner in determining and coordinating the appropriate corrective action to abate the drug blight described in such affidavit.
 - c. If no corrective action is undertaken during such thirty-day period, the locality shall send by regular mail an additional notice to the owner of the property, at the address stated in the preceding subdivision, stating the date on which the locality may commence corrective action to abate the drug blight on the property, which date shall be no earlier than fifteen days after the date of mailing of the notice. Such additional notice shall also reasonably describe the corrective action contemplated to be taken by the locality. Upon receipt of such notice, the owner shall have a right, upon reasonable notice to the locality, to seek equitable relief, and the locality shall initiate no corrective action while a proper petition for relief is pending before a court of competent jurisdiction.
 - 2. If the locality undertakes corrective action with respect to the property after complying with the provisions of subdivision B 1, the costs and expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owner of such property and may be collected by the locality as taxes and levies are collected.
 - 3. Every charge authorized by this section with which the owner of any such property has been assessed and which remains unpaid shall constitute a lien against such property with the

- same priority as liens for unpaid local taxes and enforceable in the same manner as provided in Articles 3 (§ 58.1-3940 et seq.) and 4 (§ 58.1-3965 et seq.) of Chapter 39 of Title 58.1.
- C. If the owner of such property takes timely corrective action pursuant to such ordinance, the locality shall deem the drug blight abated, shall close the proceeding without any charge or cost to the owner and shall promptly provide written notice to the owner that the proceeding has been terminated satisfactorily. The closing of a proceeding shall not bar the locality from initiating a subsequent proceeding if the drug blight recurs.
- D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge or waive any rights or remedies of an owner of property at law or in equity.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.2:2 15.2-908. Authority of counties, cities and towns localities to remove or repair the defacement of buildings, walls, fences and other structures.

The governing body of any county, city or town, Any locality may by ordinance, may undertake or contract for the removal or repair of the defacement of any public building, wall, fence or other structure or any private building, wall, fence or other structure where such defacement is visible from any public right-of-way. Prior to such removal, the locality shall seek the written permission of the property owner. Should the property owner fail to provide such permission within ten days, the locality may maintain a public nuisance action against the property owner in order to compel the property owner to allow removal or repair of the defacement. After receiving the written permission or the appropriate court order, the locality may undertake the removal or repair of the defacement. All such removal or repair shall be at the expense of the locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.3 15.2-909. Authority to require removal, repair, etc., of wharves, piers, pilings, bulkheads or abandoned, obstructing or hazardous property.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance may provide:

1. That the <u>The</u> owners of property therein shall at such time or times as the governing body may prescribe, remove, repair or secure any wharf, pier, piling, bulkhead or any other

structure or vessel which might endanger the public health or safety of other persons, or which might constitute an obstruction or hazard to the lawful use of the waters within or adjoining such county, city or town, and if locality. If such property is deemed to be abandoned, the governing body may designate and empower an official to ascertain the lawful owner of such property and to have the owner repair, remove or secure such property;

- 2. That the governing body of such county, city or town The locality, through its own agents or employees, may remove, repair or secure any wharf, pier, piling, bulkhead, or other structure or vessel which might endanger the public health or safety of other persons or which might constitute a hazard or obstruction to the lawful use of the waters within such county, city or town locality, wherein if the owner of such property, after reasonable notice and reasonable time to do so, has failed to remove, repair or secure such wharf, pier, piling, bulkhead or other structure or vessel;
- 3. That in In the event the governing body of such county, city or town locality, through its own agents or employees removes, repairs or secures any wharf, pier, piling, bulkhead or other structure or vessel after complying with the notice provisions of this section, the cost or expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and to the extent applicable may be collected by the county, city or town locality as taxes and levies are collected;
- 4. That if If the identity or whereabouts of the lawful owner is unknown or not able to be ascertained after a reasonable search and after lawful notice has been made to the last known address of any known owner, the governing body of such county, city or town locality, through its own agents or employees, may repair such wharf, pier, piling, bulkhead or other structure or boat or remove such property after giving notice by publication once each week for two weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the area where such property is located;
- 5. That every Every charge authorized by this section with which the owner of any such property shall have has been assessed and which remains unpaid, to the extent applicable, shall constitute a lien against such property, and such lien shall be recorded in the judgment lien docket book in the circuit court of for such county, city or town locality. Such lien may be released to a personal judgment against the owner.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.6 15.2-910. Ordinance certifying boiler and pressure vessel operators; penalty.

- A. The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns Any locality may by duly adopted ordinance may require any person who engages in, or offers to engage in, for the general public for compensation, the operation or maintenance of a boiler or pressure vessel in such counties, cities or towns locality, to obtain a certificate from the county, city or town locality.
- B. The ordinance shall require the applicant for such certificate to furnish evidence of his ability and proficiency; shall require the examination of every such applicant to determine his qualifications; <u>and</u> shall designate or establish an agent or board for the county, city or town <u>locality</u> to examine and determine a person's qualifications for certification; and shall refuse to grant a. A certificate shall not be granted to an applicant found not to be qualified.
- C. In accordance with the Administrative Process Act (§ 9-6.14:1 et seq.), the Safety and Health Codes Board shall establish standards to be used in determining an applicant's ability, proficiency and qualifications.
- D. No person certified pursuant to this section or certified or licensed pursuant to Chapter 3.1 (§ 40.1-51.5 et seq.) of Title 40.1 shall be required to obtain any other such certificate or to pay a fee, other than the initial certification fee, in any county, city or town locality in which he practices his trade.
- E. Any such ordinance adopted by a county, city or town <u>locality</u> may provide for penalties not exceeding those applicable to Class 3 misdemeanors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-28.2 15.2-911. Regulation of alarm company operators.
- A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance regulate the installation and maintenance of alarm systems operated by alarm company operators.
- B. As used in this section, an "alarm company operator" shall mean means and include includes any business operated for profit, engaged in the installation, maintenance, alteration, or servicing of alarm systems or which responds to such alarm systems. Such term, however, shall not include alarm systems maintained by governmental agencies or departments, nor shall it include a business which merely sells from a fixed location or manufactures alarm systems unless such business services, installs, monitors or responds to alarm systems at the protected premises.

C. As used in this section, the term "alarm system" shall mean means an assembly of equipment and devices arranged to signal the presence of a hazard requiring urgent attention and to which police or firefighters are expected to respond. Such system may be installed, maintained, altered or serviced by an alarm company operator in both commercial and residential premises.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-28.3 15.2-912. Regulation of tattoo parlors; definition; exception.
- 9 A. Any county, city or town <u>locality</u> may <u>regulate</u> by ordinance <u>regulate</u> the sanitary condition of the personnel, equipment and premises of tattoo parlors.
 - B. A "tattoo parlor," as used in this section, is any place in which is offered or practiced the placing of designs, letters, scrolls, figures, symbols or any other marks upon or under the skin of any person with ink or any other substance, resulting in the permanent coloration of the skin by the aid of needles or any other instrument designed to touch or puncture the skin.
 - C. This section shall not apply to medical doctors, veterinarians, registered nurses or any other medical services personnel licensed pursuant to Title 54.1 in performance of their professional duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-37.3:1 <u>15.2-913</u>. Ordinances regulating certain vendors.
- A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance provide for the regulation of persons not otherwise licensed by the Commonwealth under Title 38.2, offering any item for sale within the county, city or town locality when such persons go from one place of human habitation to another offering an item, other than newspapers and fresh farm products, for sale. The purpose of such ordinance shall be is to reasonably control the activities of door-to-door vendors for the safety and well-being of the people residing in the county, city or town locality. Provided, however However, such governing bodies the locality may in such ordinance exempt such activities when they are conducted on behalf of a nonprofit charitable, civic or religious organization and may provide for other reasonable exemptions in such ordinance.
 - § 15.1-37.3:2. Fee may be collected from vendors regulated under § 15.1-37.3:1.

B. Any county, city or town locality adopting an ordinance authorized by § 15.1-37.3:1 under this section may collect a fee in an amount not to exceed twenty dollars, from each person granted a permit to sell door to door. Such fee shall be paid into the general fund of the county, city or town.

Drafting note: Sections 15.1-37.3:1 and 15.1-37.3:2 are combined with no significant change. The last sentence is deleted as unnecessary.

§ 15.1-37.3:12 15.2-914. Regulation of child-care services and facilities in certain counties and cities.

The governing body of (i) any Any (i) county that has adopted the urban county executive form of government, (ii) any city adjacent to a county that has adopted the urban county executive form of government, or (iii) any city which is completely surrounded by such county may by ordinance provide for the regulation and licensing of persons who provide child-care services for compensation and for the regulation and licensing of child-care facilities. "Child-care services" shall mean means provision of regular care, protection and guidance to one or more children not related by blood or marriage while such children are separated from their parent, guardian or legal custodian in a dwelling not the residence of the child during a part of the day for at least four days of a calendar week. "Child-care facilities" shall include includes any commercial or residential structure which is used to provide child-care services.

Such local ordinance shall not require the regulation or licensing of any child-care facility that is licensed by the Commonwealth and such ordinance shall not require the regulation or licensing of any facility operated by a religious institution as exempted from licensure by § 63.1-196.3.

Such local ordinances shall not be more extensive in scope than comparable state regulations applicable to family day-care homes. Local regulations shall not affect the manner of construction or materials to be used in the erection, alteration, repair or use of a residential dwelling.

Such local ordinances may require that persons who provide child-care services shall provide certification from the Central Criminal Records Exchange, in accordance with § 19.2-389, that such persons have not been convicted of any offense involving the sexual molestation of children, the physical or sexual abuse or rape of a child or any offense identified in § 63.1-

198.1, and such ordinances may require that persons who provide child-care services shall provide certification from the central registry of the Department of Social Services that such persons have not been the subject of a founded complaint of abuse or neglect. If an applicant is denied licensure because of any adverse information appearing on a record obtained from the Central Criminal Records Exchange or the Department of Social Services, the applicant shall be provided a copy of the information upon which that denial was based.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.15 <u>15.2-915</u>. Control of firearms.

From and after January 1, 1987, no county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall adopt any ordinance to govern the purchase, possession, transfer, ownership, carrying or transporting of firearms, ammunition, or components or combination thereof other than those expressly authorized by statute.

Nothing in this section shall affect the validity or invalidity of any ordinance adopted prior to January 1, 1987. Nothing in this section shall have any effect on any pending litigation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-518.2. 15.2-916. Prohibiting shooting of compound bows, crossbows, longbows and recurve bows.

Any county <u>locality</u> may prohibit the shooting of an arrow from a bow in a manner that can be reasonably expected to result in the impact of the arrow upon the property of another without permission from the owner, fee holder or tenant of the <u>such</u> property where the arrow is expected to impact. For the purposes of this section, "bow" includes all compound bows, crossbows, longbows and recurve bows having a peak draw weight of ten pounds or more. The term "bow" does not include bows which have a peak draw of less than ten pounds or which are designed or intended to be used principally as toys. The term "arrow" means a shaft-like projectile intended to be shot from a bow.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "County" is changed to "locality" since § 15.1-865 also allows municipalities to prohibit shooting arrows from bows onto the property of others.

§ 15.1-29.20 <u>15.2-917</u>. Applicability of local noise ordinances to certain sport shooting ranges.

No local ordinance regulating noise shall subject a sport shooting range to noise control standards more stringent than those in effect at the time the construction or operation of the range initially was approved. The operation or use of a sport shooting range shall not be enjoined on the basis of noise, nor shall any person be subject to action for nuisance or criminal prosecution in any matter relating to noise resulting from the operation of the range, if the range is in compliance with all ordinances relating to noise in effect at the time construction or operation of the range was approved.

For purposes of this section, "sport shooting range" means an area or structure designed for the use of rifles, shotguns, pistols, silhouettes, skeet, trap, black powder, or any other similar sport shooting.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-29.13 15.2-918. Counties, cities or towns Locality may prohibit or regulate use of air cannons.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance prohibit or regulate the use within its jurisdiction of certain devices, including air cannons, carbide cannons, or other loud explosive devices which are designed to produce high intensity sound percussions for the purpose of repelling birds.

Such ordinance may prescribe the degree of sound or the decibel level produced by the cannon or device which is unacceptable in that jurisdiction.

In adopting an ordinance pursuant to the provisions of this section, the governing body may provide that any person who violates the provisions of such ordinance shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.12 <u>15.2-919</u>. Regulation of <u>motorcycle</u> noise.

Any eounty, city or town <u>locality</u> may, by ordinance, regulate noise from a motorcycle, as defined in § 46.2-100, which is not equipped with a muffler conforming to §§ 46.2-1047 and 46.2-1049, if such noise may be hazardous to the health and well-being of its citizens.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.8 15.2-920. Regulation of outdoor lighting near certain facilities.

In addition to any other authority granted to <u>local governments localities</u> by law, the governing body of every county, city and town any locality may regulate by ordinance regulate outdoor lighting within an area one-half mile around planetariums, astronomical observatories and meteorological laboratories. This section shall not be construed to affect any ordinance heretofore adopted by a <u>local government locality</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29 15.2-921. Ordinances requiring fencing of swimming pools.

For the purposes of this section the following terms shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them:

"Swimming pool" shall include includes any outdoor man-made structure constructed from material other than natural earth or soil designed or used to hold water for the purpose of providing a swimming or bathing place for any person or any such structure for the purpose of impounding water therein to a depth of more than two feet; and.

"Fence" shall mean means a close type vertical barrier not less than four feet in height above ground surface. A woven steel wire, chain link, picket or solid board type fence or a fence of similar construction which will prevent the smallest of children from getting through shall be construed as within this definition.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may adopt ordinances making it unlawful for any person to construct, maintain, use, possess or control any pool on any property in such county, city or town locality, without having a fence completely around such swimming pool a fence as hereinabove defined. Such ordinances also may provide that every gate in such fence shall be capable of being securely fastened at a height of not less than four feet above ground level; that it shall be unlawful for any such gate to be allowed to remain unfastened while the pool is not in use; and that such fence shall be constructed so as to come within two inches of the ground at the bottom and shall be at least five feet from the edge of the pool at any point.

Violation of any such ordinance may be made punishable by a fine of not more than \$300 or confinement in jail for not more than thirty days, either or both. Each day's violation may be construed as a separate offense.

Any such ordinance may be made applicable to swimming pools constructed before, as well as those constructed after, the adoption thereof; but no. No such ordinance shall take effect less than ninety days from the adoption thereof, nor shall any such ordinance apply to any swimming pool operated by or in conjunction with any hotel located on a government reservation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-29.9 15.2-922. Smoke detectors in certain buildings.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, may require by ordinance require that smoke detectors be installed in the following structures or buildings: (i) any building containing one or more dwelling units, (ii) any hotel or motel regularly used, or offered for, or intended to be used to provide overnight sleeping accommodations for one or more persons, and (iii) rooming houses regularly used, offered for, or intended to be used to provide overnight sleeping accommodations. Smoke detectors installed pursuant to this section shall be installed in conformance with the provisions of the Uniform Statewide Building Code. The ordinance shall allow the type of smoke detector to be either battery operated or AC powered units. Such ordinance shall require that the owner of any unit which is rented or leased, at the beginning of each tenancy and at least annually thereafter, shall furnish the tenant with a certificate that all required smoke detectors are present, have been inspected, and are in good working order. Except for smoke detectors located in hallways, stairwells, and other public or common areas of multifamily buildings, interim testing, repair, and maintenance of smoke detectors in rented or leased units shall be the responsibility of the tenant; however, the owner shall be obligated to service, repair, or replace any malfunctioning smoke detectors within five days of receipt of written notice from the tenant that such smoke detector is in need of service, repair, or replacement.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-37.2:1 15.2-923. Local water-saving ordinances.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, as shall be necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare, (i) any-county, city or town locality may require by ordinance require the installation of water conservation devices in the case of the retrofitting of buildings constructed prior to July 1, 1978, and (ii) in any city with a population of 350,000 or more, the local governing body may, by ordinance, restrict the nonessential use of ground water during declared water shortages or water emergencies.

For purposes of this section "nonessential use" shall not include agricultural use.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-37.3:4 <u>15.2-924</u>. Water supply emergency ordinances.

A. Whenever the governing body of any county, city or town locality finds that a water supply emergency exists, it may adopt an ordinance restricting the use of water by the citizens of such county, city or town locality for the duration of such emergency; provided, however. However, such ordinance shall apply only to water supplied by a county, city or town locality, authority, or company distributing water for a fee or charge. Such ordinance may include appropriate penalties designed to prevent excessive use of water, including, but not limited to, a surcharge on excessive amounts used.

B. After such an emergency has been declared in any jurisdiction locality, any owner of a water supply system serving that jurisdiction locality may apply to the State Water Control Board for assistance. If the State Water Control Board confirms the existence of an emergency, and finds that such owner and such jurisdiction locality have exhausted available means to relieve the emergency and that the owner and jurisdiction locality are applying all feasible water conservation measures, and in addition finds that there is water available in neighboring jurisdictions localities in excess of the reasonable needs of such jurisdictions localities, and that there exists between such neighboring jurisdictions localities interconnections for the transmission of water, the Board shall so inform the Governor. The Governor, if requested jointly by the jurisdiction locality and the owner of the systems supplying the jurisdiction locality, may then appoint a committee consisting of one representative of the jurisdiction locality declaring the emergency, one representative of the system supplying the jurisdiction locality under emergency, and those two representatives shall choose a third representative and

failing to choose such third representative within seven days he shall be selected by the Governor. The committee shall have the duty and authority to allocate the water available in such jurisdictions localities for the period of the emergency, provided that the period of the emergency shall not exceed that determined by the jurisdiction locality declaring the emergency or the State Water Control Board whichever period termination is earlier, so that the best water supply possible will be provided to all water users during the emergency as previously described. Nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the construction of pipeline interconnections between any jurisdiction locality or any water supply system.

C. Any water taken from one water supplier for the benefit of another shall be paid for by using the established rate schedule of the supplier for treated water. Raw water shall be furnished at rates which shall reflect all costs to the supplying jurisdiction locality, including, but not limited to, capital investment costs. Should there be imposed upon the supplier any additional obligation, water production costs or other capital or operating expenditures beyond those normal to the suppliers' system, then the cost of same shall be chargeable to the receiving jurisdiction locality by single payment or by incorporation in a special rate structure, all of the same as shall be reasonable.

D. Nothing contained in this section shall authorize any eounty, city or town <u>locality</u> to regulate the use of water taken from a river or any flowing stream when such water is used for industrial purposes and the approximate same quantity of water is returned to such river or stream after such industrial usage.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-514.1 15.2-925. Regulation, etc., of assemblies or movement of persons or vehicles under certain circumstances.

The governing body of any county, city or town is authorized to Any locality may empower the chief law-enforcement officer to regulate, restrict or prohibit any assembly of persons or the movement therein of persons or vehicles when if there exists an imminent threat of any civil commotion or disturbance in the nature of a riot in such county, city or town or any part thereof which constitutes a clear and present danger thereof; and in. In such circumstances said the governing body may convene immediately in a special meeting and enact an emergency

ordinance or ordinances for the <u>such</u> purposes hereof, notwithstanding any contrary provisions in any city charter or under the general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-33.4 15.2-926. Prohibiting loitering; curfew for minors.

Any <u>city or town locality</u> may prohibit loitering in, upon or around any public place whether on public or private property and may prohibit minors who are not attended by their parents from frequenting or being in public places whether on public or private property at such times as the governing body deems proper.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; section is amended to include counties in order to reflect the identical powers already granted counties under § 15.1-514.

13 Article 2.

14 <u>Waste and Recycling.</u>

§ 15.1–857 15.2-927. Garbage and refuse disposal.

A municipal corporation Any locality may collect and dispose of garbage and other refuse; may regulate and inspect incinerators, dumps and other places and facilities for the disposal of garbage and other refuse and the manner in which such incinerators, dumps, places and facilities are operated or maintained; and without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the use thereof for such purposes when they contribute or are likely to contribute to the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious or dangerous diseases.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 11.5:3 15.2-928. Local recycling and waste disposal; powers; penalties.

Any county, city, or town locality may (i) provide and operate, within or without outside its boundaries, solid waste management facilities and appurtenances for the collection, management, recycling and disposal of solid waste, recyclable materials, and other refuse of the residents and businesses of the jurisdiction locality; (ii) contract with other counties, cities, or towns localities to provide such services jointly; (iii) contract with others for supplying such services; (iv) prohibit the disposal of garbage or recyclable materials in or at any place other than

that provided by the public or private sector for the purpose; (v) charge and collect compensation for such services; and (vi) provide penalties for the unauthorized use of or failure to use such facilities. For the purposes of this section, recyclable materials shall be those materials identified in a plan adopted pursuant to § 10.1-1411 and regulations promulgated thereunder. Nothing in this section shall invalidate the actions of any county, city, or town locality taken prior to enactment of this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting any generator of recyclable materials from selling, conveying or arranging for transportation of such materials to a recycler for reuse or reclamation, nor preventing a recycling company or nonprofit entity from collecting and transporting recyclable materials from a buy-back center, drop box or any generator of recyclable materials.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.02 <u>15.2-929</u>. Solid waste management facility siting approval.

A. Any county, city or town locality may enact an ordinance regulating the siting of solid waste management facilities within its boundaries. The ordinance shall prescribe the criteria, form of application, and procedure, which shall include a public hearing, for siting approval. In establishing the criteria, the county, city or town locality shall consider the potential effect of the siting of a solid waste management facility on the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the locality. Any person desiring to site a solid waste management facility within the boundaries of any county, city or town locality which has adopted an ordinance pursuant to this section shall file its application with the governing body of the locality. Within 120 days of the receipt of an application which complies with the provisions of the ordinance, the governing body shall grant or deny siting approval. Failure to act within 120 days shall constitute a granting of siting approval.

- B. Whenever any governing body denies siting approval, the applicant shall be entitled to appeal such decision to the circuit court of the jurisdiction denying siting approval.
- C. Any person who has already been issued a permit to operate a solid waste management facility by the Department of Waste Management Environmental Quality or has received zoning or other land use approval for the siting of the facility, prior to July 1, 1989, shall not be required to obtain siting approval for such solid waste management facility pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-28.1 15.2-930. Regulation of garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services; contracting for such services.

A. The governing body of any county, city or town in this Commonwealth Any locality may; by ordinance, impose license taxes upon and otherwise regulate the services rendered by any business engaged in the pickup and disposal of garbage, trash or refuse, wherein service will be provided to the residents of any such county, city or town locality. Such regulation may include the delineation of service areas, the limitation of the number of persons engaged in such service in any such service area, including the creation of one or more exclusive service areas, and the regulation of rates of charge for any such service.

Such governing bodies are <u>locality is</u> authorized to contract with any person, whether profit or nonprofit, for garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services in <u>their its</u> respective jurisdiction.

B. Prior to enacting an ordinance pursuant to subsection A which displaces a private company engaged in the provision of pickup and disposal of garbage, trash or refuse in service areas, the governing body shall: (i) hold at least one public hearing seeking comment on the advisability of such ordinance; (ii) provide at least forty-five days' written notice of the hearing, delivered by first class mail to all private companies which provide the service in the locality and which the locality is able to identify through local government records; and (iii) provide public notice of the hearing. Following the final public hearing held pursuant to the preceding sentence, but in no event longer than one year after the hearing, a governing body may enact an ordinance pursuant to subsection A which displaces a private company engaged in the provision of pickup and disposal of garbage, trash or refuse in a service area if the ordinance provides that private companies will not be displaced until five years after its passage. As an alternative to delaying displacement five years, a governing body may pay a company an amount equal to the company's preceding twelve months' gross receipts for the displaced service in the displacement area. Such five-year period shall lapse as to any private company being displaced when such company ceases to provide service within the displacement area.

For purposes of this section, "displace" or "displacement" means an ordinance prohibiting a private company from providing the service it is providing at the time a decision to displace is

made. Displace or displacement does not mean: (i) competition between the public sector and private companies for individual contracts; (ii) situations where a locality or combination of localities, at the end of a contract with a private company, does not renew the contract and either awards the contract to another private company or, following a competitive process conducted in accordance with the Virginia Public Procurement Act, decides for any reason to contract with a public service authority established pursuant to the Virginia Water and Sewer Waste Authorities Act, or, following such competitive process, decides for any reason to provide such pickup and disposal service itself; (iii) situations where action is taken against a company because the company has acted in a manner threatening to the health and safety of the locality's citizens or resulting in a substantial public nuisance; (iv) situations where action is taken against a private company because the company has materially breached its contract with the locality or combination of localities; (v) situations where a private company refuses to continue operations under the terms and conditions of its existing agreement during the five-year period; (vi) entering into a contract with a private company to provide pickup and disposal of garbage, trash or refuse in a service area so long as such contract is not entered into pursuant to an ordinance which displaces or authorizes the displacement of another private company providing pickup and disposal of garbage, trash or refuse in such service area; or (vii) situations where at least fiftyfive percent of the property owners in the displacement area petition the governing body to take over such collection service.

C. The governing body of any Any county with a population in excess of 800,000 may provide, by ordinance, provide civil penalties not exceeding \$500 per offense for persons willfully contracting with a solid waste collector or collectors not licensed or permitted to perform refuse collection services within that jurisdiction the county. For purposes of this section, evidence of a willful violation is the voluntary contracting by a person with a solid waste collector after having received written notice from the jurisdiction county that the solid waste collector is not licensed or permitted to operate within that jurisdiction county. Written notice may be provided by certified mail or by any appropriate method specified in Article 4 (§ 8.01-296 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 8.01.

D. The governing body of any Any county with a population in excess of 800,000 may, by ordinance, authorize the local police department to serve a summons to appear in court on solid waste collectors operating within that jurisdiction county without a license or permit. Each

day the solid waste collector operates within the <u>jurisdiction</u> <u>county</u> without a license or permit is a separate offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$500.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-28.01 15.2-931. Regulation of garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services; contracting for such services in certain-counties, cities and towns localities.
- B. 1. Counties, cities and towns A. Localities may adopt ordinances requiring the delivery of all or any portion of the garbage, trash or refuse generated or disposed of within such counties, cities and towns localities to waste disposal facilities located therein, or to waste disposal facilities located outside of such counties, cities and towns localities if the counties, cities and towns localities have contracted for capacity at or service from such facilities.
- 2. Such ordinances may not be adopted until the local governing body, following one or more public hearings, has made the following findings:
- a. 1. That other waste disposal facilities, including privately owned facilities and regional facilities, are: (i) unavailable; (ii) inadequate; (iii) unreliable; or (iv) not economically feasible, to meet the current and anticipated needs of the locality for waste disposal capacity; and
- b. 2. That the ordinance is necessary to ensure the availability of adequate financing for the construction, expansion or closing of the locality's facilities, and the costs incidental or related thereto.
- 3. No ordinance adopted by a locality under this subsection shall prevent or prohibit the disposal of garbage, trash or refuse at any facility: (i) which has been issued a solid waste management facility permit by an agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia on or before July 1, 1991; or (ii) for which a Part A permit application for a new solid waste management facility permit, including local governing body certification, was submitted to the Department of Waste Management in accordance with § 10.1-1408.1 B on or before December 31, 1991.
- C. 1. Counties, cities, and towns B. Localities may provide in any ordinance adopted under this section that it is unlawful for any person to dispose of his garbage, trash and refuse in or at any other place. No such ordinance making it unlawful to dispose of garbage, trash and refuse in any other place shall apply to the occupants of single-family residences or family farms disposing of their own garbage, trash or refuse if such occupants have paid the fees, rates and charges of other single-family residences and family farms in the same service area.

2. No ordinance adopted under this section shall apply to garbage, trash and refuse generated, purchased or utilized by an entity engaged in the business of manufacturing, mining, processing, refining or conversion except for an entity engaged in the production of energy or refuse-derived fuels for sale to a person other than any entity controlling, controlled by or under the same control as the manufacturer, miner, processor, refiner or converter. Nor shall such ordinance apply to (i) recyclable materials, which are those materials that have been source-separated by any person or materials that have been separated from garbage, trash and refuse by any person for utilization in both cases as a raw material to be manufactured into a product other than fuel or energy, (ii) construction debris to be disposed of in a landfill, or (iii) waste oil. Such ordinances may provide penalties, fines and other punishment for violations.

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Such counties, cities, and towns localities are authorized to contract with any person, whether profit or nonprofit, for garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services in their respective jurisdictions localities and to enter into contracts relating to waste disposal facilities which recover energy or materials from garbage, trash and refuse. Such contracts may make provision for, among other things, (i) the purchase by the counties, cities, and towns localities of all or a portion of the disposal capacity of a waste disposal facility located within or without outside the counties, cities, and towns localities for their present or future waste disposal requirements, (ii) the operation of such facility by the counties, cities, and towns localities, (iii) the delivery by or on behalf of the contracting eounties, cities, and towns localities of specified quantities of garbage, trash and refuse, whether or not such counties, cities, and towns collect such garbage, trash and refuse, and the making of payments in respect of such quantities of garbage, trash and refuse, whether or not such garbage, trash and refuse are delivered, including payments in respect of revenues lost if garbage, trash and refuse are not delivered, (iv) adjustments to payments made by the counties, cities, and towns localities in respect of inflation, changes in energy prices or residue disposal costs, taxes imposed upon the facility owner or operator, or other events beyond the control of the facility operator or owners, (v) the fixing and collection of fees, rates or charges for use of the disposal facility and for any product or service resulting from operation of the facility, and (vi) such other provision as is necessary for the safe and effective construction, maintenance or operation of such facility, whether or not such provision displaces competition in any market. Any such contract shall not be deemed to be a debt or gift of the counties, cities, and towns localities within the meaning of any law, charter

provision or debt limitation. Nothing in the foregoing powers granted such counties, cities, and towns shall include <u>localities</u> includes the authority to pledge the full faith and credit of such <u>local governments</u> <u>localities</u> in violation of Article X, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

It has been and is continuing to be the policy of the Commonwealth of Virginia to authorize each county, city or town locality to displace or limit competition in the area of garbage, trash or refuse collection services and garbage, trash or refuse disposal services to provide for the health and safety of its citizens, to control disease, to prevent blight and other environmental degradation, to promote the generation of energy and the recovery of useful resources from garbage, trash and refuse, to protect limited natural resources for the benefit of its citizens, to limit noxious odors and unsightly garbage, trash and refuse and decay and to promote the general health and welfare by providing for adequate garbage, trash and refuse collection services and garbage, trash and refuse disposal services. Accordingly, the governing bodies of the counties, cities and towns of this Commonwealth are directed and authorized to exercise all powers regarding garbage, trash and refuse collection and garbage, trash and refuse disposal notwithstanding any anti-competitive effect.

A. The governing bodies of C. The following localities may by ordinance require the delivery of all or any portion of the garbage, trash and refuse generated or disposed of within such localities to waste disposal facilities located therein or to waste disposal facilities located outside of such localities if the localities have contracted for capacity at or service from such facilities: (i) counties that have adopted the county manager plan of government and a city contiguous thereto having a 1980 population of more than 100,000, singly or jointly, two or all of such counties and cities, and (ii) counties with a 1980 population of more than 100,000 that have adopted the county executive form of government, any county contiguous to such a county, and any town situated within or city wholly surrounded by-either any of such counties, singly or jointly, two or more of such counties, cities, and towns localities, that have by resolution of the governing body committed the county, city or town locality to own or operate a resource recovery waste disposal facility,; and (iii) counties, cities and towns localities which are members of the Richmond Regional Planning District No. 15 or Crater Planning District No. 19, singly or jointly, two or more of such counties, cities, and towns localities, and (iv) counties that have adopted the county manager form of government, that by ordinance of the governing body after a minimum of two public hearings, and after complying with applicable provisions of the

Public Procurement Act (Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11), have committed the county, eity or town locality to own, operate or contract for the operation of a resource recovery waste disposal facility, may adopt ordinances requiring the delivery of all or any portion of the garbage, trash and refuse generated or disposed of within such counties, cities, and towns localities to waste disposal facilities located therein or to waste disposal facilities located outside of such counties, cities, and towns localities if the counties, cities and towns localities have contracted for capacity at or service from such facilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; former subsection A is moved to subsection C. The section is reorganized for clarity and the reference to the county manager form in new subsection C is deleted since the only county with such form (Henrico) is already included within provision (iii).

§ 15.1-28.02 15.2-932. Authorization to enter into certain contracts for garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services; waste recovery facilities.

The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality is authorized to contract with any person, whether profit or nonprofit, for garbage and refuse pickup and disposal services in its respective jurisdiction locality and to enter into contracts relating to waste disposal facilities which recover energy or materials from garbage, trash and refuse. Such contracts may make provision for, among other things, (i) the purchase by the county or municipality locality of all or a portion of the disposal capacity of a waste disposal facility located within or without outside the county or municipality locality for its present or future waste disposal requirements, (ii) the operation of such facility by the county or municipality locality, (iii) the delivery by or on behalf of the contracting eounty or municipality locality of specified quantities of garbage, trash and refuse, whether or not such county or municipality collect locality collects such garbage, trash and refuse, and the making of payments in respect of such quantities of garbage, trash and refuse, for such garbage, trash and refuse delivered, (iv) adjustments to payments made by the county or municipality locality in respect of inflation, changes in energy prices or residue disposal costs, taxes imposed upon the facility owner or operator, or other events beyond the control of the facility operator or owners, (v) the fixing and collection of fees, rates or charges for use of the disposal facility and for any product or service resulting from operation of the facility, and (vi) such other provision as is necessary for the safe and effective construction,

maintenance or operation of such facility, whether or not such provision displaces competition in any market. Any such contract shall not be deemed to be a debt or gift of the counties and cities localities within the meaning of any law, charter provision or debt limitation. Nothing in the foregoing powers granted such counties and cities locality shall include the authority to pledge the full faith and credit of such local governments locality in violation of Article X, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–28.03 15.2-933. Ordinances requiring delivery of garbage, trash and refuse to certain facilities; exceptions.

Any county or municipal ordinance requiring the delivery of all or any portion of the garbage, trash or refuse generated or disposed of within the county or municipality a locality to waste disposal facilities located within or without outside the county or municipality locality, or otherwise prohibiting the disposal of garbage, trash and refuse in or at any other place other than that provided for the purpose, shall not apply to garbage, trash and refuse generated, purchased or utilized by an entity engaged in the business of manufacturing, mining, processing, refining or conversion except for an entity engaged in the production of energy or refuse-derived fuels for sale to a person other than any entity controlling, controlled by or under the same control as the manufacturer, miner, processor, refiner or converter. Nor shall such ordinance apply to (i) recyclable materials, which are those materials that have been source-separated by any person or materials that have been separated from garbage, trash and refuse by any person for utilization in both cases as a raw material to be manufactured into a new product other than fuel or energy, (ii) construction debris to be disposed of in a landfill or (iii) waste oil.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-28.04 15.2-934. Displacement of private waste companies.

No county, city or town <u>locality</u> or combination of <u>counties</u>, cities or towns <u>localities</u> shall displace a private company providing garbage, trash or refuse collection service without first: (i) holding at least one public hearing seeking comment on the advisability of the locality or combination of localities providing such service; (ii) providing at least forty-five days' written notice of the hearing, delivered by first class mail to all private companies which provide the

service in the locality or localities and which the locality or localities are able to identify through local government records; and (iii) providing public notice of the hearing. Following the final public hearing held pursuant to the preceding sentence, but in no event longer than one year after the hearing, the locality or combination of localities may proceed to take measures necessary to provide such service. A locality or combination of localities shall provide five years' notice to a private company before the locality or combination of localities engages in the actual provision of the service that displaces the company. As an alternative to delaying displacement five years, a locality or combination of localities may pay a displaced company an amount equal to the company's preceding twelve months' gross receipts for the displaced service in the displacement area. Such five-year period shall lapse as to any private company being displaced when such company ceases to provide service within the displacement area.

For purposes of this section, "displace" or "displacement" means a locality's or a combination of localities' provision of a service which prohibits a private company from providing the same service and which the company is providing at the time the decision to displace is made. Displace or displacement does not mean: (i) competition between the public sector and private companies for individual contracts; (ii) situations where a locality or combination of localities, at the end of a contract with a private company, does not renew the contract and either awards the contract to another private company or, following a competitive process conducted in accordance with the Virginia Public Procurement Act, decides for any reason to contract with a public service authority established pursuant to the Virginia Water and Sewer Waste Authorities Act, or, following such competitive process, decides for any reason to provide such collection service itself; (iii) situations where action is taken against a private company because the company has acted in a manner threatening to the health and safety of a locality's citizens or resulting in a substantial public nuisance; (iv) situations where action is taken against a private company because the company has materially breached its contract with the locality or combination of localities; (v) situations where a private company refuses to continue operations under the terms and conditions of its existing agreement during the five-year notice period; (vi) entering into a contract with a private company to provide garbage, trash or refuse collection so long as such contract is not entered into pursuant to an ordinance which displaces or authorizes the displacement of another private company providing garbage, trash or

refuse collection; or (vii) situations where at least fifty-five percent of the property owners in the displacement area petition the governing body to take over such collection service.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–11.5:1 15.2-935. Authority to prohibit placement of leaves or grass clippings in landfills.
- A. After January 1, 1995, any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, prohibit the disposal of leaves or grass clippings in any privately operated landfill within its jurisdiction, provided such county, city or town locality has implemented a composting program which is capable of handling all leaves and grass clippings generated within the jurisdiction. However, no such ordinance shall contain provisions which penalize anyone other than the initial generator of such leaves or grass clippings.
- B. For purposes of this section, the term "composting" means the manipulation of the natural aerobic process of decomposition of organic materials to increase the rate of decomposition.
- C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any county, city or town locality from prohibiting the disposal of leaves and grass clippings in any public landfill which it operates if that locality has implemented a composting program which is capable of handling all leaves and grass clippings generated within its jurisdiction.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-11.04 15.2-936. Garbage and refuse disposal; fee exemption.
- Persons may be exempted, deferred, or charged a lesser amount by a county, city or town locality from paying any charges and fees authorized by any law for the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse. Ordinances providing for such exemptions, deferrals or charges of lesser amounts may be conditioned upon only the income criteria as provided by § 58.1-3211.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 29 § 15.1-11.5 15.2-937. Separation of solid waste.
- A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance may require any person to separate solid waste for collection and recycling. Any such ordinance shall

- specify the type of materials to be separated. No such ordinance shall affect the right of any person to sell or otherwise dispose of waste material as provided in § 15.1-28.03 15.2-933 or permitted under any other law of the Commonwealth, nor shall any such ordinance impose any liability upon any apartment or commercial office building owner or manager for failure of tenants to comply with any provisions of the ordinance adopted pursuant to this section or upon any waste hauler for failure of its customers to comply with such ordinance. No such ordinance shall impose criminal penalties for failure to comply with its provisions; however, such ordinance may prescribe civil penalties for violations of the provisions of the ordinance.
- B. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide by ordinance provide for the reasonable inspection at any landfill within their jurisdiction of any tractor truck semitrailer combination with five or more axles transporting solid waste to any landfill within their jurisdiction to ensure separation of such solid waste in accordance with all applicable state laws and regulations. In enforcing such ordinance, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that solid waste transported from any jurisdiction which has comparable requirements for waste recycling is in compliance with such-county, city or town ordinance.
- C. For purposes of this section, the term "recycling" shall have <u>has</u> the meaning ascribed to it in § 10.1-1414.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.5:01 15.2-938. Preference for purchase of recycled paper and paper products.

- A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance require that in determining the award of any contract for paper or paper products to be purchased for use by any division, department, or agency of such county, city or town locality, the purchasing agent for such county, city or town locality shall procure using competitive sealed bidding and shall award to the lowest responsible bidder offering recycled paper or paper products of a quality suitable for the purpose intended, so long as the bid price is not more than ten percent greater than the bid price of the low responsive and responsible bidder offering a product that does not qualify under subsection B of this section.
- B. For purposes of this section, recycled paper and paper products means any paper and paper products meeting the EPA Recommended Content Standards as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 250.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.5:2 <u>15.2-939</u>. Ordinances requiring recycling reports.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance may require all nonresidential solid waste generators and companies that manage solid waste or recycle materials generated within its jurisdiction to annually report such nonproprietary information regarding waste generation, waste management, and recycling as is necessary to facilitate compliance with regulations adopted pursuant to § 10.1-1411. Any report required under this section shall be based on volume or weight, provided that where such measurements cannot be accurately determined, the report may be based on carefully estimated data.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

Article 3.

Economic Development; Tourism; Historic Preservation.

§ 15.1-10 15.2-940. Expenditures for promoting resources and advantages of county, city or town locality.

Any eounty, city or town <u>locality</u> may, in its discretion, expend funds from the locally derived revenues of the county, city or town <u>locality</u> for the purpose of promoting the resources and advantages of the county, city or town <u>locality</u>. Such purpose shall include, without limiting the generality thereof, watershed projects and expenditures in connection therewith.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-18.4 15.2-941. Participation by local government in certain loan programs.

Any county, city, town locality or any other political subdivision may participate in a program known as the "Virginia Shell Building Initiative." This program, administered by the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, hereafter referred to as the Authority, makes available moneys to any county, city, town locality or any other political subdivision for the express purpose of constructing industrial shell buildings to be sold or leased at public or private sale to any person, firm or corporation that will locate thereon any manufacturing, processing or similar establishment.

Prior to filing an application with the Authority to participate in this program, the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the application and disposal of the proposed industrial shell buildings and related real estate. This public hearing process shall fulfill the public hearing requirements for the disposal of property set forth in § 15.1-262 15.2-1800.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-28.6 15.2-942. Local government participation in certain events.
- Every county, city and town Any locality may provide for the re-creation and portrayal of important historical or cultural events associated with or which have taken place within the political subdivision locality. Such counties, cities and towns locality may:
- 1. Enter into agreements with public or private nonprofit organizations to stage and promote such events;
- 2. Charge admission to such events, permit street vending, the sale of food, beverages, and merchandise related to and compatible with the objectives of the public celebration arranged for such events, or to delegate to such organizations the authority to do so;
 - 3. Delegate to such organizations the collection of license fees from vendors;
 - 4. Require a surety bond adequate to protect the public interest;
 - 5. Restrict traffic on designated streets for the duration of the events; and
- 6. Make gifts by ordinance to such organizations from its treasury in furtherance of the re-creation and portrayal of such important historical or cultural events.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-18.1:1 15.2-943. Operation and maintenance of living historical farm museums.
 - (1) A. The General Assembly finds that there is a public interest in encouraging the development of living historical farm museums to preserve for posterity living examples of earlier farm operation and farm life in Virginia. Such living historical farm museums lead to respect for the past, the education of the young and also serve as tourist attractions in the Commonwealth.
 - (2) B. A "living historical farm museum," for the purposes of this section, shall be a nonprofit corporation or association dedicating no less than five acres for the sole purpose of portraying by restoration, preservation or reconstruction of farm operation and farm life,

including milling, of a selected period in the agricultural history of Virginia. The requirement that the museum shall be nonprofit shall not prevent the museum from charging admittance fees adequate to cover costs of operation and maintenance.

(3) C. Any county, city or town locality may provide, by appropriate ordinance, that whenever a person, corporation, or other association dedicates five or more acres to a nonprofit corporation or association dedicated solely for the purpose of organizing, operating, and maintaining a living historical farm museum, such person, corporation or other association may be authorized to build and maintain such structures for the living historical farm museum as will be used in the operation, maintenance and support of such museum, subject, however, to any provisions of any zoning or planning ordinance of such county, city or town locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-18.1 15.2-944. Authority to acquire and preserve places and things of historical interest.

Any county, city or town locality may acquire by purchase or gift, except by condemnation, sites, landmarks, structures and records of historical interest and value to the Commonwealth and may restore and preserve the same them, or may convey the same them to a nonstock corporation chartered under Virginia law for the purposes of acquiring and preserving such places and things; and. A locality may appropriate money to any such corporation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-281 15.2-945. Acquisition and housing of relics, paintings, carvings, sculpture and other works of art.

The governing body of each county, city and town in this Commonwealth any locality may enter into such agreements with appropriate authorities or agencies, acting under legislation enacted by the Congress of the United States, or with any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private, to provide and secure for such county, city or town locality such relics and such paintings, carvings, sculpture and other works of art as may be specified in such agreements and may appropriate buildings to house the same them. For such purposes the governing body of such county, city or town, notwithstanding any provision of this chapter Chapter 18 (§ 15.2-1800 et seq.) or this chapter to the contrary, may furnish such materials,

services and supplies and appropriate and expend from the general funds of such county, city or town <u>locality</u> such moneys as the governing body may deem <u>deems</u> proper.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-28.7 15.2-946. Regulation of tour guides and tourist guides.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, before issuing any license to do business as a tour guide or tourist guide, require that an applicant for such license take and pass an examination to determine the fitness of such person as to his knowledge of the history of the county, city or town locality and of the historical and tourist attractions located therein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

13 Article 4.

14 <u>Public Transportation.</u>

§ 15.1-526.2 15.2-947. Systems of public transportation for certain counties or cities.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing body of any county or city not a member of a transportation district, upon finding a need for a system of public transportation and the inability of the governing body to reach a reasonable agreement for membership with an existing transportation district, may create, operate, maintain or contract for a system of public transportation to be operated in such county or city for the safety, comfort and convenience of the public. The governing body of any such county or city providing a system of public transportation or desiring to provide the same such a system may contract with any authority providing public transportation in contiguous localities for transportation services or the interchange of passengers for the purpose of providing continuous service between political subdivisions localities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; applies to counties and cities only.

§ 15.1-37.3:5 15.2-948. County, city or town Locality may designate continuing source of revenue for mass transit.

The governing body of any county, city or town <u>locality</u> may, within the limits permitted by the Constitution, designate any of its continuing sources of revenue, or portions thereof, as a stable and reliable source of revenue to pay its mass transit operating and debt service expenses to the extent that such designation is required by the United States as a prerequisite pursuant to Public Law 96-184 to the provision of funds for mass transit construction and debt service which benefits any such county, city or town <u>locality</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-37.3:3 <u>15.2-949</u>. Shared ride taxi systems, etc.

As used herein, "shared ride taxi system" is defined as means a transportation system which employs taxicab-type vehicles or other motor vehicles which can carry no more than six passengers, and which attempts to arrange for use of such vehicles by more than one passenger per trip.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any eounty, or city locality which is a member of any transportation district may, with the concurrence of the transportation district commission that there is a need for a shared ride taxi system and the unavailability of adequate existing public transportation or public transportation proposed to be available within a reasonable period of time, construct, finance, purchase, operate, maintain or contract for a shared ride taxi system or a ridesharing arrangement as defined in § 46.2-1188 to be operated in such eounty or city locality for the health, safety, welfare, comfort and convenience of the public. Such system may be financed from general revenues or funds received from the United States government, from the Commonwealth of Virginia or any other source. Such system or the equipment and property needed for such system may also be constructed or purchased from proceeds of bonds which may be issued pursuant to the Public Finance Act (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2600 et seq.). Rates may be charged for the use of the system in such amount as the governing body of the eounty or city locality deems reasonable, and different rates may be charged to different reasonable classifications of users.

The need for a shared ride taxi system and the unavailability of adequate existing or proposed public transportation may be based on the lack of such system or on the lack of such system at such user rates as will promote the health, safety, welfare, comfort and convenience of the public. Contracts may be made with existing or proposed shared ride taxi systems, both publicly and privately owned, for the subsidy of all users or groups of users.

In the administration of this section, private carriers are preferred over public ownership or operation; therefore, before any such county, city or town locality undertakes to establish and operate its own transportation system which uses taxis or other similar vehicles, it shall first make a bona fide attempt to enter into contracts with existing privately owned taxi businesses. If such county, city or town locality cannot reach a reasonable agreement within an equitable period of time, then it may proceed by ordinance, proceed to establish and operate its own system.

Any such county or city locality shall have all powers necessary or convenient to carry out any of the foregoing powers.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the definition of "shared ride taxi system" is moved to the beginning of the section.

Article 5.

15 Additional Powers.

§ 15.1-842 <u>15.2-950</u>. Appropriations.

A municipal corporation <u>locality</u> may make appropriations for the purposes for which it is empowered to levy taxes and make assessments, for the support of the <u>municipal government</u> <u>locality</u>, for the performance of its functions, and the accomplishment of all other lawful purposes and objectives, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; changes "municipal corporation" to "locality" since this basic appropriation power applies to all localities.

§ 15.1-29.17 15.2-951. Acquisition, disposition and use of personal property by municipalities localities generally.

Municipalities Localities, for the purposes of exercising any of their powers and duties and performing any of their functions, may acquire by gift, bequest, purchase, lease, or installment purchase contract; and may own and make use of and may grant security interests in, sell and otherwise dispose of, within and without outside the municipalities localities, personal property, including any interest, right or estate therein. Any debt incurred by a municipality

pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be subject to the limitations imposed by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; counties are added in order to reflect the identical authority found in § 15.1-526.4.

§ 15.1-526.4. Acquisition, disposition and use of personal property generally.

A county, for the purposes of exercising any of its powers and duties and performing any of its functions, may acquire by gift, bequest, purchase, lease, or installment purchase contract; and may own and make use of and may grant security interests in, sell and otherwise dispose of, within and without the county, personal property, including any interest, right or estate therein. Any debt incurred by a county pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be subject to the limitations imposed by Article VII, Section 10(b) of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 15.2-951.

§ 15.1-32 15.2-952. Political subdivisions may acquire property from United States.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any charter or any ordinance, the governing body of any county, city, town or locality, sanitary district, or any other political subdivision may, by ordinance or resolution, authorize the acquisition and purchase from the United States of America, or any agency thereof, whether now existing or hereafter created, of any equipment, supplies, materials or other property, real or personal, in such manner as such governing body may determine.

It is the purpose of this section to enable any political subdivision of this Commonwealth to secure from time to time promptly the benefits of acquisition and purchases as authorized by this section, to aid them in securing advantageous purchases, to prevent unemployment and thereby to assist in promotion of public welfare and to these ends such political subdivisions may do all things necessary or convenient to carry out such purpose, in addition to the expressed power conferred by this section. This section is remedial in nature and the powers hereby granted shall be liberally construed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-24 15.2-953. Donations to the Virginia Indigent Health Care Trust Fund, charitable institutions and associations, volunteer and nonprofit organizations, chambers of commerce, etc.

Counties, cities and towns of this Commonwealth are authorized to A. Any locality may make appropriations of public funds, of personal property or of any real estate to the Virginia Indigent Health Care Trust Fund and to any charitable institution or association, located within their respective limits or outside their limits if such institution or association provides services to residents of the locality; however, such institution or association shall not be controlled in whole or in part by any church or sectarian society. The words "sectarian society" shall not be construed to mean a nondenominational Young Men's Christian Association or a nondenominational Young Women's Christian Association. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit any county or city from making contracts with any sectarian institution for the care of indigent, sick or injured persons.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to obligate any local governing body to appropriate funds to any entity, including the Virginia Indigent Health Care Trust Fund. Any such charitable contributions shall be voluntary.

§ 15.1-25. Same; organizations providing housing for the elderly; hospitals; voluntary fire-fighting organizations; nonprofit lifesaving organizations or rescue squads; nonprofit recreational and historical associations; chambers of commerce; industrial development authorities.

B. The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are authorized to Any locality may make gifts and donations of property, real or personal, or money to be appropriated from their respective treasuries, to (i) any charitable institution or nonprofit or other organization, providing housing for persons sixty years of age or older, conducting or operating a hospital or nursing home, and to (ii) any association or other organization furnishing voluntary fire-fighting services, and to (iii) any nonprofit lifesaving crew or lifesaving organization, or rescue squad, within or without outside the boundaries of the respective counties, cities and towns locality, and to or (iv) nonprofit recreational associations or organizations; provided the nonprofit recreational association or organization is not controlled in whole or in part by any church or sectarian society. Donations of property or money to any such charitable, nonprofit or other hospital or

<u>nursing home</u>, institution or organization or nonprofit recreational associations or organizations may be made for construction purposes, for operating expenses, or both.

A county, city or town <u>locality</u> may make like gifts and donations to chambers of commerce which are nonprofit and nonsectarian.

A county, city or town <u>locality</u> may make like gifts, donations and appropriations of money to industrial development authorities for the purposes of promoting economic development.

Such governing bodies are authorized to A locality may make like gifts and donations from their treasuries to any and all public and private nonprofit organizations and agencies engaged in commemorating historical events.

All such gifts and donations made prior to March 5, 1959, are validated hereby.

As used in this section, "hospital" is defined as means any facility for the care and treatment of sick persons and includes nursing homes.

§ 15.1-26. Payments to volunteer rescue squads.

C. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may by ordinance provide for payment, to any volunteer rescue squad that meets the required minimum standards for such volunteer rescue squads set forth in the ordinance, a sum not to exceed ten dollars for each rescue call the volunteer rescue squad makes for an automobile accident in which a person or persons has been injured on any of the highways or streets in the county, city or town locality. Said payments may be made from any funds available in the treasury of the county, city or town.

<u>D.</u> Nothing in this section shall be construed to obligate any locality to appropriate funds to any entity. Such charitable contribution shall be voluntary.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; §§ 15.1-24, 15.1-25 and 15.1-26 are combined. In subsection C outdated or unneeded language regarding a maximum payment amount and making payment from the treasury is deleted. The definition of "hospital" is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-24.1 15.2-954. Loans to volunteer firefighting and rescue organizations.

The governing body of any county, city or town is authorized to Any locality may make loans of money appropriated from public funds to any nonprofit organization furnishing

firefighting or rescue services for the construction of facilities or the acquisition of equipment that is to be used for the purpose of providing firefighting or rescue services.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-26.01 15.2-955. Approval by local governing body for the establishment of certain organizations.

No volunteer rescue squad, emergency medical service organization or other organization providing similar type services, or volunteer fire-fighting organization shall be established in any eounty, city or town locality on or after July 1, 1984, without the prior approval by resolution of the local governing body of the county, city or town expressed by a resolution of the body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.7 <u>15.2-956</u>. Participation in certain federal development programs.

A. Any eounty, city or town locality may participate in a program under Title I (Community Development) of the United States Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 or any other federal legislation or program under which the eounty, eity or town locality may receive and use or administer the use of federal funds for housing, community development or economic development purposes. Any such eounty, city or town locality may undertake the community development activities specified in such legislation or programs unless such activities are prohibited by the Constitution of Virginia. Any eounty, city or town locality may appropriate its own moneys for the same purposes for which federal funds may be employed under the provisions of such federal legislation or program unless prohibited by the Constitution of Virginia. Any federal funds, or portion thereof, received by a eounty, city or town locality under such legislation or programs may be deposited in a special fund which shall be established separate and apart from any other funds, general or special; such funds shall be deemed to be federal funds and shall not be construed to be part of the revenues of such eounty, city or town locality.

B. Any city with a population over 100,000 which appropriates local funds pursuant to subsection A may use the income guidelines established by the Virginia Housing Development

Authority for its single-family mortgage subsidy program to determine eligibility for homeownership assistance from its local funds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.6 <u>15.2-957</u>. Participation by <u>local government localities</u> in certain leasing programs.

Any county, city or town locality may participate in a program under § 8 (Housing Assistance Payments Program) of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, on behalf of eligible families or eligible persons leasing privately owned housing directly from owners or private leaseholders. Any such county, city or town locality may also appropriate its own money for the same purposes for which federal funds may be employed under the provisions of such federal legislation as well as for the purpose of increasing the payments to eligible families or eligible persons beyond federally approved levels when the fair market rent of the rental unit is greater than that established by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

If any power granted in the foregoing paragraph is held invalid, the other remaining power shall not be affected thereby. If the application of the power granted in the foregoing paragraph to any persons or circumstances is held invalid, the application of the power to other persons shall not be affected thereby. Nothing in the foregoing powers granted local governments shall include localities includes the authority to pledge the full faith and credit of such local government locality in violation of Article X, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-37.3:9 15.2-958. Local funding for repair or production of low and moderate income rental property or repair of residential property; other housing experiments.

A. It is hereby declared that the preservation of existing housing in safe and sanitary condition and the production of new housing for persons of low and moderate income are public purposes and uses for which public money may be spent, and that such preservation and production are governmental functions of concern to the Commonwealth. Therefore, the governing body of any county, city, or town locality may provide by ordinance that such county,

city, or town <u>locality</u> may make grants or loans to owners of residential rental property occupied, or to be occupied, following rehabilitation or after construction if new, by persons of low and moderate income, for the purpose of rehabilitating or producing such property. Owners assisted in this manner must provide a minimum of twenty percent of the units for low and moderate income persons as defined by the locality for a minimum of ten years. Participation by an owner under this section is voluntary.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality in the ordinance herein authorized may:

- 1. Provide for the installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, parking facilities, playgrounds, and other site improvements essential to the development, preservation or rehabilitation planned;
- 2. Provide encouragement or financial assistance to the owners or occupants for developing or preserving and upgrading apartment buildings and for improving health and safety, conserving energy, preventing erosion, enhancing the neighborhood, and reducing the displacement of low and moderate income residents of the property;
- 3. Require that the owner agree to maintain a portion of the property in residential rental use for a period longer than ten years and that a portion of the dwelling units in the property be offered at rents affordable to persons or families of low and moderate income; and
- 4. Provide that the value of assistance given by the county, city or town locality under subdivisions 1 and 2 above be proportionate to the value of considerations rendered by the owner in maintaining a portion of the dwelling units at reduced rents for persons or families of low and moderate income.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; subsections B (\S 15.2-1228) and C (\S 15.2-959) are split into separate sections.

26 § 15.2-959. Housing research.

C. In addition, any Any locality which does not have a redevelopment and housing authority as authorized by Chapter 1 (§ 36-1 et seq.) of Title 36, shall be authorized to engage in research, studies, and experimentation in housing alternatives, including the rehabilitation of existing housing stock and the construction of additional housing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section comes from subsection C of § 15.1-37.3:9.

§ 15.1-14.1 15.2-960. Planting of trees destroyed during construction.

Any county, city or town <u>locality</u> may establish reasonable rules, regulations, and schedules for planting trees in and along areas dedicated for public use where trees have been destroyed in the construction process. This provision shall not affect the validity of any local ordinance adopted pursuant to any other provision of law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 11 § <u>15.1-14.2</u> <u>15.2-961</u>. Replacement of trees during development process in certain localities.
 - A. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality with a population density of at least seventy-five persons per square mile may adopt an ordinance providing for the planting and replacement of trees during the development process pursuant to the provisions of this section. Population density shall be based upon the latest population estimates of the Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia.
 - B. The ordinance shall require that the site plan for any subdivision or development include the planting or replacement of trees on the site to the extent that, at twenty years, minimum tree canopies or covers will be provided in areas to be designated in the ordinance, as follows:
 - 1. Ten percent tree canopy for a site zoned business, commercial, or industrial;
 - 2. Ten percent tree canopy for a residential site zoned twenty or more units per acre;
 - 3. Fifteen percent tree canopy for a residential site zoned more than ten but less than twenty units per acre; and
 - 4. Twenty percent tree canopy for a residential site zoned ten units or less per acre.
 - However, any city that was established prior to 1780 may require at ten years the minimum tree canopies or covers set out above.

The ordinance shall provide for reasonable exceptions to or deviations from these requirements to allow for the reasonable development of farm land or other areas devoid of woody materials; and the, for the preservation of wetlands, or otherwise when the strict

application of the requirements would result in unnecessary or unreasonable hardship to the developer. The following shall be exempt from the requirements of any tree replacement or planting ordinance promulgated under this section: dedicated school sites, playing fields and other nonwooded recreation areas, and other facilities and uses of a similar nature; for the preservation of wetlands; or otherwise when the strict application of the requirements would result in unnecessary or unreasonable hardship to the developer.

For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

"Tree tree canopy" or "tree cover" shall include includes all areas of coverage by plant material exceeding five feet in height, and the extent of canopy at maturity shall be based on published reference texts generally accepted by landscape architects, nurserymen, and arborists in the community, and the texts shall be specified in the ordinance.

The ordinance may designate or provide a system for rating the desirability for planting of various tree species. All trees to be planted shall meet the specifications of the American Association of Nurserymen. The planting of trees shall be done in accordance with either the standardized landscape specifications jointly adopted by the Virginia Nurserymen's Association, the Virginia Society of Landscape Designers and the Virginia Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architects, or the road and bridge specifications of the Virginia Department of Transportation.

Existing trees which are to be preserved may be included to meet all or part of the canopy requirements, and may include wooded preserves, if the site plan identifies such trees and the trees meet standards of desirability and life-year expectancy which the locality may establish.

- C. Penalties for violations of ordinances adopted pursuant to this section shall be the same as those applicable to violations of zoning ordinances of the county, city or town locality.
- D. In no event shall any local tree replacement or planting ordinance adopted pursuant to this section exceed the requirements set forth herein.
- E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to invalidate any eounty, city, or town <u>local</u> ordinance adopted pursuant to the provisions of this section prior to July 1, 1990, which imposes standards for tree replacement or planting during the development process.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–11.7 15.2-962. Authority to require a unified geographic information system for a locality.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may require by ordinance require that any or all of its agencies, departments, authorities, committees, instrumentalities, or political subdivisions participate in one or more unified or centralized systems for geographic information, mapping, surveying, or land information. Such governing body in the The ordinance may establish such conditions as may be necessary to develop, maintain, and operate any such system or systems for geographic information, mapping, surveying, or land information. Such governing body may also fund any such system or systems.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last sentence is not needed.

- § 15.1-23.2 15.2-963. Local offices of consumer affairs; establishment; powers and duties.
- The governing body of any Any county or city may, by ordinance, establish a local office of consumer affairs which shall have only such powers as may be necessary to perform the following duties:
- (a) 1. To serve as a central coordinating agency and clearinghouse for receiving and investigating complaints from citizens of the county or city of illegal, fraudulent, deceptive or dangerous practices, and referring such complaints to the local departments or agencies charged with enforcement of consumer laws. The processing of complaints involving statutes or regulations administered by state agencies shall be coordinated, where applicable, with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services;
- (b) $\underline{2}$. To attempt to resolve complaints received pursuant to subdivision (a) $\underline{1}$ hereof by means of voluntary mediation or arbitration which may involve the creation of written agreements to resolve individual complaints between complainants and respondents to complaints;
 - (c) 3. To develop programs of community consumer education and information; and
- (d) 4. To maintain records of consumer complaints and their eventual disposition, provided that records disclosing that business interests of any person, trade secrets, or the names of customers shall be held confidential except to the extent that disclosures of such matters may be necessary for the enforcement of laws. A copy of all periodic reports compiled by any local

office of consumer affairs shall be filed with the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; applies to cities and counties only.

- § 15.1-23.3. Same; expenses.
- The governing body of any county or city may, by ordinance, provide for payment of whatever expenses it deems necessary to enable the local office of consumer affairs to carry out the duties assigned in § 15.1-23.2.
 - Drafting note: Repealed; this section is not needed.

- § 15.1-36.2 15.2-964. Organization of local human services activities; authorization of reorganization by Governor.
 - A. The governing body of any Any city or county may prepare and submit to the Governor a plan to reorganize the governmental structures or administrative procedures and systems of human resources agencies should provisions of law or the rules, regulations and standards of any state agency prohibit or restrict the implementation of such a reorganization. The plan shall set forth the proposed reorganization and the provisions of law or the rules, regulations or standards that prohibit or restrict the implementation of such proposed reorganization.
 - B. As soon as practicable after July 1, 1978, the <u>The</u> Governor shall prepare, and provide to those counties and cities which request them, guidelines for the preparation and submission to him of reorganization plans by a city or county. The Governor may consider only those reorganization plans adopted by resolution of the governing body of the city or county applying for approval to reorganize its human services agencies.
 - C. The several state boards and commissions which are empowered to promulgate rules, regulations and guidelines affecting the organization or administration of local human service agencies are hereby authorized to modify their respective rules, regulations and guidelines at the direction of the Governor in furtherance of any reorganization plan approved by him.
 - D. If a provision or provisions of law prohibit or restrict the implementation of all or part of such reorganization plan the Governor shall transmit such plan or such parts of such plan affected by such laws to each House of the General Assembly at least forty-five days prior to the

- commencement of a regular or special session of the General Assembly. Such plan or portions of such plan so transmitted by the Governor under this section shall not become effective unless it is introduced by bill and enacted into law.
- E. The plan or such portions of the plan transmitted by the Governor to the General Assembly shall set forth: (i) the provision or provisions of law that prohibit or restrict the implementation of such plan or parts of such plan; (ii) the changes in governmental structure or administrative procedure system of the human resources agencies affected; and (iii) the anticipated effects of such changes upon the efficiency and effectiveness of the agencies affected.
- F. Any reorganization authorized under the provision of this section shall be implemented within appropriations or other funds which may be made available to the city or county requesting such reorganization approval.
- G. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit a city or county to eliminate the provision of any service required by law or to reduce the level of service below any level required by law.
- H. The localities shall be required to maintain financial and statistical records in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Governor so as to allow responsible state agencies to review records and determine costs for programs for which the said agency is responsible.
- I. For the purposes of this section the term "human resource agencies" means agencies which deliver social, employment, health, mental health and mental retardation, rehabilitation, nursing, information and referral service, and such other related services.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; applies to cities and counties only.

 $\frac{23}{24}$

- § 15.1-37.3:8 15.2-965. Human rights ordinances and commissions.
- A. The governing body of any city, town, or county Any locality may enact an ordinance, not inconsistent with nor more stringent than any applicable state law, prohibiting discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations, credit, and education on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, or disability.
- B. The governing body <u>locality</u> may enact an ordinance establishing a local commission on human rights which shall have the powers and duties granted by the Virginia Human Rights Act (§ 2.1-714 et seq.).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-23 15.2-966. Establishment and operation of educational television stations.

The governing body of any county, city or town, or the governing bodies of any counties, cities and towns jointly, Any locality may provide for the establishment, ownership, maintenance and operation of educational television stations within or without outside the county, city or town or counties, cities and towns locality. The operation of any such station which may be established shall be under the directions direction of the school board of the county, city or town locality establishing such the station; or if the same be established jointly, by members of the school boards of the respective counties, cities or towns as the governing bodies thereof may agree.

The facilities of any such station may be made available to any educational institution upon such terms as may be agreed upon by the operating board of such the station and the governing body of such the institution.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary language is deleted.

§ 15.1-23.1 15.2-967. Licensing, etc., and regulation of cable television systems.

A. The words "cable television system" as used in this section shall mean any facility consisting of a set of closed transmission paths and associated signal generation, reception and control equipment that is designed to provide cable service which includes video programming and which is provided to multiple subscribers within a community, except that such definition shall not include (i) a system that serves fewer than twenty subscribers, (ii) a facility that serves only to retransmit the television signals of one or more television broadcast stations, (iii) a facility that serves only subscribers in one or more multiple unit dwellings under common ownership, control, or management, unless such facility or facilities use any public right-of-way, (iv) a facility of a common carrier which is subject, in whole or in part, to the provisions of Title II of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. § 201 et seq., except that such facility shall be considered a cable system to the extent such facility is used in the transmission of video programming directly to subscribers, (v) any facilities of any electric utility used solely for operating its electric systems, or (vi) any portion of a system that serves fewer than fifty

subscribers in any eounty, city or town <u>locality</u>, where such portion is a part of a larger system franchised in an adjacent jurisdiction locality.

The words "cable service" as used in this section shall mean the one-way transmission to subscribers of (i) video programming, or (ii) other programming service, and subscriber interaction, if any, which is required for the selection of such video programming or other programming service.

- B. The governing body of any county, city or town A locality may grant a license or franchise, or issue a certificate of public convenience and necessity to no more than one cable television system, and impose a fee thereon. The However, a governing body shall have the authority to award additional licenses, franchises or certificates of public convenience as it deems appropriate, if such governing body finds that the public welfare will be enhanced by such awards after a public hearing at which testimony is heard concerning the economic consideration, the impact on private property rights, the impact on public convenience, the public need and potential benefit, and such other factors as are relevant.
- C. No such governing body shall grant any overlapping licenses, franchise or certificates of public convenience for cable service within its jurisdiction on terms or conditions more favorable or less burdensome than those in any existing license, franchise or certificate of public convenience within such county, city or town locality. The prohibitions of the foregoing sentence shall not apply when the area in which the overlapping license, franchise or certificate of public convenience is being sought is not actually being served by any existing cable service provider holding a license, franchise or certificate of public convenience for such area. As used in this paragraph, the term "actually being served" means that cable service is actually available to subscribers to such extent that the only act remaining in order to provide cable service is the physical connection to the individual subscriber location as of fifteen days prior to any subsequent application for a franchise.
- D. The governing body may regulate such systems, including the establishment of fees and rates, the assignment of channels for public use, the operation of such channels assigned for public use, and the placement of restrictions or conditions on the scope of the business activities engaged in by such systems with regard to the sale, lease, rental or repair of television receivers or repair of video cassette and disc recorders and players, or provide for such regulation and operation by such agents as the governing body may direct. In exercising the powers granted in

this section, the governing body shall conform to minimum standards with respect to the licensing, franchising or the granting of certificates of convenience and necessity for cable television systems and to the use of channels set aside for general and educational use which shall be adopted by the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board, such minimum standards being for the purpose of assuring the capability of developing a statewide general educational telecommunications network or networks. The owner or operator of any cable television system shall not be required to pay the cost of interconnecting such cable television systems between political subdivisions localities.

E. The grant of authority by this section to counties, cities and towns localities to regulate cable television systems, including regulations that displace or limit competition by or among persons owning or operating such systems, has been and continues to be based on the policy of the Commonwealth to provide for the adequate, economical, and efficient delivery of such systems to the consuming public, to protect the public from excessive prices and unfair competition, and to prevent the owners and operators of such systems from obtaining an unfair competitive advantage by reason of the license, franchise or certificate of convenience over businesses that sell, lease, rent or repair television receivers or repair video cassette and disc recorders and players. No county, city or town locality may regulate cable television systems by regulations inconsistent with either laws of the Commonwealth or federal law relating to cable television operations.

F. Counties, cities and towns Localities may by ordinance may exercise all the regulatory powers over cable television systems granted by the Cable Television Consumer Protection and Competition Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-385, 1992). These regulatory powers shall include the authority (i) to enforce customer service standards in accordance with the Act, (ii) to enforce more stringent standards as agreed upon by the cable television system operator through the terms of the franchise, and (iii) to regulate the rates for basic cable service in accordance with the Act.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-14 15.2-968. Streets, parking Parking facilities, public grounds and buildings; markets; nuisances; powder and combustibles; cemeteries.

Every city and town Any locality may:

- (1) Lay off streets, walks or alleys, alter, improve and light the same and have them kept in good order;
- (2) Provide provide off-street automobile parking facilities and open the same them to the public, with or without charge, and when any eity or town locality constructs or has constructed any such facility, it may lease space therein for private commercial purposes which are necessary for sound fiscal management of the parking facility or which space is not suitable for parking.
- (3) Lay off public grounds and provide all buildings proper for the city or town, including a prison house and workhouse, and employ managers, physicians, nurses and servants for the same and prescribe regulations for their government and discipline and for persons therein;
 - (4) Prescribe the time for holding markets and regulate the same;

- (5) Prevent injury or annoyance from anything dangerous, offensive or unhealthy and cause any nuisance to be abated;
- (6) Regulate the keeping of gunpowder or other combustibles and provide magazines for the same:
 - (7) Provide places for the interment of the dead in or near the city or town;
- (8) Regulate the transportation of hay, coal, gasoline, explosives, or other articles through the streets of the city or town; and
- (9) Permit the temporary use of streets for other than public purposes and close such streets and alleys connected therewith for public use and travel during the period of such temporary use; provided no matter advertising any thing or business is displayed in or on the street in connection with such temporary use, and the person, firm, association, organization or corporation so permitted to use the street furnishes a public liability and property damage insurance contract insuring the liability of such person, firm, association, organization or corporation for personal injury or death and damages to property resulting from such temporary use in such amounts as shall be determined by the governing body of the city or town, in which contract the city or town shall be named as an additional insured; and provided further that when any street closed is an extension of the State Highway System, adequate provision is made to detour through traffic.

Drafting note: Provision (2) is retained and expanded to include counties. Provision (8) is relocated to § 15.2-2029. Provision (9) is relocated to § 15.2-2013. The rest of the provisions of this section are outdated or overlap existing authority.

§ 15.1-15. Buildings, parks, playgrounds, boulevards, etc.

3 The governing body of every city and town may:

1. Promulgate regulations concerning the building of houses in the city or town to include the adoption of off street parking requirements, minimum setbacks and side yards, and the establishment of minimum lot sizes;

- 2. In their discretion, establish and maintain parks, playgrounds and boulevards;
- 3. Cause the same to be laid out, equipped or beautified;
- 4. Promulgate regulations for the purpose of guarding against danger from accidents by fire: and
- 5. On the petition of the owners of not less than two thirds of the ground included in any square, prohibit the erection in such square of any building, or any addition to any building more than ten feet high, unless its outer walls are made of brick and mortar, or stone and mortar, and provide for the removal of any building or addition erected contrary to such prohibition.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of provision 1 is relocated to § 15.2-2279 (§ 15.1-29.2). The remainder of the provisions are outdated or overlap existing authority.

§ 15.1-516 15.2-969. Regulation of parking of vehicles within boundaries of state-supported institutions.

Every Any county or city may, upon request of the governing body of any state-supported institution lying wholly or partially within the county or city, regulate the parking of motor vehicles and all other vehicles on the roads, streets, alleys, grounds and other areas within such portions of the boundaries of such institution as lie within the county or city.

Any city adopting an ordinance pursuant to this section may provide in such the ordinance that regulations made pursuant to this section shall be enforced by persons appointed under the provisions of § 19.2-13. No penalty for the violation of any such ordinance earrying into effect the powers hereby granted shall exceed a fine of twenty dollars. Any request from the governing body of any such institution to the governing body of the county or city shall be in writing and signed by the presiding officers of the institution's governing body of such institution and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of a resolution of such governing body authorizing such the request to be made.

The county circuit court of the for any county or the municipal court of the city wherein any which has adopted an ordinance is in effect under the authority of pursuant to this section shall have jurisdiction to try cases arising thereunder under such ordinance to the same extent as criminal cases arising in the county or city. All fines paid in such cases shall be disposed of by the court as prescribed by § 14.1–44.

The provisions of this section shall not be deemed to affect the application of §§ 46.2-1231 through 46.2-1234.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; applies to counties and cities only. Section 14.1-44 has been repealed.

§ 15.1-29.3 15.2-970. Ordinances prohibiting resale of tickets to certain public events; penalty.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide, by ordinance, that it shall be is unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to resell for profit any ticket for admission to any sporting event, theatrical production, lecture, motion picture or any other event open to the public for which tickets are ordinarily sold, except in the case of religious, charitable, or educational organizations where all or a portion of the admission price reverts to the sponsoring group and the resale for profit of such ticket is authorized by the sponsor of the event and the manager or owner of the facility in which the event is being held. Such ordinance may provide that violators thereof are guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-31 15.2-971. Construction of dams, levees, seawalls, etc.; certain proceedings prohibited.

(a) A. Any county, city or town locality may construct a dam, levee, seawall or other structure or device, or perform dredging operations hereinafter referred to as "works," the purpose of which is to prevent the tidal erosion, flooding or inundation of such county, city or town locality, or part thereof. The design, construction, performance, maintenance and operation of any of such works is hereby declared to be a proper governmental function for a public purpose.

(b) <u>B.</u> The General Assembly hereby withdraws the right of any <u>No</u> person, firm, eorporation, association or political subdivision to <u>shall</u> bring, and prohibits the bringing of, any action at law or suit in equity against any eounty, city or town <u>locality</u> because of, or arising out of, the design, maintenance, performance, operation or existence of such works but nothing herein shall prevent any such action or suit based upon a written contract, but this. This provision shall not be construed to authorize the taking of private property without just compensation therefor and provided further that the tidal erosion, flooding or inundation of any lands of any other person by the construction of a dam or levee to impound or control fresh water shall be a taking of such land within the meaning of the foregoing provision.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-880 15.2-972. Armories and markets; assistance to National Guard.

<u>A.</u> A municipal corporation <u>locality</u> may provide and operate armories and markets, or may contract with others for supplying such facilities.

§ 15.1-268. Providing for armories; assistance to National Guard.

The governing body of any county <u>B. Any locality</u> may appropriate out of the general levy, except the school fund, and expend annually such sums of money as their judgment may warrant to aid and assist in the erection and maintenance of suitable armories for companies of the Virginia National Guard, or otherwise contribute towards the assistance and maintenance of such companies as may have their company stations and existence within the county limits, or within any incorporated town or city of the second class located within the geographical limits of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; §§ 15.1-880 and 15.1-268 are combined and made applicable to all localities.

§ 15.1–511 15.2-973. Appropriations for the upkeep of certain cemeteries.

Any county <u>locality</u> may make appropriations in such sums and at such times as to the governing body of the county may seem <u>locality deems</u> proper, for the care and upkeep of any cemetery or cemeteries in the county wherein locality in which free burial space is provided.

Drafting note: Expanded to include cities and towns.

§ 15.1-27.1 <u>15.2-974</u>. Ordinances imposing license taxes on owners of certain motor vehicles.

The governing body of any county, city or town in this Commonwealth Any locality may adopt an ordinance imposing a license tax, in an amount not exceeding \$100 annually, upon the owners of motor vehicles which do not display current license plates and which are not exempted from the requirements of displaying such license plates under the provisions of Article 6 (§ 46.2-662 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 46.2, § 46.2-1554 and § 46.2-1555, are not in a public dump, in an "automobile graveyard" as defined in § 33.1-348 or in the possession of a licensed junk dealer or licensed motor vehicle dealer. Such ordinance shall exempt from such tax any vehicles which are stored on private property for a period not in excess of sixty days, for the purpose of removing parts for the repair of another vehicle. Nothing in this section shall be applicable to any vehicle being held or stored by or at the direction of any governmental authority, to any vehicle owned by a member of the armed forces on active duty or to any vehicle regularly stored within a structure.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-27. Donations to Stonewall Jackson Memorial.

The governing body of any county, city or town may appropriate funds not in excess of one thousand dollars to Stonewall Jackson Memorial, Incorporated, for aid in the purchase and restoration of the Stonewall Jackson home in Lexington, Virginia, as a perpetual shrine to his memory. Any such appropriation may be paid out of the general fund of such county, city or town.

Drafting note: Repealed; the authority granted by the section is duplicated by the general authority found in proposed § 15.2-954 (§ 15.1-25).

§ 15.1-28.5:1. Authority of local government concerning animal laws.

The powers and duties of local governing bodies relating to the control and protection of animals, and the administration and enforcement of local animal laws are contained in Chapter 27.4 (§ 3.1-796.66 et seq.) of Title 3.1 and referred to as the Comprehensive Animal Laws.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is unnecessary.

1	§ 15.1-28.5. Requiring rabies inoculation for cats.
2	Every county, city and town by ordinance may require that all domestic cats be
3	inoculated against rabies by a currently licensed veterinarian or by an animal technician certified
4	pursuant to § 54.1–3806.
5	Drafting note: Repealed; all cats must be inoculated for rabies under § 3.1-796.97:1.
6	
7	§ 15.1-29.1:1. Ordinances prohibiting cruelty to animals.
8	The governing body of any county, city or town may provide by ordinance that it shall be
9	unlawful to be cruel to animals as set forth in § 3.1-796.122 and may provide penalties for the
10	violation of such ordinance.
11	Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 3.1-796.94 by adding a
11 12	Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 3.1-796.94 by adding a citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B.
12	
12 13	citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B.
12 13 14	citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B. § 15.1–517.1. Regulation of sale of animals procured from animal shelters.
12 13 14 15	citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B. § 15.1-517.1. Regulation of sale of animals procured from animal shelters. Any city, county or town which supports, in whole or in part, an animal shelter may by
12 13 14 15 16	citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B. § 15.1-517.1. Regulation of sale of animals procured from animal shelters. Any city, county or town which supports, in whole or in part, an animal shelter may by ordinance provide that no person who acquires an animal from such shelter shall be able to sell
12 13 14 15 16 17	citation to § 3.1-796.122 in the first and third paragraphs. See appendix B. § 15.1-517.1. Regulation of sale of animals procured from animal shelters. Any city, county or town which supports, in whole or in part, an animal shelter may by ordinance provide that no person who acquires an animal from such shelter shall be able to sell such animal within a period of six months from the time the animal is acquired from the shelter.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 18** 11. 3 POWERS OF CITIES AND TOWNS. 4 Chapter drafting note: Article 1 is made up of what is referred to as the "uniform 5 6 charter powers." Many of these sections have been relocated to other chapters as noted in 7 the drafting notes. The powers of the remaining sections in Article 1 are automatically 8 conferred on cities and towns (this is a substantive change) and are available to chartered 9 counties only if specifically conferred on the county (See § 15.2-204). Article 2 contains 10 other powers of cities and towns. 11 12 Article 1. 13 General Powers Uniform Charter Powers. 14 15 § 15.1-837. "Municipal corporation" construed and applied; chapter supplemental to 16 charters. 17 The words "municipal corporation" as used in this chapter shall be construed to include 18 cities of the first class and cities of the second class and incorporated towns whether organized 19 by act of the General Assembly or by order of a court, or under the provisions of §§ 15.1-1130.1 20 through 15.1-1149, both inclusive, of the Code of Virginia, or §§ 15.1-1150 through 15.1-1228, 21both inclusive, of the Code of Virginia, and any county which has been granted a charter 22 pursuant to the provisions of this title; and this chapter may be used to supplement or in lieu of 23 the charters referred to in the aforesaid Code sections. 24Drafting note: Repealed; this section is unnecessary. "Municipal corporation" is 25defined in Chapter 1. The ability of localities to exercise the powers granted in this article 26 is found in §§ 15.2-204 and 15.2-1100. 27 28 § 15.1-838 15.2-1100. Powers conferred; exercised by council; exercise of powers 29 outside boundaries. 30 A municipal corporation shall have and may exercise any or all powers set forth in this

chapter when such powers are specifically conferred upon the municipal corporation article,

regardless of whether such powers are set out or incorporated by reference in a municipal charter. All powers vested in a municipal corporation by this chapter shall be exercised by its council governing body.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the powers of this chapter are automatically conferred on cities and towns without a specific authorization in the city or town charter. Chartered counties continue to have only those powers specifically conferred upon them as stated in § 15.2-204. The second paragraph is relocated to the following section.

§ 15.2-1101. Exercise of powers outside boundaries.

When any or all of the powers set forth in this chapter have been conferred upon a municipal corporation, and the If a municipal corporation seeks to exercise such the powers set forth in this article outside its boundaries, such powers shall, except as to existing nonconforming use, be subject to the zoning regulations of the political subdivision locality in which the power is sought to be exercised, provided that, except as to existing nonconforming uses, such political subdivision locality also observes the zoning regulations of the municipality as to any of such political subdivision's locality's property located within the corporate limits.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this is relocated from the second paragraph of § 15.1-838 (§ 15.2-1100).

§ 15.1-839 15.2-1102. General grant of power; enumeration of powers not exclusive; limitations on exercise of power.

A municipal corporation shall have and may exercise all powers which it now has or which may hereafter be conferred upon or delegated to it under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth and all other powers pertinent to the conduct of the affairs and functions of the municipal government, the exercise of which is not expressly prohibited by the Constitution and the general laws of the Commonwealth, and which are necessary or desirable to secure and promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the municipality and the safety, health, peace, good order, comfort, convenience, morals, trade, commerce and industry of the municipality and the inhabitants thereof, and the enumeration of specific powers shall not be construed or held to be exclusive or as a limitation upon any general grant of power, but shall be construed and held

to be in addition to any general grant of power. The exercise of the powers conferred under this section is specifically limited to the area within the corporate limits of the municipality, unless otherwise conferred in the applicable sections of the Constitution and general laws, as amended, of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-840 15.2-1103. Charter provisions not affected; conflict between chapter and charter.

A municipal corporation, in addition to the powers granted by § 15.1-839 15.2-1102, shall have all the powers granted to it in its charter; and nothing contained in this chapter article shall be construed to in anywise repeal, amend, impair or affect any provision of any existing charter or of any charter hereafter granted to a municipal corporation or any provision of any other applicable law, unless such amendment or repeal so provides. Whenever there appears to be a conflict between any provision of this chapter article, or any amendment hereof, and that of any charter of a municipal corporation, the provisions of the charter shall be construed and held to take precedence over such conflicting or apparently conflicting provisions of this chapter article or of any amendment hereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

20 Article 2.

Financial Powers of Municipalities and Control and Management of Municipal Affairs and Property.

§ 15.1-841 15.2-1104. Taxes and assessments.

A municipal corporation may raise annually by taxes and assessments on property, persons and other subjects of taxation, which are not prohibited by law, such sums of money as in the judgment of the municipal corporation are necessary to pay the debts, defray the expenses, accomplish the purposes and perform the functions of the municipal corporation, in such manner as the municipal corporation deems necessary or expedient.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-842. Appropriations.

A municipal corporation may make appropriations for the purposes for which it is empowered to levy taxes and make assessments, for the support of the municipal government, for the performance of its functions, and the accomplishment of all other lawful purposes and objectives, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by law.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-950.

§ 15.1-843 15.2-1105. Borrowing money and issuing evidence of indebtedness.

A municipal corporation may, in the name of and for the use of the municipal corporation, borrow money and issue evidence of indebtedness therefor, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-844 15.2-1106. Control and management of affairs; books, records, accounts, etc., of agencies.

A municipal corporation shall provide for the control and management of the affairs of the municipality, and may prescribe and require the adoption and keeping of such books, records, accounts and systems of accounting by the departments, boards, commissions, courts or other agencies of the local government as may be necessary to give full and true accounts of the affairs, resources and revenues of the municipal corporation and the handling, use and disposal thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-845 <u>15.2-1107</u>. Departments, offices, boards, etc.

A municipal corporation may provide for the organization, conduct and operation of all departments, offices, boards, commissions and agencies of the municipal corporation, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by its charter or otherwise by law. A municipal corporation may establish, consolidate, abolish or change departments, offices, boards, commissions and agencies of the municipal corporation and prescribe the powers, duties and functions thereof, except where such departments, offices, boards, commissions and agencies or the powers, duties and functions thereof are specifically established or prescribed by its charter or otherwise by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-846. Buildings and structures.

A municipal corporation may construct, maintain and equip all buildings and other structures necessary or useful in executing its powers and duties, the performance of its functions and accomplishment of its purposes and objectives.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800.

§ 15.1-847. Use, management and disposal of property.

A municipal corporation may control and regulate the use and management of all of its property, real and personal, within and without the municipal corporation; and may sell, lease, mortgage, pledge or dispose of such property, which includes the superjacent airspace (except airspace provided for in § 15.1-376.1) which may be subdivided and conveyed or leased separate from the subjacent land surface, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the Constitution of Virginia or general law.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800; personal property is dealt with in proposed Chapter 9.

§ 15.1-848 15.2-1108. Gifts, donations, bequests or grants.

A municipal corporation may accept or refuse gifts, donations, bequests or grants from any source, which are related to the powers, duties and functions of the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-849. Retirement systems.

A municipal corporation may establish a system for the retirement of injured, or superannuated municipal officers and employees; the members of the local police and fire departments; the public school teachers and other employees of the local school board; and the judges, clerks, deputy clerks, bailiffs and other employees of the local municipal courts; or any of them; and may establish a fund or funds for the payment of retirement allowances by making appropriations out of the municipal treasury, by levying a special tax for the benefit of such fund or funds, by requiring contributions payable from time to time from such officers, employees,

members of police and fire departments, teachers, judges, clerks, deputy clerks and bailiffs, or by any combination of such methods, or by any other method not prohibited by law; provided that the total annual payments into such fund or funds shall be sufficient on sound actuarial principles for the payment of such retirement allowances therefrom. The benefits accrued or accruing to any person under such system shall not be subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment or any other process whatsoever nor shall any assignment of such benefits be enforceable in any court.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-1510.

10 Article 3.

11 Assessments for Municipal Improvements.

§ 15.1-850. Imposition and apportionment of assessments; delegation of authority.

A municipal corporation may impose on abutting landowners the assessments for local improvements provided for in Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of this title, subject to the limitations prescribed by Article X, Section 3 of the Constitution of Virginia; and all of the provisions of said article with respect to the imposition and apportionment of such assessments, notices, objections, appeals, and liens and judgments with respect thereto and the enforcement thereof, and docketing of instruments and documents, pertaining to such assessments shall be applicable thereto. A municipal corporation may delegate to its chief executive or administrative or other appropriate officer the authority to perform the powers, duties and functions of the council, committee, officer or board conferred and imposed by the provisions of said Article 2 of Chapter 7 of this title.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in Article 2 of Chapter 24.

§ 15.1-851. Acquisition of rights of abutting owners in sewers, culverts or drains.

A municipal corporation may acquire in any manner authorized by this chapter or in its charter any interest or right of any abutting landowner in or to any sewer, culvert or drain or in or to the use thereof.

1	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in Chapters 18 and
2	19.
3	
4	Article 4.
5	Powers to Secure and Promote Health, Safety, Welfare, Comfort, Convenience, Trade,
6	Commerce and Industry.
7	
8	§ 15.1-852. Purposes for which powers conferred.
9	A municipal corporation, in order to secure, preserve and promote health, safety, welfare,
10	comfort, convenience, trade, commerce and industry in the municipality, and among the
11	inhabitants thereof, may exercise the power set forth in this article.
12	Drafting note: Repealed; general police powers are granted in § 15.2-1102 (15.1-
13	839). The article headings within the chapter are being deleted.
14	
15	§ 15.1-853 <u>15.2-1109</u> . Milk, food and food products.
16	A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect the production, preparation, storage,
17	distribution and sale of milk and milk products, and other beverages, and food and food products,
18	and the sanitation of establishments in which the same are produced, prepared, processed,
19	handled, distributed, sold or offered for sale, and facilities, equipment and vehicles used for such
20	purposes; provided such regulations are not inconsistent with the provisions of Chapters 17 (§ 3-
21	341 et seq.) and 24 (§ 3-647 et seq.) of Title 3 [Chapters 21 (§ 3.1-420 et seq.) and 30 (§ 3.1-867
22	et seq.) of Title 3.1; and may condemn, seize and dispose of any adulterated, impure or
23	dangerous milk, milk product, beverage, food or food product, without liability to the owner
24	thereof.
25	Drafting note: No change.
26	
27	§ 15.1–854. Water supplies.
28	A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect public and private water supplies and
29	the production, preparation, transmission and distribution of water, and the sanitation of
30	establishments, systems, facilities and equipment in or by means of which water is produced,

prepared, transmitted and distributed; may adopt such regulations as are deemed necessary to

prevent the pollution of such water supplies; and without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the transmission or distribution of water when found to be polluted, adulterated, impure or dangerous.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2144.

§ 15.1-855. Sewers, drains and sewerage disposal and treatment facilities.

A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect public and private sewers, culverts, drains, sewerage disposal and treatment systems, facilities and equipment; may adopt such regulations as are deemed necessary to prevent the pollution of public and private water supplies, and the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious and dangerous diseases through the discharge, transmission, treatment or disposal of sewage; and without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the operation of such sewers, culverts, drains, systems, facilities or equipment when they or any of them contribute or are likely to contribute to the pollution of public or private water supplies or the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious or dangerous diseases.

Drafting note: Repealed; see Chapter 21 for provisions related to public utilities.

§ 15.1-856. Septic tanks and sewage disposal when sewers not available.

A municipal corporation may require the installation, maintenance and operation of, regulate and inspect septic tanks or other means of disposing of sewage when sewers or sewerage disposal facilities are not available; without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the maintenance and operation of septic tanks or such other means of disposing of sewage when they contribute or are likely to contribute to the pollution of public or private water supplies or the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious and dangerous diseases; and may regulate and inspect the disposal of human excreta.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2157.

§ 15.1-857. Garbage and refuse disposal.

A municipal corporation may collect and dispose of garbage and other refuse; may regulate and inspect incinerators, dumps and other places and facilities for the disposal of garbage and other refuse and the manner in which such incinerators, dumps, places and facilities

are operated or maintained; and without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the use thereof for such purposes when they contribute or are likely to contribute to the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious or dangerous diseases.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-927.

§ 15.1-857.1. Garbage and refuse disposal; fee exemption, etc.

Persons may be exempted, deferred, or charged a lesser amount by a municipal corporation from paying any charges and fees authorized by this chapter for the collection and disposal of garbage and refuse. Municipal ordinances providing for such exemptions, deferrals or charges of lesser amounts may be conditioned upon only the income criteria as provided by § 58.1-3211.

Drafting note: Repealed; this authority exists in § 15.2-939 (§ 15.1-11.04).

§ 15.1 858 <u>15.2-1110</u>. Swimming pools, lakes and other waters.

A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect the operation, maintenance, and use of public swimming pools, lakes and other natural or artificial waters and private pools and lakes operated by clubs and associations; and without liability to the owner thereof, may prevent the use thereof when such waters are found to be polluted, adulterated, impure or dangerous or contribute or are likely to contribute to the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious or dangerous diseases.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-859. Hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, clinics, etc.

A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, clinics, and other institutions, homes and facilities for the care, treatment and maintenance of the sick, of children, the aged, insane, destitute or indigent, and without liability to the owner thereof may prevent the use of any premises for such purposes when it is found that the maintenance, operation and use thereof contributes or is likely to contribute to the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious or dangerous diseases, or when the safety of persons housed therein is adversely affected by the manner in which they are maintained and operated.

Drafting note: Repealed; the task force and Code Commission believe that the substantive provisions of this section are preempted by state law.

§ 15.1-860 15.2-1111. Regulation of cemeteries Cemeteries and burials.

A municipal corporation may regulate and inspect cemeteries and burials therein, prescribe records to be kept by the owners thereof, and prohibit burials except in public cemeteries.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-861. Care, etc., of the sick, of children, the aged, insane, etc.

A municipal corporation may provide for the care, treatment, support and maintenance of the sick, of children, the aged, insane, destitute and indigent.

Drafting note: Repealed; the Code Commission believes that this section is adequately covered by § 15.2-1119 and by the appropriation and charitable contribution provisions of Article 5 of Chapter 9.

§ 15.1-862 15.2-1112. Aid to military units and charitable or benevolent institutions.

A municipal corporation may grant financial aid to military units organized in the municipal corporation pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth, and to charitable or benevolent institutions and corporations, including those established for scientific, literary or musical purposes or the encouragement of agriculture and the mechanical arts, whose functions further the public purposes of the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; see Article 5 of proposed Chapter 9 for general provisions regarding donations to charitable contributions..

§§ 15.1-863, 15.1-864.

27 Repealed by Acts 1983, c. 442.

§ 15.1-865 15.2-1113. Dangerous, etc., business or employment; transportation of offensive substances; explosive or inflammable substances; fireworks; compound bows, erossbows; firearms.

A municipal corporation may regulate or prohibit the conduct of any dangerous, offensive or unhealthful business, trade or employment; the transportation of any offensive substance; the manufacture, storage, transportation, possession and use of any explosive or inflammable substance; and the use and exhibition of fireworks and the discharge of firearms. A municipal corporation may also require the maintenance of safety devices on storage equipment for such substances or items.

A municipal corporation may prohibit a person from shooting a compound bow or crossbow at or upon the property of another without permission.

Drafting note: The substance of the last sentence is contained in § 15.2-916 (15.1-518.2).

§ 15.1-866 15.2-1114. Auctions; pawnshops; secondhand dealers; peddling; fraud and deceit in sales; weights and measures.

A municipal corporation may regulate the sale of property at auction; may regulate the conduct of and prescribe the number of pawnshops and dealers in secondhand goods, wares and merchandise; may regulate or prohibit peddling; may prevent fraud or deceit in the sale of property; may require weighing, measuring, gauging and inspection of goods, wares and merchandise offered for sale; and may provide for the sealing of weights and measures and the inspection and testing thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–867 15.2-1115. Abatement or removal of nuisances.

A municipal corporation may compel the abatement or removal of all nuisances, including but not limited to the removal of weeds from private and public property and snow from sidewalks; the covering or removal of offensive, unwholesome, unsanitary or unhealthy substances allowed to accumulate in or on any place or premises; the filling in to the street level, fencing or protection by other means, of the portion of any lot adjacent to a street where the difference in level between the lot and the street constitutes a danger to life and limb; the raising or draining of grounds subject to be covered by stagnant water; and the razing or repair of all unsafe, dangerous or unsanitary public or private buildings, walls or structures which constitute a menace to the health and safety of the occupants thereof or the public. If after such reasonable

notice as the municipal corporation may prescribe the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property or premises affected by the provisions of this section shall fail to abate or obviate the condition or nuisance, the municipal corporation may do so and charge and collect the cost thereof from the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property affected in any manner provided by law for the collection of state or local taxes.

Drafting note: No change; for similar provisions applicable to all localities, see §§ 15.2-900 and 15.2-901.

§ 15.1-867.1.

10 Repealed by Acts 1985, c. 170.

12 <u>§ 15.1-867.2.</u>

13 Repealed by Acts 1984, c. 216.

§ 15.1–868 <u>15.2-1116</u>. Smoke; fuel-burning equipment.

A municipal corporation may regulate the emission of smoke, the construction, installation and maintenance of fuel-burning equipment, and the methods of firing and stoking furnaces and boilers.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-869 <u>15.2-1117</u>. Light, ventilation, sanitation and use and occupancy of buildings.

A municipal corporation may regulate the light, ventilation, sanitation and use and occupancy of buildings heretofore or hereafter constructed, altered, remodeled or improved, and the sanitation of premises surrounding the same building.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-870. Cruelty to animals; running at large and keeping of animals and fowl.

A municipal corporation may prevent cruelty to and abuse of animals and fowl; and may regulate or prohibit the running at large and the keeping of animals and fowl and provide for the impounding and confiscation of any such animal or fowl found at large or kept in violation of such regulations.

1	Drafting note: Relocated to § 3.1-796.94:1 B. See appendix B.
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3	§ 15.1-871. Use of parks, recreational facilities, public buildings and airports.
4	A municipal corporation by ordinance may regulate the use of parks, playgrounds
5	playfields, recreation facilities, public buildings and facilities, excluding courthouses and court
6	grounds, and airports.
7	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section can be found in §§ 15.2-1800
8	and 15.2-1806.
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10	§ 15.1–872 15.2-1118. Regulating or prohibiting the making of fires.
11	A municipal corporation may regulate or prohibit the making of fires in streets, alleys and
12	other public places and regulate the making of fires on private property.
13	Drafting note: No change.
14	
15	Article 5.
16	Powers Relating to Facilities for the Purposes of Municipalities and Performance of Their
17	Functions.
18	
19	§ 15.1-873. Purposes for which powers conferred.
20	A municipal corporation, in order to secure, preserve and promote health, safety, welfare,
21	comfort, convenience, trade, commerce and industry in the municipality, and among the
22	inhabitants thereof, may exercise the powers and provide and operate the facilities and
23	establishments set forth in this article.
24	Drafting note: Repealed; general police powers are granted in § 15.2-1102 (15.1-
25	839). The article headings within the chapter are being deleted.
26	
27	§ 15.1-874. Parks and playgrounds.
28	A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal
29	corporation public parks, parkways, playfields, skateboard facilities, and playgrounds, and lay
30	out, equip, and improve them with all suitable devices, facilities, equipment, buildings, and other
31	structures.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1806.

§ 15.1-875. Water supplies and facilities.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation water supplies and water production, preparation, distribution and transmission systems, facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of furnishing water for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for such purposes and services; may require the connection of premises with facilities provided for furnishing water; may charge and collect compensation for water thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

No municipal corporation, after July 1, 1976, shall construct, provide or operate without the boundaries of such municipal corporation any water supply system prior to obtaining the consent of the county or municipality in which system is to be located; provided, however, no consent shall be required for the operation of any such water supply system in existence on July 1, 1976, or in the process of construction or for which the site has been purchased or for the orderly expansion of such water supply system.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's governing body is withheld the party seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 through 15.1-37.1:7.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2143.

§ 15.1-876. Sewerage disposal services.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation sewers, drains, culverts and sewerage transmission, treatment and disposal systems, facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of furnishing sewerage disposal services for the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for supplying such services; may, within the corporate limits of the municipality, require the connection of premises with facilities provided for such purposes; may charge and collect compensation for such services; and provide penalties for the unauthorized use of such facilities.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-2122.

8	. 1	15	1.	$_{277}$	Electric	energy
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A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation plants, facilities, and appurtenances for the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy for the use of the municipal corporation and the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for such purposes and services; may charge and collect compensation for electric energy thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-2109.

§ 15.1-878. Natural or manufactured gas.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation plants, facilities, equipment and appurtenances for the production, transmission and distribution of natural or manufactured gas for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for such purposes and services; may charge and collect compensation for gas thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-2109.

§ 15.1-879.

Repealed by Acts 1991, c. 665.

§ 15.1-880. Armories and markets.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate armories and markets, or may contract with others for supplying such facilities.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-972.

§ 15.1-881 15.2-1119. Hospitals, sanatoria, homes, clinics, etc.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate, within or without outside the municipal corporation, hospitals, sanatoria, homes, clinics, institutions and facilities for the care, treatment and maintenance of the sick, of children, the aged, destitute and indigent; may contract with others for supplying such services; and may charge and collect compensation for such care, treatment and maintenance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-882 15.2-1120. Detentive, correctional and penal institutions.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate, within or without outside the municipal corporation, detentive, correctional and penal institutions; or may contract with others for supplying the services and facilities provided at such institutions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-883 15.2-1121. Cemeteries.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate, within or without <u>outside</u> the municipal corporation, cemeteries; may contract for the perpetual care of lots and burial spaces therein; and may charge compensation for lots and burial spaces and services in connection with interments and the maintenance and operation of such cemeteries.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–884 15.2-1122. Parking or storage of vehicles.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate places for, and limited to, the parking or storage of vehicles by the public, which shall include but shall not be limited to parking lots, garages, buildings and other land, structures, equipment and facilities; provide for their management and operation by an agency of the municipality; contract with others for the operation and management thereof upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the municipal corporation; and charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the parking or storage of vehicles.

Drafting note: No change. Similar authority for all localities is found in § 15.2-968.

§ 15.1–885 15.2-1123. Airports and facilities.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without <u>outside</u> the municipal corporation airports and lands, structures, equipment and facilities appurtenant thereto; provide for their management and operation by an agency of the municipality; contract with others for the operation and management thereof upon such terms and conditions as shall be

prescribed by the municipal corporation; and charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the use of the airport or any of its appurtenances or facilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-886. Sports facilities.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate stadia, arenas, swimming pools and other sports facilities and lands, structures, equipment and facilities appurtenant thereto; provide for their management and operation by an agency of the municipality; contract with others for the operation and management thereof upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the municipal corporation; and charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the use of or admission to such stadia, arenas, swimming pools, sports facilities and appurtenances.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-1808.

§ 15.1–887 15.2-1124. Police jurisdiction over lands, buildings and structures; jurisdiction of offenses; appeals.

Lands, buildings or structures used provided and operated by a municipality for any purpose defined in this article shall be under the police jurisdiction of the municipal corporation for the enforcement of its regulations respecting the use or occupancy thereof. All regular and special police officers of the municipal corporation shall have jurisdiction to make arrests on such land and in such buildings or structures for violations of such regulations. The municipal court having criminal jurisdiction in the municipal corporation shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising thereunder within the municipal corporation, and the county court of the county wherein the offense was committed shall have jurisdiction of such cases arising without the municipal corporation. Appeals may be taken in such cases to the court of record having jurisdiction. Such criminal case shall be prosecuted in the locality in which the offense was committed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The first sentence is amended to reflect the deletion of old article headings (see § 15.1-873). Unnecessary language is deleted. The venue language tracks existing language from § 19.2-244.

30 Article 6.

Streets, Alleys, and Other Public Ways, Places and Property.

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§ 15.1-888. Purposes for which powers conferred.

839). The article headings within the chapter are being deleted.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2001.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2014.

§ 15.1-889. Streets, sidewalks and public ways generally.

A municipal corporation, in order to secure, preserve and promote safety, welfare,

Drafting note: Repealed; general police powers are granted in § 15.2-1102 (15.1-

A municipal corporation may lay out, open, extend, widen, narrow, establish or change

the grade of, close, construct, pave, curb, gutter, plant and maintain shade trees on, improve,

maintain, repair, clean and light streets, including limited access or express highways, roads,

alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses, and make, improve and convert to bicycle

dedicated or devoted to public use as over other streets, alleys and other public ways and places.

The city manager of any city or if there be none, then the mayor thereof, may temporarily

A municipal corporation may construct, improve and maintain, or aid in the construction,

improvement and maintenance of streets, roads, highways, bridges and underpasses without the

close any street in such city when in his judgment the public safety so requires. Such temporary

closing by the city manager or mayor shall not extend past the time of the next meeting of the

§ 15.1-889.1. Temporary closing of streets in certain circumstances.

§ 15.1-890. Streets, highways, etc., without the municipal corporation.

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comfort, convenience, trade, commerce and industry in the municipality, and among the

inhabitants thereof, may exercise the powers set forth in this article.

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municipal corporation in order to facilitate public travel and traffic into and out of the municipal

14 paths, sidewalks and walkways upon streets and improve and pave alleys within the municipal 15 corporation. A municipal corporation shall have the same power and authority over any street, 16 alley or other public way or place dedicated or conveyed to the municipal corporation or

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governing body of such city.

corporation or any property owned by the municipal corporation situated without the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2004.

§ 15.1-891. Regulation of traffic.

A municipal corporation may regulate and control the operation of motor and other vehicles and the movement of vehicular and pedestrian travel and traffic on streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways, underpasses and other public ways and places, provided such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of Chapter 13 of Title 46.2, or any amendment or revision thereof or provisions of law which are successor thereto.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2028.

§ 15.1-892. Use for transportation and utilities; removal and alteration of facilities and equipment; permits and charges.

A municipal corporation may provide for the issuance of permits, under such terms and conditions as the municipal corporation may impose, for the use of streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses and other public ways and places by railroads, buses, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire; may prescribe the location in, under or over and provide for the issuance of permits for the use of such public ways and places for the installation, maintenance and operation of tracks, poles, wires, cables, pipes, conduits, bridges, viaducts, subways, vaults, areas and cellars; may require tracks, poles, wires, cables, pipes, conduits, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses to be altered, removed or relocated either permanently or temporarily; may charge and collect compensation for the privileges so granted; and may prohibit such use of said public ways and places except as otherwise provided by law. No such use shall be made of the streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses without the consent of the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2015.

§ 15.1-893. Obstructions or encroachments.

A municipal corporation may prevent any unlawful obstruction of or encroachment over, under or in any street, highway, road, alley, bridge, viaduct, subway, underpass or other public

way or place; may provide penalties for maintaining any such unlawful obstruction or encroachment; may remove the same and charge the cost thereof to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property so obstructing or encroaching, and collect the cost in any manner provided by law for the collection of state or local taxes; may require the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property so obstructing or encroaching to remove the same; pending such removal, may charge the owner or owners of the property so obstructing or encroaching compensation for the use of such portion of the street, highway, road, alley, bridge, viaduct, subway, underpass or other public way or place obstructed or encroached upon the equivalent of what would be the tax upon the land so occupied if it were owned by the owner or owners of the property so obstructing or encroaching, and, if such removal shall not be made within the time ordered impose penalties for each and every day that such obstruction or encroachment is allowed to continue thereafter; may authorize encroachments upon such public ways and places subject to such terms and conditions as the municipal corporation may prescribe, but the owner or owners, occupant or occupants shall be liable for negligence on account of such encroachment; and may institute and prosecute a suit or action in ejectment or other appropriate proceedings to recover possession of any such public way or place or any other property of the municipal corporation unlawfully occupied or encroached upon.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2009.

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§ 15.1-894. Franchises.

A municipal corporation may grant franchises to use public property and may exercise the powers granted in Article 2 (§ 15.1-307 et seq.) of Chapter 9 of this title, to the extent and in the manner therein prescribed, subject to the provision of Article VII, Section 9 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 51.2-2100.

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§ 15.1-895. Regulation of services and rates charged by person using streets, etc.

A municipal corporation may regulate the services rendered to the public and rates charged therefor by any person, firm, association, organization or corporation using the streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways, underpasses or other public ways or places

for the rendition of such services, which are not subject to regulation by the State Corporation

Commission.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2016.

§ 15.1-896. State highway systems excepted.

Nothing contained in this chapter shall have application to any highway, road, street or other public way which constitutes a part of any of the state highway systems; however, any highway for which a municipal corporation receives highway maintenance funds pursuant to § 33.1-41.1 shall not, for purposes of this section, be deemed to be a part of any of the state highway systems.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-2000.

13 Article 7.

14 Acquisition of Property for Public Use and Ownership.

§ 15.1-897. Acquisition and use of property generally.

A municipal corporation, for the purpose of exercising any of its powers and duties and performing any of its functions, may acquire by gift, bequest, purchase or lease, and may own and make use of, within and without the municipal corporation, lands, buildings and other structures and personal property, including any interest, right, easement or estate therein; and may exercise the power of eminent domain for such purposes as hereinafter provided in this article.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800; personal property is dealt with in proposed § 15.2-951 (§ 15.1-29.17).

§ 15.1-898. Condemnation proceedings generally.

A municipal corporation may acquire by condemnation proceedings, in the manner and in accordance with the procedure provided in Title 25 of the Code or in §§ 33.1-91 through 33.1-94, 33.1-96 and 33.1-98 through 33.1-132 of this Code, or any amendment or revision thereof or provisions of law which are successor thereto, lands, buildings and other structures and personal property, including any interest, right, easement or estate therein of any person or corporation,

whenever a public necessity exists therefor which shall be declared in the resolution or ordinance adopted by the municipal corporation directing such acquisition by condemnation proceedings, whenever the municipal corporation cannot agree on the compensation to be paid the owner or owners of such property or other terms of purchase or settlement, or because of the incapacity of such owner or owners or because such owner or owners are nonresidents of the Commonwealth, or because such owner or owners are unknown, or because such owner or owners are unable to convey valid title to such property; provided, however, that the provisions of § 33.1-119 shall not be used except for the acquisition of lands or easements necessary for streets, water, sewer, municipally owned gas or utility pipes or lines or related facilities.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1902.

§ 15.1-899. Jurisdiction of proceedings.

Condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of such property shall be instituted in the circuit or corporation court of or in the municipal corporation having jurisdiction of such proceedings if the subject to be acquired is located within the municipal corporation. If the subject to be acquired is located without the municipal corporation, then the proceedings shall be instituted in the circuit court of the county in which the subject is located. If the subject to be acquired is located partly within a municipal corporation of the first class and partly within a county, then the circuit court of the county shall have concurrent jurisdiction of such proceedings with the circuit or corporation court of the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: Repealed; see proposed Chapter 19.

§ 15.1-900. Condemnation of property of corporations possessing power of eminent domain.

A municipal corporation in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, pursuant to the provisions of this article shall be subject to the provisions of § 25–233 when the interest sought is held by another corporation having the power of eminent domain.

Drafting note: Repealed; see proposed Chapter 19.

30 Article 8.

1	Enforcement of Ordinances and Regulations; Licenses and Permits; Bonds Posted by
2	Municipalities.
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4	§ 15.1-901. Penalties for violation of ordinances.
5	A municipal corporation may impose penalties for the violation of ordinances. However,
6	notwithstanding any contrary provisions of a charter of any city or town, no fine or term of
7	confinement for the violation of an ordinance shall exceed the penalty provided by general law
8	for the violation of a Class 1 misdemeanor, and such penalties shall not exceed the penalties
9	prescribed by general law for a like offense.
10	Drafting note: The subject matter of this section is relocated to § 15.2-1429 and
11	combined with § 15.1-505.
12	
13	§ 15.1-902. Bonds of persons convicted.
14	Upon conviction for the violation of any such ordinance, the court trying the case may
15	require bond of the person so convicted with proper security in the penalty of not more than
16	\$2,000, conditioned not to violate the ordinance for the breach of which he has been convicted
17	for the period of not more than one year.
18	Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-1430.
19	
20	§ 15.1 903. Appeals; nonpayment of fine.
21	From any fine or imprisonment thus imposed an appeal shall lie as in cases of
22	misdemeanor. Whenever any fine shall be imposed but not paid, the court trying the case shall
23	proceed in accordance with Article 4 of Chapter 21 (§ 19.2-354 et seq.) of Title 19.2.
24	Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-1431.
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26	§ 15.1-904. Requiring prisoners to work.
27	A municipal corporation may require able bodied persons sentenced to confinement in a
28	penal or correctional institution to work in such institution or elsewhere in the municipal service,
29	but such persons shall not be deemed to be employees or agents of the municipal corporation
30	while engaged in such work.
31	Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by Chapter 3 of Title 53.1.

2 § 15.1-905. Injunctive relief against continuing violation of ordinance.

A municipal corporation, in addition to the penalty imposed for the violation of any ordinance, may enjoin the continuing violation thereof by proceedings for an injunction brought in any court in the municipal corporation having jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-1432.

§ 15.1-906 15.2-1125. Licenses and permits; fees; bonds or insurance.

Whenever in the judgment of the municipal corporation it is advisable in the exercise of any of its powers or in the enforcement of any ordinance or regulation, it may provide for the issuance of licenses or permits in connection therewith; fix a fee to be charged the licensee or permittee and require from the licensee or permittee a bond or insurance contract of such character and in such amount and upon such terms and conditions as the municipal corporation may determine.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-907 15.2-1126. Posting of bond not prerequisite to exercise of right by municipality.

Whenever the law requires the posting of a bond, with or without surety, as a condition precedent to the exercise of any right, a municipal corporation, without giving such bond, may exercise such right, provided all other conditions precedent are complied with, and no action shall be delayed or refused because the municipal corporation has not filed or executed the bond that might otherwise be required, and the municipal corporation shall be bound to the same extent that it would have been bound had the bond been given.

Drafting note: No change.

27 Article 9.

28 Boundaries of Municipal Corporations.

30 § 15.1-908.

Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 297, effective July 1, 1980.

1 2 § 15.1-909. 3 Reserved. 4 5 §§ 15.1-910 through 15.1-915.1. 6 Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 297, effective July 1, 1980. 7 8

Article 2.

9 Additional Powers of Cities and Towns.

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11 § 15.1-29.24 15.2-1127. Vacant building registration; penalty.

Any city, by ordinance, may require the owner or owners of buildings which have been vacant for a continuous period of twelve months or more to register such buildings on an annual basis and may impose an annual registration fee not to exceed twenty-five dollars to defray the cost of processing such registration. The registration of buildings shall be on forms designated by the city and filed with the agency designated by the city. Failure to register shall be a fifty-dollar civil penalty.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-29.25 15.2-1128. Counties, Certain cities and towns authorized to exchange information regarding criminal history.

Applicants for employment as paramedics or emergency medical technicians making application to the personnel office of any city having a population of not less than 260,000 nor more than 264,000 according to the 1990 United States Census shall be required to submit to fingerprinting and to provide personal descriptive information to be forwarded along with the applicant's fingerprints through the Central Criminal Records Exchange and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal history record information regarding such applicant; however, such applicants may be required, if required by local ordinance, to pay the cost of the fingerprinting or criminal records check or both.

The Central Criminal Records Exchange, upon receipt of an applicant's record or notification that no record exists, shall make a report to the local government city. If an applicant is denied employment because of information appearing in his criminal history record, the locality shall provide a copy of the information obtained from the Central Criminal Records Exchange to the applicant. The information shall not be disseminated except as provided in this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; should be carried by reference only.

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§ 15.1-37.2 15.2-1129. Encouragement of use of city facilities in certain cities.

Any city having a population of more than 75,000 and owning a city auditorium, civic center, coliseum, convention hall, stadium, theater, exhibition hall or combination thereof or other place of public assembly, may, in order to further the best interest of the public and lead to greater use of any such facilities, do all things necessary and proper to encourage the use thereof by arranging or engaging shows, plays, exhibitions, performances and all other entertainments of whatsoever nature, except motion pictures produced expressly for commercial exhibition, exclusively of a motion picture shown as a part of and related to a live program or a show, or a motion picture which has been generally removed from commercial exhibition in motion picture theaters, or a motion picture which is not shown or exhibited in such place more than twice and then only on one day, and exclusive of travelogues, educational or trade show films which are exhibited by educational, civic, trade, or religious organizations, to view which no admission fee is charged or the net proceeds of any admission fee charged are fully utilized for educational, religious or charitable purposes. Such encouragement may, without limitations as to other permissible activities, include the expenditure of city funds to promote such activities and to bring notice to the public of entertainments at such public facilities, engaging persons to bring entertainments thereto from which the city may derive income, and the payment of funds to such persons in advance or out of proceeds derived therefrom for payment therewith; and may include entering into agreements with such other persons guaranteeing minimum sums to be payable to such persons for future performances provided that at no time shall the aggregate amount of all outstanding guarantees be more than such sums as may be fixed by the governing body of such city. Notwithstanding any provision of any city charter, the council of any such city may appropriate funds to a special or revolving account in order to engage, advertise and promote any such entertainment and to operate any of the foregoing facilities, and when such fund is created such person or persons as may be designated by ordinance of such governing body, after

providing fidelity bond with corporate surety payable to the city in a penalty not less than the authorized amount of such special or revolving fund, may sign checks against said fund and expend cash therefrom for any of the foregoing purposes.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-132.2 15.2-1130. Liability for failure to provide adequate security or crowd control.

That the governing body of any Any city having a population between 100,000 and 110,000 may provide by ordinance that any person who has negligently failed to provide adequate security or crowd control at a sporting event, restaurant, night club or other business or commercial activity that draws large crowds of people may be liable in a separate civil action for the cost associated with any emergency response by the law-enforcement agency or emergency medical services personnel of such city caused by the sponsor, owner or tenant of any sporting event, restaurant, night club or other business or commercial establishment who negligently failed to provide adequate security or crowd control. Such person shall be liable to the city in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section should be carried by reference only.

§ 15.1-37.3:10. Urination in public prohibited.

Any town may adopt an ordinance to prohibit any person from urinating in a public place not specifically designated a public restroom or public bathroom.

Drafting note: Repealed; the authority granted by the section is covered by the general police powers granted in proposed § 15.2-1102 (§ 15.1-839). By repealing this section, it is not the Code Commission's intent to lessen the power of local government to prohibit this activity.

§ 15.1-89.1. The sheriff of the city of Richmond, elected prior to July one, nineteen hundred seventy-three, shall continue in office until an election is held and his successor duly qualifies for the office. The salary of such sheriff, his deputies and employees, shall not be paid

- 1 under the fee system as heretofore provided but shall be set as provided in § 14.1-73. All fees
- 2 collected shall be paid into the State treasury as required by law.
- 3 **Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.**-

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 12. 3 GENERAL POWERS AND PROCEDURES OF COUNTIES. 4 Chapter drafting note: This chapter contains county powers; most of which appear 5 6 in Article 1. Article 2 relates to county procurement when the governing body employs a 7 county purchasing agent. Articles 3 and 4 contain sections relating to procedures of 8 governing bodies and payments of claims by counties. These provisions appear in 9 proposed Chapter 12 because they are peculiar to counties. Most of the repealed sections 10 appear at the end of Article 1. 11 12 Article 1. 13 Miscellaneous Powers. 14 15 § 15.1-510 15.2-1200. General powers of counties. 16 Any county may adopt such measures as it may deem deems expedient to secure and 17 promote the health, safety and general welfare of the its inhabitants of such county, which are not 18 inconsistent with the general laws of this the Commonwealth. Such power shall include, but shall 19 not be limited to, the adoption of quarantine regulations affecting both persons and animals, the 20 adoption of necessary regulations to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among persons or 21animals and the adoption of regulations for the prevention of the pollution of water in the county 22 whereby it is rendered which is dangerous to the health or lives of persons residing in the county. 23 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 2425§ 15.1-522 15.2-1201. County boards of supervisors vested with powers and authority of 26 councils of cities and towns; exceptions. 27 The boards of supervisors of counties are hereby vested with the same powers and 28 authority as the councils of cities and towns by virtue of the Constitution of the Commonwealth 29 of Virginia or the acts of the General Assembly passed in pursuance thereof; provided, however,

that. However, with the exception of such ordinances as are expressly authorized under Chapter

13 of Title 46.2, no ordinance shall be enacted under authority of this section regulating the

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equipment, operation, lighting or speed of motor-propelled vehicles operated on the public highways of a county; unless the same be it is uniform with the general laws of this the Commonwealth regulating such equipment, operation, lighting or speed and with the regulations of the Commonwealth Transportation Board adopted pursuant to such general laws, and provided further that nothing. Nothing in this section shall be construed to give the boards of supervisors any power to control or exercise supervision over signs, signals, marking and or traffic lights on any roads constructed and maintained by the Commonwealth Transportation Board. No powers or authority conferred upon the boards of supervisors of counties solely by this section shall be exercised within the corporate limits of any incorporated town except by agreement with the town council.

In the County of Fairfax an ordinance may be adopted by the board of supervisors under this section after a descriptive notice of intention to propose the same for passage has been published once a week for two successive weeks in some <u>a</u> newspaper having a general circulation in the county. After the enactment of such ordinance by the board of supervisors under the authority hereof, no publication of the same <u>ordinance</u> shall be required and such ordinance shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-544 <u>15.2-1202</u>. Raising money to defray county charges and expenses; appropriation Appropriation of money to incorporated towns.

The boards of supervisors may direct the raising, by levy, of such sums as may be necessary to defray the county charges and expenses and all necessary charges incident to or arising from the execution of their lawful authority; and may governing body of any county may appropriate such sums as the board may desire it desires to any incorporated town or towns within the boundaries of the county.

Drafting note: The subject matter of the deleted language is covered in proposed Chapter 25.

§ 15.1-121 15.2-1203. Governing body to appropriate or set aside funds may require treasurer to pay claims; warrants.

The governing body is authorized to appropriate and/or set aside in the hands of the treasurer of the county monthly to the executive secretary from the various funds under their control various sums of money so that the executive secretary may be able to pay, with his warrant, such claims against the county as the governing body may authorize him by general resolution to pay. The executive secretary shall as soon as practicable furnish the treasurer with a certified copy of any such resolution of the governing body appropriating and/or setting aside any such sums of money provided for in this section. The governing body of any county may by resolution require the treasurer of the county to pay all warrants drawn on the various or designated funds in the treasurer's hands drawn by the executive secretary on said various or designated funds in a total monthly amount not to exceed that determined and fixed by the governing body by resolution. The governing body shall designate and adopt the form of warrant authorized by this section and § 15.1-117 claims or other obligations for which the board governing body has appropriated funds. The treasurer of the county shall, before paying any funds upon any warrant as authorized by this section or § 15.1-117 first comply with § 58.1-3132.

Drafting note: Most of this section is deleted because §§ 15.2-2504, 15.2-2505 and 15.2-2506 cover the subject matter generally.

§ 15.1-10.1 15.2-1204. Appropriations for advertising resources, etc., by counties.

The board of supervisors governing body of any county may appropriate out of the general levy, except the school fund, in their discretion, funds from their annual revenues, from all sources, in for advertising and giving publicity to the resources and advantages of their county, and in securing and promoting economic development of such the county. For the purposes set out in this section the county governing body may make such appropriation to chambers of commerce or similar organizations within such county, or to employ suitable persons to secure and promote economic development of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Deleted language is unnecessary and archaic. Similar authority is found in § 15.2-940.

§ 15.1-511.1 15.2-1205. Allocation of county funds or property to authorities created by county.

The governing body of any county in this Commonwealth may give, lend or advance in any manner that to it may seem deems proper funds or other county property, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, to any authority created by such governing body pursuant to law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-523 15.2-1206. Pistols and revolvers; license tax on dealers.

The governing body of any county may impose a license tax of not more than twenty-five dollars on persons engaged in the business of selling pistols and revolvers to the public.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-524 <u>15.2-1207</u>. Same; reports of sales.

The governing body of any county may require sellers of pistols and revolvers to furnish the clerk of the circuit court of the county, within ten days after sale of any such weapon, with the name and address of the purchaser, the date of purchase, and the number, make and caliber of the weapon sold. The clerk shall keep a record of the reports.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-525 15.2-1208. Same; in certain counties.

Chapter 297 of the Acts of 1944, approved March 29, 1944, requiring permits to sell or purchase pistols or revolvers in any county having a density of population of more than 1,000 a square mile, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-518 15.2-1209. Prohibiting shooting of firearms or air-operated or gas-operated weapons in certain areas.

Any county may prohibit the shooting of firearms or air-operated or gas-operated weapons in any areas of the county which are in the opinion of the board of supervisors governing body so heavily populated as to make such conduct dangerous to the inhabitants thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

2 § 15.1-518.1 15.2-1210. Prohibiting hunting in certain areas.

The governing body of any Any county may by ordinance prohibit all hunting with firearms or other weapons in, or within one-half mile of, any subdivision or other area of such county which, in the opinion of the governing body, is so heavily populated as to make such hunting dangerous to the inhabitants thereof. Any such ordinance shall clearly describe each area in which hunting is prohibited, and shall further provide that appropriate signs shall be erected designating said the boundaries thereof of such area.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-571.1 15.2-1211. Boundaries of magisterial and election districts.
- A. The several County magisterial districts in the different counties of the Commonwealth, with the district boundary lines and names thereof respectively shall be as the governing body of such counties bodies may establish. Subject to the provisions of § 24.2-304.1, whenever the boundaries of such a county have been altered, the governing body shall, as may be necessary, redistrict the county in into magisterial districts, change the boundaries of existing districts, change the name of any district, or increase or diminish the number of districts.
- B. Whenever redistricting of magisterial or election districts is required as a result of annexation, the governing body of such county shall, within a reasonable time from the effective date of such annexation, not to exceed ninety days, commence the redistricting process which shall be completed within a reasonable time thereafter, not to exceed twelve months.
- C. The governing body of a A county may by ordinance provide that the magisterial districts of the county shall remain the same, but that representation on the governing body shall be by election districts, in which event all sections of this Code providing for election or appointment on the basis of magisterial districts shall be construed to provide for election or appointment on the basis of election districts, including appointment to a school board as prescribed by §§ 22.1-36 and 22.1-44.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-527.1 15.2-1212. Frederick County; resolution of board of supervisors; referendum; election.

(a) A. Upon resolution passed by the board of supervisors of Frederick County and filed with the <u>circuit</u> court, or the judge thereof in vacation, asking for a referendum on the question of Frederick County being governed by a board of supervisors, one or more, elected from each magisterial district and a chairman elected from the county at large, the court, of the <u>Circuit</u> Court of Frederick County, or judge thereof in vacation, shall by order entered of record, require the regular election officials at the November, nineteen hundred seventy-four regular election to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county on the question submitted as herein provided. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in some a newspaper published in or having a general circulation in the county, once a week for three consecutive weeks, and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the courthouse of the county.

(b) B. The regular election officers of the county at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the county and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections, insofar as the same is applicable. The election shall be by ballot; and the ballots shall be prepared by the electoral board and distributed to the various election precincts as in other elections. The ballots used shall be printed to read as follows:

Do you approve the adoption of the county's board of supervisors being elected by magisterial districts and the chairman elected from the county at large?

20 [] Yes

21 [] No

The squares to be printed in such ballots shall not be less than one-quarter nor more than one-half inch in size.

Any person voting at such election shall place a $(\sqrt{})$ or a cross (X) or (+) mark or a line (-) in the square before the appropriate word indicating how he desires to vote on the question submitted.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the commissioners of election to the circuit court, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall enter of record the results of the election. If it shall appear by the report of the commissioners of election that a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting approve the adoption of the county's board of supervisors being elected from magisterial districts and the

- chairman elected from the county at large, the circuit court of the county, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall enter of record such fact.
- (e) <u>C.</u> At the next succeeding election, following approval of the plan provided for herein, at which the county's board of supervisors are to be elected, the form of organization of such county's board of supervisors shall be in accordance with the form provided for herein.
- (d) <u>D.</u> All county and district officers of such county, unless otherwise sooner removed, shall continue to hold office until their successors are elected and have qualified.
- (e) <u>E.</u> A referendum as described hereinabove to revert to the former method of electing the chairman and supervisors may be conducted upon a resolution of the board of supervisors as provided hereinabove. In lieu of such resolution by the board of supervisors, a referendum as described hereinabove may be conducted upon a petition filed with the circuit court of the county or the judge thereof in vacation; signed by ten percent (10%) of the qualified voters of such county requesting such referendum, the court of the judge shall proceed as in the case of a resolution by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: The Code Commission recommends that this section continue to not be set out. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-527.3 15.2-1213. Referendum in certain counties <u>Loudoun County</u> on election of the county chairman from the county at large.

A. The governing body of any county which is contiguous to a county having the urban county executive form of government and to a county having the county executive form of government and in which members of the board of supervisors are elected from districts board of supervisors of Loudoun County may by resolution petition the circuit court of the county for a referendum on the question of whether there should be a chairman of the county board of supervisors elected at large. Alternatively, a like referendum may be requested by a petition to the circuit court signed by registered voters equal in number at least to ten percent of the registered voters of the county as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed. Upon the filing of either petition, which shall be filed not less than ninety days before a November general election, the circuit court shall order the election officials at the next November general election held in the county to open the polls and take the sense of the voters therein on that the question set forth in this subsection. The clerk of the court shall cause publish notice of the referendum to

be published once a week for four consecutive weeks prior to the referendum in a newspaper having general circulation in the county, and shall post a copy of such notice during the same time at the door of the courthouse of the county. The ballot shall be printed as follows:

"Shall the chairman of the county board of supervisors, to be known as the county chairman, be elected by the voters of the county at large?

6 [] Yes

7 [] No"

The election shall be held and the results certified as provided in § 24.1-165.

B. If a majority of the qualified voters voting in such referendum vote in favor of the election of a county chairman of the board of supervisors from the county at large, beginning at the next general election for the board of supervisors, the county chairman shall be elected for a term of the same length and commencing at the same time as that of other members of the county board of supervisors. The county board of supervisors thereafter shall consist of one member elected from each district of such county and a county chairman elected by the voters of the county at large. No person may be a candidate for county chairman at the same time he is a candidate for membership on the county board from any district of the county.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 15.1-527 and 15.1-528, the county board of supervisors thereafter shall consist of one member elected from each district of such county and a county chairman elected by the voters of the county at large. The county chairman shall be the chairman of the county board of supervisors and preside at the meetings thereof. The chairman shall represent the county at official functions and ceremonial events. The chairman shall have all voting and other rights, privileges, and duties of other members of the board and additional rights, privileges, and duties not in conflict with general law as the board may prescribe. At the first meeting at the beginning of its term and any time thereafter when necessary, the board of supervisors shall elect a vice chairman from its membership, who shall perform the duties of the chairman in his absence.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The referenced sections in subsection C are repealed. The Code Commission recommends that this section not be set out.

§ 15.1–19.1 15.2-1214. County may provide motor vehicle liability insurance to protect operators of motor vehicles owned or leased by county, school board, etc.

The governing body of every any county may provide motor vehicle liability insurance for the purpose of protecting all operators of motor vehicles owned or leased by the county, the county school board, or any sanitary district, authority, or other governmental unit established by the governing body, and may make such appropriations and expenditures from any available funds for the purpose of paying such insurance. All previous expenditures for any such purpose by any county are ratified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-11.01 15.2-1215. Authority to cut growth on of grass or lawn area in certain counties.

A. The governing body of any Any county having adopted the urban county executive form of government, any county having adopted the county executive form of government, which county borders a county that has adopted the urban county executive form of government, any county having adopted the county manager form of government, any county having adopted the county manager plan, any county having a population between 40,000 and 43,000, and any county having a population between 22,700 and 23,000; may by ordinance, may require that the owner of occupied residential real property therein cut the grass or lawn area of less than one-half acre on such property or any part thereof at such time or times as the governing body shall prescribe when growth on such grass or lawn area exceeds twelve inches in height; or may whenever the governing body deems it necessary, after reasonable notice, have such grass or lawn area cut by its agents or employees, in which event, the cost and expenses thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owner of such property and may be collected by the county as taxes and levies are collected. No such ordinance adopted by the county shall have any force and effect within the corporate limits of any town. Violation of such ordinance may be punishable by a civil penalty not to exceed \$100.

B. No such ordinance shall be applicable to land zoned for or in active farming operation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.10 15.2-1216. Provision of information to prospective buyers in planned development units.

The governing body of any Any county having an urban county executive or county executive form of government may require by ordinance require that sellers who are the initial developers of planned development units shall, upon request and prior to execution of an offer to buy, offer prospective buyers access to the development plan for the purpose of inspection and copying. Any violation of such an ordinance shall be punishable by a civil fine of not more than \$100.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-268. Providing for armories; assistance to National Guard.

The governing body of any county may appropriate out of the general levy, except the school fund, and expend annually such sums of money as their judgment may warrant to aid and assist in the erection and maintenance of suitable armories for companies of the Virginia National Guard, or otherwise contribute towards the assistance and maintenance of such companies as may have their company stations and existence within the county limits, or within any incorporated town or city of the second class located within the geographical limits of the county.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-972.

§ 15.1-510.4 15.2-1217. Regulation of emission of smoke from fuel-burning equipment.

Any county may regulate the emission of smoke and the methods of firing and stoking furnaces and boilers and may charge such reasonable fees for the issuance of permits and the performing of inspections as the governing body may from time to time fix. However, counties shall not apply or enforce such regulations in incorporated towns which have in force ordinances prescribing equal or greater standards in regulating the construction, maintenance and repair of buildings and other structures, the installation, maintenance, operation and repair of plumbing, electrical, heating, elevator, escalator, boiler, unfired pressure vessel and air conditioning installations in or appurtenant to buildings and structures, the emission of smoke, the construction, installation and maintenance of fuel-burning equipment, and the methods of firing

and stoking furnaces and boilers, and the light, ventilation, sanitation and use and occupancy of
 buildings.

Drafting note: This section combines § 15.1-510.4, 15.1-510.6 and the last clause of § 15.1-510.1.

§ 15.1-510.1. County may by ordinance exercise powers set forth in § 15.1-510.4; fees for permits and inspections.

To further carry out the express and implied purposes of § 15.1-510, unless prohibited by the Constitution or statutes of the United States of America or the Constitution of this Commonwealth, every county may, by ordinance, exercise any of the powers set forth in § 15.1-510.4, and may charge such reasonable fees for the issuance of permits and the performing of inspections as the governing body may from time to time fix.

Drafting note: Most of this section is unnecessary; the last part is relocated to § 15.2-1217.

§ 15.1-510.6. Section 15.1-510.4 inapplicable in certain incorporated towns.

The provisions of § 15.1-510.4 shall not apply in incorporated towns which have in force ordinances prescribing equal or greater standards in regulating the construction, maintenance and repair of buildings and other structures, the installation, maintenance, operation and repair of plumbing, electrical, heating, elevator, escalator, boiler, unfired pressure vessel and air conditioning installations in or appurtenant to buildings and structures, the emission of smoke, the construction, installation and maintenance of fuel burning equipment, and the methods of firing and stoking furnaces and boilers, and the light, ventilation, sanitation and use and occupancy of buildings.

Drafting note: Language appears as the last sentence of § 15.2-1217.

§ 15.1-512 15.2-1218. Prevention of trespassing; animals running at large on highways.

Any county may prevent trespassing by persons, and animals and fowls; and prevent animals from trespassing and running at large upon the public highways, whether such highways be are enclosed by a fence or not.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

2 § 15.1-513 15.2-1219. Prohibiting sale on highways of plants, shrubs or trees.

Any county may prohibit the sale or the offering for sale of any plants, shrubs or trees or any part or parts thereof upon any public highway or right-of-way of any public highway located within such county; but nothing contained herein. However, nothing in this section shall apply to any business in which real property is owned, leased or occupied in any way adjacent to such highway or right-of-way by such business. No penalty for the violation of any ordinance earrying into effect the powers hereby conferred enacted pursuant to this section shall exceed the impose a fine of exceeding fifty dollars.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-514.2 <u>15.2-1220</u>. Regulation by certain counties of persons and vehicles.

The governing body of any Any county having a population between 35,200 and 35,800 as shown in the 1980 census may impose by ordinance impose reasonable regulations to provide for the comfort, safety and health of the general public and persons assembled, or traveling to assemble, for any outdoor occasion.

Such regulations may cover the following: (1) (i) hours of operation, (2) (ii) sanitary facility requirements, (3) (iii) security personnel requirements, and (4) (iv) maximum noise levels.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-515 15.2-1221. Requiring trained personnel for ambulances.

Any county may require any ambulance, when responding to any emergency call in the county in which first aid for any person may be required, to be staffed, in addition to any other personnel, with a doctor of medicine or a graduate nurse or an attendant holding a valid first aid card or certificate of the advanced type issued by the American Red Cross or the United States Bureau of Mines.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-515.2 15.2-1222. Regulation of certain motion pictures shown at drive-in theaters.

Any county may, by ordinance, regulate the screening of motion pictures, classified by the motion picture industry as being suitable for display to adult audiences only, in drive-in theaters where such motion pictures are visible to the traveling public from a highway, street or other public way for the purpose of protecting the health, safety and welfare of the public.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-517. Regulation of keeping of animals and fowl.

Any county may, whenever in the judgment of the board of supervisors the same is necessary for the preservation of public health, regulate by ordinance the keeping of animals or fowl, other than dogs and cats, within a certain distance of residences or other buildings or wells, springs, streams, creeks, or brooks, and provide that all or certain of such animals shall not be kept within certain areas.

Drafting note: Relocated to § 3.1-796.94:1. See appendix B.

§ 15.1-519 <u>15.2-1223</u>. Regulation of horse riding schools.

Any county may by ordinance provide for the licensing, <u>inspecting inspection</u> and regulation of horse riding schools for the purpose of preventing any violation of § 3.1-796.122 or any local ordinance of similar import.

For the purposes of this section, "horse riding school" shall mean means any establishment operated for profit in connection with which one or more horses are let for hire to be ridden or driven, either with or without the furnishing of riding or driving instructions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-526.1 15.2-1224. Authority to equip and maintain television transmission and relay facilities.

(a) A. Any county may equip and maintain television transmission and relay facilities in areas which are so remote from regular transmission points of large television stations that television reception is impossible without special equipment and in which adequate, economical and proper television is not available by private sources, if, as a result of the referendum provided for in subsection (b), a majority of the voters voting in such election a referendum held pursuant to subsection B vote in favor thereof.

(b) <u>B.</u> If on or before the fifteenth day of July in any year a petition signed by two hundred or more qualified voters of a county <u>be</u> <u>is</u> filed with the circuit court of such county asking that a referendum be held on the question <u>hereinafter</u> set forth <u>in this subsection</u>, then such court shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August of such year, issue and enter of record an order requiring the county election officials to open the polls at the regular election to be held in November of each year on the following question:

Shall the governing body be authorized to equip and maintain television transmission and relay facilities?

- 9 [] Yes
- 10 [] No
- The election shall conform in all respects with the requirements of general law.
- 12 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

14 § 15.1–526.3 15.2-1225. Authority to establish hospitals; eminent domain.

The governing body of any county may establish and operate hospitals in such county.—If such governing body cannot agree on the terms of purchase with the owner of land needed for such hospital, it shall have the right to acquire title to such land by eminent domain.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The second sentence is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-510.8. Regulation of certain institutions and facilities.

A county may regulate and inspect institutions, homes and facilities used for the care, treatment and maintenance of physically or mentally infirm or disabled children or adults. A county, without liability to the owner thereof, may prevent the use of any such institution, home or facility for such purposes when it is found that the safety of persons housed therein is adversely affected by the manner in which such institution, home or facility is maintained and operated.

Drafting note: Repealed; the Code Commission believes that the substantive provisions of this section are preempted by state law.

§ 15.1–12.1 15.2-1226. Authority of certain counties over Smith Mountain Lake.

- A. The governing bodies of Bedford, Franklin and Pittsylvania Counties, <u>may</u> by ordinance, may regulate the land of their respective counties in and around Smith Mountain Lake below the 800 foot contour concerning the location, size and length of wharves, piers, boathouses, docks, bulkheads, and similar structures to provide for safe navigation of such the lake.
- Such ordinance shall not conflict with the provisions of the Uniform Statewide Building Code or with the rights and responsibilities accorded Appalachian Power Company under its federal license to operate the Smith Mountain Project. Such The ordinance may include:
- 9 1. <u>Procedure Procedures for approval of construction of such by the governing body or its</u>
 10 designated agent; and
 - 2. Penalties for violation of such the ordinance.
 - B. Such governing bodies may act jointly in the enactment, administration and enforcement of such an ordinance pursuant to § 15.1-21 15.2-1300.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The Code Commission recommends that this section not be set out, but be carried by reference only.

17 § 15.2-1227. Well covers in Caroline County.

That Caroline County <u>may</u> by ordinance—<u>may</u> provide that owners of property keep covers on water wells and may after reasonable notice cover uncovered water wells by its own agents or employees, in which event the cost or expense thereof shall be chargeable to and paid by the owners of such property and may be collected by the county as taxes <u>and levies</u> are collected.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; formerly a subdivision of § 15.1-11. The Code Commission recommends that this section not be set out, but be carried by reference only.

§ 15.2-1228. Repair of foundation damage in certain counties.

B. The governing body of any Any county having a county charter with a population between 200,000 and 215,000 may provide by ordinance provide that such the county may use public funds to repair existing residential dwellings damaged by foundation failures caused by high clay content soil subject to moisture-related shrinking and swelling. Such ordinance may

place conditions on the use or expenditure of such public funds. The expenditure of such public funds by a locality the county under this subsection during a fiscal year shall not exceed two percent of the locality's county's locally derived revenues from that fiscal year.

For purposes of this subsection, the term "public funds" shall include only general tax revenues from real and personal property, and shall not include any special fee, assessment, or other tax or charge, however denominated.

Any locality who adopts such an ordinance The county shall keep funds collected for building permit fees and any funds received from any other fees collected under any special act in separate accounts, and separate from other locally derived revenues, and may not use fees collected for building permits or fees collected under any special act, directly or indirectly, for purposes authorized under this subsection.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section, which comes from subsection B of § 15.1-37.3:9, should be carried by reference only.

§ 15.1–548 <u>15.2-1229</u>. Petty cash funds.

Whenever the board of supervisors governing body of any county shall determine determines that more efficient administration would be promoted thereby, the board it may by resolution establish one or more petty cash funds not exceeding \$5,000 each for the payment of claims arising from commitments made pursuant to provisions of law. Any person into whose hands any such fund is placed may pay such claims therefrom, without necessity of prior receipt and audit of the claims by the board governing body and without approval and issuance of the warrant of the board of supervisors governing body or the county treasurer. Each such Such person shall render an account of the same and make a settlement thereof annually in form and manner prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts. Each such Such person shall give bond with surety in the amount of \$10,000; provided that however, additional bond shall not be required of any person already bonded in the required amount.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-556 15.2-1230. Monthly financial reports of officers and offices.

The board of supervisors governing body of any county may require monthly financial reports from any officer or office of the county or of any district thereof and may investigate bills

and receipts of any county or district officer, and for these purposes may subpoena witnesses,
administer oaths and require the production of books, papers and other evidence. In case any
Many witness who fails or refuses to obey any such lawful order of the board of supervisors, he

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

governing body shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 15.1-128. Establishment of systems of bookkeeping, accounting and controls.

The governing body is further authorized to establish and maintain such systems of bookkeeping, accounting and controls as are necessary to the proper operation of the system of competitive purchasing above authorized and to establish such storage facilities as are necessary therefor.

Drafting note: Appears as subsection B of § 15.2-1231.

§ 15.1–129. Requiring departments to obtain supplies, etc., from executive secretary.

The governing body is authorized to require all departments to obtain their supplies, equipment, materials and commodities from the executive secretary, on requisitions prescribed by the governing body and to charge such departments therefor.

Drafting note: Appears as subsection C of § 15.2-1231.

§ <u>15.1-127</u> <u>15.2-1231</u>. Centralized competitive purchasing by <u>executive secretary</u> <u>chief</u> administrative officer.

A. The governing body of any county having—an executive secretary is authorized to a chief administrative officer may provide for the centralized competitive purchasing of all supplies, equipment, materials and commodities for all departments, officers and employees of the county, including—and for the county school board and the board of public welfare or social services (all of which are in §§ 15.1-129 and 15.1-130 referred to as departments). Such purchasing shall be done by the executive secretary chief administrative officer under the supervision of the governing body of the county and shall be accomplished in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11.

The <u>B. Such</u> governing body is further authorized to <u>bodies may</u> establish and maintain such systems of bookkeeping, accounting and controls as are necessary to the proper operation of

the <u>such</u> system of competitive purchasing above authorized and to establish such storage facilities as are necessary therefor.

The C. Such governing body is authorized to bodies may require all departments to obtain their supplies, equipment, materials and commodities from the executive secretary chief administrative officer, on requisitions prescribed by the governing body and to charge such departments therefor.

Drafting note: Subsection B is former § 15.1-128. Subsection C is former § 15.1-129. They are shown as old language so that changes are apparent. "Including" is changed to "and for" in subsection A to clarify that school boards are not officers or employees of counties.

§ 15.1-527. How constituted.

The supervisors of the several districts in each county shall constitute the board of supervisors for the county.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

§ 15.1-571. Magisterial districts established.

The several magisterial districts in the different counties of this Commonwealth, with the boundary lines and names thereof respectively as constituted and known on the day before this Code section takes effect, are declared to be the magisterial districts in such counties respectively and shall so continue unless and until the same shall be changed as provided in this title.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

§ 15.1-126. Certain sections not applicable to executive secretaries in certain counties.

The governing body of every county having a population of more than 75,000 which adjoins a city having a population of more than 300,000 is authorized to appoint an executive secretary to such governing body and such appointment shall be evidenced of record by a resolution of such governing body.

Such person so appointed may be any person the governing body deems proper, the provisions of § 15.1-116 to the contrary notwithstanding.

Every such governing body which shall appoint an executive secretary shall be authorized, but not required to, empower and require the executive secretary to perform any or all of the acts and duties enumerated or referred to in § 15.1-117. The appointment of an executive secretary shall in no way relieve the county clerk of his duties in connection with the governing body, the provisions of § 15.1-122 notwithstanding.

Drafting note: Repealed, applied to Princess Anne County.

§ 15.1-130. Maintenance and care of county property.

The governing body of any county may further provide for the maintenance and care of all county property held by the several departments under the supervision of the executive secretary and may require all departments thereof to take such action as will facilitate the discharge by the executive secretary of the duties hereby authorized to be imposed upon him. The county governing body is empowered to expend such funds, acquire such property and take such action as will insure proper and adequate maintenance and care of county property.

Drafting note: Repealed as § 15.2-1800 allows all localities to operate, maintain and regulate the use of its real property. Express authorization for counties to care for their personal property is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-26.1. Allocation of county funds to sanitary districts.

The governing body of any county in this Commonwealth may advance funds, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, from the general fund to a sanitary district to assist the sanitary district to initiate the project for which it was created.

Drafting note: Relocated as § 21-134.01 (see appendix B).

§ 15.1-507. Protection of county property; employment of assistant counsel.

The governing body of any county may represent the county and have the care of the county property and the management of the, business, and concerns of the county, in all cases in which no other provisions shall be made and, when necessary, may employ counsel in any suit against the county or in any manner affecting county property when the board is of the opinion that such counsel is needed.

1 Drafting note: Repealed; express authorization for the management of county 2 property and business and the employment of counsel is unnecessary. 3 4 § 15.1-514. Prohibiting loitering; curfew for minors. 5 Any county may prohibit loitering in, upon or around any public place whether or not on 6 private property and may prohibit minors who are not attended by their parents from frequenting 7 or being in public places whether or not on private property at such times as the governing body 8 deems proper. 9 Drafting note: This authority is relocated to § 15.2-926. 10 11 § 15.1-90. Sheriff's office in charge of clerk in certain counties. Chapter 241 of the Acts of 1942, approved March 18, 1942, codified as § 2838a of 12 13 Michie Code 1942, and continued in effect by § 15-525 of the Code of 1950, relating to the 14 maintenance by the sheriff of an office with a clerk in charge in any county one fourth of the area 15 of which has been acquired since January 1, 1941, by the federal government for a military 16 reservation, is continued in effect. 17 **Drafting note: Repealed; outdated.** 18 19 § 15.1-125. Constitutionality of §§ 15.1-115 to 15.1-124. 20 If any section, or part of section, of §§ 15.1-115 to 15.1-124 is hereafter held by any court 21of competent jurisdiction to be unconstitutional, such decision shall in nowise affect or render 22 void the remainder of §§ 15.1-115 to 15.1-124. 23 Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary. Title 1 contains a severability clause which applies to the entire Code. 2425 26 § 15.1-503.4:10. County charter. 27 A county is authorized to request the General Assembly to grant it a charter by following 28 the procedure provided for in Chapter 17 (§ 15.1-833 et seq.) of this title. 29 Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary as proposed Chapter 2 covers charters of all 30 localities.

31

1	§ 15.1-508.1 15.2-1232. Posting of bond not prerequisite to exercise of right by county.
2	Whenever the law requires the posting of a bond, with or without surety, as a condition
3	precedent to the exercise of any right, a county, without giving such bond, may exercise such
4	right, provided all other conditions precedent are complied with, and no action shall be delayed
5	or refused because the county has not filed or executed the bond that might otherwise be
6	required, and the county shall be bound to the same extent that it would have been bound had the
7	bond been given.
8	Drafting note: No change.
9	
10	Article 2.
11	County Procurement by a County Purchasing Agent.
12	
13	Article Drafting Note: This was old Article 7 (County Purchasing Agents and
14	County Executives) in old Chapter 2 (County, City and Town Officers Generally).
15	
16	§ 15.1-113 15.2-1233. Article not applicable until agent employed.
17	The provisions of this article shall not apply to any county until the board of supervisors
18	thereof shall employ governing body employs a county purchasing agent, or designate designates
19	someone to perform such duties, as provided in § 15.1-103 15.2-1543.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
21	
22	§ 15.1–104. Joint purchasing agent.
23	The governing body of any two or more adjoining counties shall have power to appoint,
24	in accordance with the provisions § 15.1-103, a joint purchasing agent. Such joint purchasing
25	agent shall carry out the provisions of this article as they apply to each of the counties concerned.
26	He shall be subject to rules and regulations mutually formulated and agreed upon by the county
27	boards which designate him as their joint purchasing agent.
28	Drafting note: Repealed as § 15.2-1513 allows localities to have joint employees.
29	
30	§ 15.1-106 <u>15.2-1234</u> . Definitions of terms .

The terms "supplies," "materials," and "equipment" as used throughout this article shall be construed to mean As used in this article, "supplies" means any and all articles or things, including equipment, which shall be are used by or furnished to any department, institution, office, board or other agency of the county government.

The term "contractual Contractual services" shall be construed to mean means any and all telephone, telegraph, postal, electric light and power service and other similar services.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-107 <u>15.2-1235</u>. Rules and regulations to govern county purchases.
- A. Except as otherwise provided in this article, any and all supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services needed by one or more departments or agencies of the county government shall be directly purchased or contracted for by the county purchasing agent, in accordance with rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this section.
- B. The county purchasing agent, subject to the approval of the governing body of the county board, shall adopt, promulgate, and from time to time amend, rules and regulations for the following purposes:
- (1) 1. Prescribing the manner in which supplies, materials, and equipment shall be purchased, delivered, stored, and distributed;
- (2) 2. Prescribing the dates for making requisition requisitions and estimates, the future period which they are to cover, the form in which they shall be submitted, the manner of their authentication, and their revision by the county purchasing agent;
- (3) 3. Providing for the transfer to or between county departments and agencies of supplies, materials, and equipment which are surplus with one department or agency but which may be needed by another or others, and for the disposal by sale, after receipt of competitive bids, of supplies, materials and equipment which are obsolete and unusable;
- (4) <u>4.</u> Prescribing the amount of deposit or bond to be submitted with a bid on a contract and the amount of deposit or bond to be given for the faithful performance of a contract;
- (5) <u>5.</u> Prescribing the manner in which claims for supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services delivered to any and all <u>the</u> departments and agencies of the county shall be submitted, examined, approved and paid; and

(6) <u>6.</u> Providing for such other matters as may be necessary to give effect to the foregoing rules and the provisions of this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-108 15.2-1236. Purchases and sales to be based on competition.
- A. All purchases of, and contracts for, supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 11-35 et seq.) of Title 11.
 - B. All sales of such any personal property which has become obsolete and unusable shall be based wherever feasible on competitive bids. If the amount of the sale is estimated by the county purchasing agent to exceed \$5,000, sealed bids shall, unless the board of supervisors shall provide governing body provides otherwise, be solicited by public notice inserted published at least once in a newspaper of countywide circulation and at least five calendar days before the final date of submitting bids.

Drafting note: Language is added to clarify who estimates the amount of sale.

- § 15.1-109 <u>15.2-1237</u>. Legal review of contracts; filing.
- All contracts shall be approved as to form by the county attorney or other qualified attorney and a copy of each long-term contract shall be filed with the treasurer or other chief financial officer of the county.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–110 15.2-1238. Certification of sufficient funds; orders and contracts in violation of article.

Except in emergency, no order for delivery on a contract or open market order for supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services for any county department or agency shall be awarded until the chief financial officer shall have has certified that the unencumbered balance in the appropriation concerned, in excess of all unpaid obligations, is sufficient to defray the cost of such order. Whenever any department or agency of the county government shall purchase or contract for any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services contrary to the provisions of this article or the rules and regulations made thereunder, such order or contract shall be void and of no effect. The head of such department or agency shall be personally liable

2	thereof may be recovered in the name of the county in an appropriate action instituted therefor.
3	Drafting note: Second half of section now appears as § 15.2-1239.
4	
5	§ 15.2-1239. Orders and contracts in violation of article.
6	Whenever If any department or agency of the county government shall purchase
7	purchases or contracts for any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services
8	contrary to the provisions of this article or the rules and regulations made thereunder, such order
9	or contract shall be void and of no effect. The and the head of such department or agency shall be
10	personally liable for the costs of such order or contract and, if already paid for out of county
11	funds, the amount thereof may be recovered in the name of the county in an appropriate action
12	instituted therefor.
13	Drafting note: Unnecessary language is deleted. Formerly second half of § 15.1-
14	110.
15	
16	§ 15.1-112 <u>15.2-1240</u> . Violation of §§ 15.1-110 , 15.1-111 <u>15.2-1238 or 15.2-1239</u> a
17	misdemeanor.
18	Any violation of either of the two preceding sections (§§ 15.1-110, 15.1-111) §§ 15.2-
19	1238 or 15.2-1239 shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable as provided by § 18.2-12.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
21	
22	Article 3.
23	Procedural Requirements
24	
25	§ 15.1-530 15.2-1241. Signing records when chairman has died, removed moved, etc.,
26	before signing them.
27	When the chairman of any board of supervisors county governing body who should have
28	signed the records of the proceedings of any meeting of the board shall have governing body has
29	died, removed moved from the county, completed his term of office or for any other reason
30	become incapacitated to perform the duties of his office, without having signed such records, the
31	board governing body shall have such records read at a regular meeting and if no error therein is

for the costs of such order or contract and, if already paid for out of county funds, the amount

shown appears shall direct its then chairman to sign such record; and it. The governing body shall thereupon enter on its records the fact of such reading and signing and a reference to such last order shall be noted at the place where such signing is done and such. Such records, when so signed, shall be as valid as if they had been signed by the chairman who presided at the time when such order or orders were made.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-543 <u>15.2-1242</u>. Minutes of meetings and proceedings.

The boards of supervisors governing body of every county shall cause to be recorded, in well bound books or by a microphotographic process which complies with standards adopted pursuant to regulations issued under § 42.1-82 for microfilm, microfiche, or such other similar microphotographic process, complete minutes of all their respective meetings and proceedings. All bids submitted on any building, materials, supplies, work, or project to be let to contract by any such board of supervisors governing body may be incorporated by reference in the such minutes of the meetings of the board of supervisors and record of such bids shall be retained in a separate file open to public inspection. Such books minutes and records of bids shall be kept open to public inspection of such minutes at all reasonable times for a period of three years after the recordation thereof they have been recorded.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

21 Article 4.

22 Payment of Claims

§ 15.1-547 15.2-1243. Board Governing body to receive, audit and approve claims; warrants.

A. The board of supervisors governing body of every county shall receive and audit all claims against the county, except those required to be received and audited by the county school board, and shall, by resolution or recorded vote, approve and order warrants issued in settlement of those claims that are found to be valid; provided that a county administrator, county executive or county manager may sign and issue orders or warrants under such conditions as the county board governing body may prescribe. Every warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this

section shall bear the date on which the board of supervisors governing body orders it to be issued and shall be made payable on demand, signed by the clerk of the board of supervisors governing body or his deputy, countersigned by the chairman or acting chairman of the board of supervisors governing body, and recorded in the form and manner prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and the. Such warrant may be converted to a negotiable check by the treasurer, or appropriately designated deputy treasurer, by affixing his signature thereto in conformity with the provisions of § 58.1-3162 and by designating thereon the bank by which it is to be paid.

B. Notwithstanding the preceding requirement requirements of subsection A, the governing body of the any county may provide, by resolution, for the drawing of special warrants on the county treasurer, payable out of county funds, in payment of compensation, when such compensation has been earned or is due for (1) (i) all employees and officers under written contract, and all officers elected or appointed for a term of office and their deputies and employees, and (2) (ii) upon receipt of certified time sheets or other evidence of services performed, the payment of all other employees whose rates of pay have been established by such governing body or its properly designated agent, and (3) or (iii) for payment on contracts for construction projects according to the terms of such contracts. All such special warrants so authorized shall be signed by the clerk of such governing body and countersigned by the chairman of such governing body. Any special warrant may be converted into a negotiable check in the manner herein provided in subsection A. All such payrolls and contracts so paid shall be reviewed and approved by the governing body at its next regular meeting.

<u>C.</u> The board governing body of any county may, in its discretion, destroy the papers constituting any or all claims allowed and paid, upon the expiration of five years after audit in accordance with retention regulations established pursuant to the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–549 <u>15.2-1244</u>. Limitations on issuance of warrants.

No board of supervisors county governing body shall order any warrant issued for any purpose other than the payment of a claim received, audited and approved as required by § 15.1-547 15.2-1243. No clerk, deputy clerk, chairman or acting chairman of any board of supervisors county governing body shall sign or countersign any warrant not ordered issued by the board of

supervisors governing body pursuant to the provisions of such § 15.1–547 15.2-1243. No board of supervisors county governing body shall expend in any year for any purpose an amount greater than the amount available for such purpose during the year nor shall any board of supervisors or order issued against any fund at any time any warrant or warrants in excess of the amount available in such fund and in the treasurer's possession at the time such warrant is issued, taking into account all previously issued and outstanding warrants payable from such fund. No interest shall be paid on any county warrant. Any clerk, deputy clerk or member of any board of supervisors county governing body who shall violate or become a party to the violation of violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be guilty of malfeasance in office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-550 <u>15.2-1245</u>. Procedure for allowance of claims.

A. No account shall be allowed by the board of supervisors governing body of the county unless the same shall be made out in separate items and with the nature of each item specifically stated, and, when. When no specific fees are allowed by law, the time actually and necessarily devoted to the performance of any service charged in such account shall be verified by affidavit, to which shall be filed therewith with the account. The attorney for the Commonwealth, or the county attorney in those counties which have created the office of county attorney if there is one, shall represent the county before the board and shall advise the board of any claim which in his opinion is illegal or not before the board in proper form, and or upon proper proof, or which for any other reason ought not to be allowed.

When B. If any claim has been allowed by the board governing body against the county which, in the opinion of such attorney, or any six freeholders of the county is improper as to form or proof or illegal, he the attorney shall seek the advice of the Attorney General as to legality or the State Auditor of Public Accounts as to matters of accounting, or such freeholders may appeal the decision of the board to the circuit court of the county. If any claim has been allowed by the governing body against the county which, in the opinion of any six owners of land within the county is improper as to form or proof or illegal, such landowners may appeal the decision of the governing body to the circuit court for the county. If either the Attorney General or the State Auditor of Public Accounts is of the opinion the claim is illegal or in improper form,

to the circuit court of for the county. In the event of any such appeal, the moving party shall eause serve a written notice thereof to be served of the appeal on the clerk of the board governing body and the party in whose favor the claim is allowed within thirty days after the making of such decision. If the court finds and states in its order that the claim was improperly allowed but that the consideration received or to be received by the county for payments made or to be made was or will be for value, it shall dismiss the appeal. If the court finds otherwise, it shall remand the claim to the board of supervisors governing body for appropriate action.

<u>C.</u> Whenever any claim allowed by the board a county governing body is declared illegal by a court of competent jurisdiction, the attorney for the Commonwealth, or the county attorney in those counties which have created the office of county attorney if there is one, in the name of the county, shall institute proper proceedings in the circuit court of his county within two years from the entry of the order allowing the same declaring the claim illegal, if such amount has already been paid. The <u>Such</u> attorney for the <u>Commonwealth</u>, or the county attorney in those counties which have created the office of county attorney, shall be available to the board governing body and give his legal opinion when requested.

<u>D.</u> Nothing in § 15.1-550 this section shall be construed to prevent any such board county governing body from disallowing any account, in whole or in part, when so rendered and verified consistent with subsection A, nor from or requiring any other or further evidence of the truth and propriety thereof of any account as they may think it thinks proper.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsection D is former § 15.1-551.

§ 15.1-551. Construction of § 15.1-550.

Nothing in § 15.1-550 shall be construed to prevent any such board from disallowing any account, in whole or in part, when so rendered and verified, nor from requiring any other or further evidence of the truth and propriety thereof as they may think proper.

Drafting note: Appears as subsection D of § 15.2-1245.

§ 15.1-552 15.2-1246. Appeal from disallowance of claim.

When a claim of any person against a county is disallowed in whole or in part by the board of supervisors governing body, if such person be is present, he may appeal from the

decision of the board to the circuit court of the county governing body within thirty days from the date of the decision; if he be. If the claimant is not present, the clerk of the board governing body shall serve a written notice of the disallowance on him or his agent, and in that case he may appeal to the court from the decision within thirty days after service of such notice; but in. In no case shall the appeal be taken after the lapse of six months from the date of the decision, nor shall an. No appeal be allowed in any case unless the amount disallowed exceeds ten dollars. Such appeal The disallowance may be taken appealed by eausing a serving written notice thereof to be served on the clerk of the board governing body and executing a bond to such the county, with sufficient surety to be approved by the clerk of the board governing body, with condition for the faithful prosecution of such appeal, and the payment of all costs that shall be adjudged against imposed on the appellant by the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The phrase "to the circuit court of the county" is deleted in the first sentence since the Supreme Court has ruled that an appeal may be made by serving written notice on the clerk, as stated in the final sentence.

§ 15.1-553 15.2-1247. When disallowance of claim final; exception; when no execution to be issued.

The determination of the board of supervisors governing body of any county disallowing a claim, in whole or in part, shall be final and conclusive and a perpetual bar to any action in any court founded on such claim, unless an appeal be taken from the decision and determination of such board or unless such shall consent and agree (i) the decision of the governing body disallowing the claim is appealed; (ii) the governing body consents to the institution of an action by such the claimant against the county; but, when or (iii) the board of supervisors shall refuse governing body refuses or neglect neglects to act upon any claim duly presented to them, this section shall not be so construed as to prevent the institution of an action by such claimant it. No execution shall be issued upon any judgment recovered against a county, board of supervisors, or against any officer of the county, when the judgment should be paid by the county, but the same.

Any judgment against the county shall be provided for by the board of supervisors governing body in the next county levy and paid by the treasurer as other county charges.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-554 15.2-1248. No action against county until claim presented to board governing body.

No action shall be maintained by any person against a county upon any claim or demand until such person shall have first has presented his claim to the board of supervisors of such county for allowance governing body of the county, unless the governing body of the county has entered into a binding arbitration agreement or there is a provision in a written contract with the county to submit to arbitration any controversy thereafter arising. When there exists such a provision in a contract or there is a written agreement to arbitrate, the provisions of the Uniform Arbitration Act, Article 2 (§ 8.01-581.01 et seq.) of Chapter 21 of Title 8.01, shall apply.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-555 15.2-1249. Amounts allowed endorsed on claim; copies of record and accounts to be furnished.

The clerk shall endorse upon every account on which any sum shall be audited and allowed by the board governing body the amount so audited and allowed and the charges for which the same was allowed; every such endorsement, if found to be in order, shall be subscribed by the chairman or acting chairman of the board governing body; and the clerk shall deliver to any person who may demand it a certified copy of any record in his office, or of any account therein, on receiving from such person the fees allowed to the clerk of the circuit court for similar services.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 26.3 <u>13</u> .
3	REGIONAL COMPETITIVENESS ACT JOINT ACTIONS BY LOCALITIES.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: This chapter brings together various sections related to joint
6	actions by localities.
7	
8	Article 1.
9	Joint Exercise of Powers.
10	
11	§ 15.1-21 15.2-1300. Joint exercise of powers by counties, cities or towns political
12	subdivisions.
13	A. Any power, privilege or authority exercised or capable of exercise by any political
14	subdivision of this Commonwealth may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any other political
15	subdivision of this Commonwealth having a similar power, privilege or authority except where
16	an express statutory procedure is otherwise provided for the joint exercise.
17	B. Any two or more political subdivisions may enter into agreements with one another
18	for joint action pursuant to the provisions of this section. Action by ordinance of the governing
19	bodies of the The participating political subdivisions shall approve such agreement before the
20	agreement may enter into force. Localities shall approve such agreements by ordinance. Other
21	political subdivisions shall approve such agreements by resolution.
22	C. The agreement shall specify the following:
23	1. Its duration.
24	2. Its purpose or purposes.
25	3. The manner of financing the joint undertaking and of establishing and maintaining a
26	budget therefor.
27	4. The permissible method or methods to be employed in accomplishing the partial or
28	complete termination of the agreement and for disposing of property upon such partial or
29	complete termination.
30	5. All other necessary and proper matters.

D. The agreement, in addition to the items enumerated in subsection C hereof, shall may contain the following:

- 1. Provision for an administrator or a joint board responsible for administering the undertaking. The precise organization, composition, term, powers and duties of any administrator or joint board shall be specified.
- 2. The manner of acquiring, holding (including how title to such property shall be held) and disposing of real and personal property used in the undertaking.
- 3. How issues of liability will be dealt with and the types, amounts and coverages of insurance.
- E. No agreement made pursuant to this section shall relieve any political subdivision of any obligation or responsibility imposed upon it by law except that to the extent of actual and timely performance thereof by an administrator or joint board created by an agreement made hereunder, such performance may be offered in satisfaction of the obligation or responsibility.
- F. Any political subdivision entering into an agreement pursuant to this section may appropriate funds and may sell, lease, give, or otherwise supply the administrator or joint board created to operate the undertaking with such property, personnel or services therefor as may be within its legal power to furnish.
- G. Any power, privilege or authority exercised or capable of exercise by any political subdivision of this Commonwealth may be exercised and enjoyed jointly with any political subdivision of any other state or the District of Columbia subject to the provisions of subsections A, B, C, D, E and F above, which shall apply mutatis mutandis.
- Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; "shall" is changed to "may" in subsection D so as to avoid imposing burdensome and unnecessary requirements on political subdivisions wishing to exercise powers jointly. The catchline is amended to reflect the substance of the section.

§ 15.1-21.2 15.2-1301. Voluntary economic growth-sharing agreements.

A. Any county, city or town, or combination thereof, may enter voluntarily into an agreement with any other county, city or town, or combination thereof, whereby the locality may agree for any purpose otherwise permitted, including the provision on a multi-jurisdictional basis of one or more public services or facilities or any type of economic development project, to enter

- into binding fiscal arrangements for fixed time periods, to exceed one year, to share in the benefits of the economic growth of their localities. However, if any such agreement contains any provision addressing any issue provided for in Chapter 20.2 § 15.1-965.9 et seq.), 21 (§ 15.1-966 et seq.), 21.1 (§ 15.1-977.1 et seq.), 21.2 (§ 15.1-977.19:1 et seq.), 22 (§ 15.1-982.1 et seq.) or 25 (§ 15.1-1032 et seq.) Chapters 32, 33, 36, 38, 39 or 41 of this title, the agreement shall be subject to the review and implementation process established by Chapter 26.1:1 34 (§ 15.1-1167.1 et seq.) of this title.
 - B. The terms and conditions of the revenue, tax base or economic growth-sharing agreement as provided in subsection A shall be determined by the affected localities and shall be approved by the governing body of each locality participating in the agreement, provided the governing body of each such locality first holds a public hearing which shall be advertised once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality. However, the public hearing shall not take place until the Commission on Local Government has issued its findings in accordance with subsection D. For purposes of this section, "revenue, tax base, and economic growth-sharing agreements" means any agreement authorized by subsection A which obligates any county, city or town locality to pay another county, city or town locality all or any portion of designated taxes or other revenues received by that political subdivision, but shall not include any interlocal service agreement.
 - C. Any revenue, tax base or economic growth-sharing agreement entered into under the provisions of this section that creates a debt pursuant to Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia, shall require the board of supervisors to hold a special election on the question as provided in § 15.1–1167.2 15.2-3401.
 - D. Revenue, tax base and economic growth-sharing agreements drafted under the provisions of this chapter shall be submitted to the Commission on Local Government for review as provided in subdivision 4 of § 15.1-945.3 15.2-2903.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-21.1 15.2-1302. Certain Commonwealth distributions to local governments localities.

Any state funds that were distributed to a county, city, town <u>locality</u>, or a local school board in support of a governmental program or function prior to a consolidation of such program

or function or the governmental consolidation of the entities providing such programs or functions, shall continue to be distributed to the entity or entities carrying out the program or function after consolidation and shall not be reduced below the amounts that would have been received by each entity from the Commonwealth for the governmental program or function computed on the premise that no consolidation occurred for a period of five fiscal years following the consolidation.

This section shall not prohibit the Commonwealth from terminating or modifying any program or function under which distribution to a county, city, town locality, or local school board has been made, and if so terminated or modified all obligations hereunder shall cease or be reduced in proportion with such modifications, as the case may be.

If any such consolidations terminate prior to the end of the five-year period, the Commonwealth's obligation under this section shall cease.

For the purposes of this statute section, "consolidation" includes the reversion transition of a city to town status—and further includes the consolidation of a city and a county into a consolidated city containing a shire, borough, or such other political subdivision authorized by subdivision 20 of § 15.1–1135, the initial boundaries of which are the same as the existing city which is included in the consolidated city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; deletes language enacted during the 1995 Session which was intended to help facilitate the proposed consolidation of Bedford County and Bedford City. The proposed consolidation was defeated by voters in November 1995.

23 Article 2.
 24 Local Government Associations.

§ 15.1-20 15.2-1303. Associations to promote welfare of political subdivisions.

The governing bodies of two or more of the political subdivisions of the Commonwealth may, in their discretion, and in addition to powers prescribed in § 15.1-10 15.2-940, form and maintain associations for the purpose of promoting, through investigation, discussion and cooperative effort, the interest and welfare of the several political subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and to promote a closer relation between the several political

subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Any such association so formed shall be an instrumentality of the political subdivisions which are members thereof.

The provisions of this section shall be applicable to any such associations created prior to and in existence on June 29, 1956.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-20.1 <u>15.2-1304</u>. Appropriating funds or supplying goods and services to certain regional organizations.
- (a) A. The governing body of any county, city or town locality which is a member, or hereafter becomes a member, of any organization or association including an organization or association having members outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia which has as its principal objective one or more of the purposes set forth in subsection (b) B hereof, is authorized to appropriate funds to such organization or to provide goods and services to such organization, all for the purpose of advancing the welfare and economic interests of such county, city or town locality and the citizens thereof.
- (b) B. Funds may be appropriated or goods and services may be provided, only to an organization which has as its objective one or more of the following purposes: identification of problems hindering the growth, development and economic functioning of the region in which such county, city or town locality is located; development of comprehensive plans for the growth and development of the region as a whole and the promotion of interjurisdictional cooperation; development of appropriate policies and cooperative mechanisms among the participating political subdivisions localities for improving the administration of public services; development of concerted action among participating political subdivisions localities for the benefit thereof and for the benefit of the region as a whole; defense and strengthening of local government; and taking of such other action in connection with the foregoing as will advance the best interests of the entire region and of the participating political subdivisions localities; provided, however, that all funds for the development of plans or planning in Virginia shall be expended through commissions created under Article 1 2 (§ 15.1-427 15.2-2210 et seq.) of Chapter 11 22 of Title 15.1 15.2, and other related or existing agencies authorized by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to the extent that such commissions or other agencies are authorized by law to develop such plans or planning. Provided further, that no county, city or town locality shall appropriate funds, unless

specifically authorized by the General Assembly, to any organization or association having members outside of the Commonwealth of Virginia (1) (i) when such association or organization possesses the power of taxation or the right of condemnation, and (2) (ii) unless the county, city or town locality has the right to withdraw from such association or organization at any time.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-20.2 15.2-1305. Review of appropriations to certain agencies; providing goods and services to such agencies in lieu of funds.

The governing body of any eounty, city or town locality may from time to time require of any board, commission or authority, hereinafter referred to as recipient agency, to which it has power to appropriate public funds and has appropriated such funds in the past or has received a request for appropriations, such information books and records of the recipient agency as the governing body deems necessary in order that it may be assured that an appropriation or proposed appropriation will not result in the dissipation of public funds and in order that it may determine the use of past and the proposed use of future appropriations, the method of management, control and organization of the recipient agency and its present and proposed programs. If the governing body determines that a particular administrative function or activity of the recipient organization duplicates the services provided by the governing body and that public funds may be conserved by combining, consolidating or coordinating the activities of the recipient agency with those of the county locality, it may, in lieu of an appropriation of funds for that function or activity, provide the recipient agency with the necessary goods and services; and the. The governing body may assign officers and employees to coordinate the functions and activities of the governing body and those of the various recipient agencies.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

26 <u>Article 3.</u>

27 <u>Regional Competitiveness Act.</u>

§ 15.1-1227.1 15.2-1306. Policy of General Assembly.

It shall be the policy of the General Assembly to encourage Virginia's counties, cities and towns to exercise the options provided by law to work together for their mutual benefit and the benefit of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1–1227.2 15.2-1307. Definitions.
- As used in this chapter article, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:
 - "Joint activity" means a governmental function which is carried out by, performed on behalf of, or contracted for two or more localities within a region and includes present and future activities.
- "Locality" means all counties, cities and towns within a regional partnership.
 - "Region" means a planning district; however, by agreement of the localities of the planning district, localities which are not part of a planning district may be added to the region if the locality's governing body by vote agrees to become part of the region. In addition, localities may establish, with the approval of the Department of Housing and Community Development, a different regional configuration, provided that at least one of the localities is a city, if a city exists within the planning district, unless the city voluntarily agrees not to participate.
 - "Regional partnership" means an organization composed of government, business, education and civic leaders approved by the local governing bodies of the region to carry out the provisions of this chapter. The organization may be an existing or newly established regional planning or economic development organization serving the region.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–1227.3 15.2-1308. Incentives for certain joint activities by local governments.
- A. The General Assembly may establish a fund to be used to encourage regional strategic planning and cooperation. Specifically, the incentive fund shall be used to encourage and reward regional strategic economic development planning and joint activities as described in \$15.1-1227.4 15.2-1309.
- B. The fund shall be administered by the Department of Housing and Community
 Development and distributed to the qualifying counties, cities and towns localities in installments

under the terms and conditions of applicable statutes and by procedures adopted by the Department. The Department shall establish a state-wide advisory committee to develop recommendations for the distribution of funds to localities pursuant to §§ 15.1-1227.4 15.2-1309 and 15.1-1227.5 15.2-1310. The advisory committee shall have at least twelve members appointed by the Governor and shall have equal representation from local government and the business community. The advisory committee shall be representative of each region of the Commonwealth.

C. All departments, agencies, institutions, and local governments of the Commonwealth shall make available such information and assistance as the Department may request in the performance of its responsibilities set forth in this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1227.4 <u>15.2-1309</u>. Eligibility criteria for incentive payments.
- The Department of Housing and Community Development, in setting the criteria for eligibility for incentive payments under § 15.1-1227.3 15.2-1308, shall require that:
- 1. A regional partnership shall exist and effectively function in the applicant region, and membership shall include as broad a representation as is practical of local government, elementary and secondary education, higher education, the business community, and civic groups. The partnership should include as many of the following as is practical: the mayor or chair and the chief administrative officer of each member locality, president of each institution of higher education, corporate leaders of the region, and leaders of local civic associations. The Department shall issue guidelines on the structure and organization of the regional partnership.
- 2. Each regional partnership shall develop a regional strategic economic development plan which identifies critical issues of economic competitiveness for the region. The plan shall contain, at a minimum, a comparison of the following criteria for the region, and the primary competitor regions in the southeast United States:
 - a. Median family income;
 - b. Job creation; and
 - c. Differences in median family income levels among the localities in the region.
- 30 3. Each regional partnership shall issue an annual report, including, at a minimum, the region's progress towards improvement according to the criteria identified in subdivision 2 and

- its progress in addressing the critical issues of economic competitiveness identified in the regional strategic economic development plan.
- 4. Each regional partnership shall identify the existing and proposed joint activities within the region, and the joint activities shall have a combined point total of at least twenty points, based on the values established in § 15.1-1227.5 15.2-1310, in order for the region to qualify for any incentive payments.
- 5. Subject to the provisions of § 15.1-1227.3 A 15.2-1308, once a region becomes eligible for the annual incentive payments, it shall receive such payments for at least five years, so long as regional partnerships continue to exist and effectively function. The region may reapply before or at the end of the five-year period for requalification to continue to receive annual incentive payments.
- 6. Joint activities existing prior to the enactment of this section or prior to requalification may be considered by the Department of Housing and Community Development for an award up to the full value established in § 15.1-1227.5 15.2-1310. Existing joint activities which are expanded in scope or number of localities may be considered a new joint activity but shall not receive the full value of points as established in § 15.1-1227.5 15.2-1310. Points for existing activities (prior to July 1, 1996, or prior to requalification) may not constitute more than fifty percent of the total points assigned.
- 7. The year for incentive payments shall be the Commonwealth's fiscal year following the calendar year in which the region qualifies, with payments made annually by the Comptroller upon certification by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Eligible regions shall receive incentive funds in an amount equal to the percentage of the funds appropriated for incentive payments for such fiscal year that represents the region's percentage of the total population of all eligible regions. Within eligible regions, the incentive funds shall be distributed to the localities on the basis of a formula mutually agreed to by all of the localities of the region.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1227.5 <u>15.2-1310</u>. Assignment of weights for functional activities.

In determining the eligibility of the region, the Department of Housing and Community Development may assign weights for each joint activity up to the number in parentheses below:

1. Job Creation or Economic Development (10)

1	2.	Regional Revenue Sharing or Growth Sharing Agreements	(10)
2	3.	Education	(10)
3	4.	Human Services	(8)
4	5.	Local Land Use	(8)
5	6.	Housing	(8)
6	7.	Transportation	(5)
7	8.	Law Enforcement	(5)
8	9.	Solid Waste	(4)
9	10.	Water and Sewer Services	(4)
10	11.	Corrections	(3)
11	12.	Fire Services and Emergency Medical Services	(3)
12	13.	Libraries	(2)
13	14.	Parks and Recreation	(2)

The assignment of values by the Department to any joint activity may be based upon the significance of the joint activity as measured by the fiscal resources committed to it, the number of regional localities participating, the significance of the activity as measured by the regional effort involved in developing joint activities, the complexity of the activity, the general impact on relations between the affected jurisdictions, or other factors deemed to be appropriate by the Department. A region may petition the Department to adjust the weights of the above criteria to reflect the relative importance of that criteria on the economic competitiveness of the region. Upon receipt of such petition, the Department may adjust the weight of any criteria; however, the weight of any one criteria shall not exceed ten. In addition to the weights listed in § 15.1-1227.5 15.2-1310, the Department of Housing and Community Development may add up to a total of five points for regions that have taken successful actions to make governmental services or functions more efficient or successful actions in reducing the local property tax burden throughout the region.

Drafting note: No change.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 14.** 3 **GOVERNING BODIES OF LOCALITIES.** 4 Drafting note: This new chapter brings together various sections scattered in Title 5 6 15.1 that pertain to local governing bodies and their authority, powers and duties. It 7 combines sections relating to counties with those relating to municipalities to present a 8 basic statutory structure applicable to all localities. New sections are proposed to round off 9 such basic structure. This approach is in accordance with the 1971 Constitution which 10 combines two articles (one for counties, the other for municipalities) into one article on 11 local government. 12 13 Article 1. 14 General Provisions. 15 16 § 15.1-803. Number of wards in city; how changed. 17 In each city of this Commonwealth there shall be as many wards as the city council may 18 establish. Whenever it becomes necessary because the corporate limits of the city have been 19 extended or contracted, the city council shall redistrict the city into wards, change the boundaries 20 of existing wards, or increase or diminish the number of wards. 21Repealed; see § 24.2-311 for provisions regarding local **Drafting note:** 22reapportionment. 23 24§ 15.1-805. Council; how composed; number, election and terms of members. 25 There shall be in every city a council. In cities of 10,000 or more population it shall 26 consist of two branches, having a different number of members, one of which shall be called the 27 "common council" and be composed of not less than five nor more than forty members, and the 28 other shall be called the "board of aldermen" and be composed of not less than three nor more 29 than twenty-two members. In cities of under 10,000 population the council shall consist of one 30 branch, which shall be called its common council, and be composed of not less than eight, nor

more than forty members. The members of the council of each city, and of each branch thereof

when the council consists of two branches, shall be residents of their respective wards and qualified voters therein and shall be elected by the qualified voters of such wards. So far as practicable each ward in every city shall have equal representation in the council, and in each branch thereof when it consists of two branches, in proportion to the population of such ward. The members of every council, and of each branch thereof when it consists of two branches, shall be elected for a term of four years. But upon the first assembling under this section of every council, and of each branch thereof, when there are two, the members of each branch thereof shall be divided into two equal classes to be determined by lot and the term of the members of the first class shall be two years and that of the members of the second class shall be four years. Thereafter the terms of all the members of each class shall be four years, so that one half of each branch shall be elected every two years. In cases in which the total membership of a branch is uneven, provision may be made in such division into classes for the assignment of the odd number to one of the classes. All elections to fill vacancies in any council shall be for the unexpired term. Nothing in this section in conflict with the charter of any city whose council now consists of two branches shall affect the charter of such city, except insofar as the same is affected by the Constitution.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is obsolete. General election provisions are covered in § 15.2-1400.

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§ 15.1-37.4. Election of governing bodies of counties, cities and towns; number of members.

The governing body of every county, city, and town shall be elected by the qualified voters of such county, city, and town. The governing body of any county, city or town shall be composed of not less than three nor more than eleven members.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 15.2-1400.

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§ 15.1-830. Council of town may punish or expel members; vacancies.

The council of a town may fine a member for disorderly behavior and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. In the event a vacancy occurs on the council or in the office of mayor, whether occurring when an officer elect fails to take office or during the person's term of office, the vacancy shall be filled pursuant to Article 6 (§ 24.2-225 et seq.) of

Chapter 2 of Title 24.2; however, if the vacancy on council occurs in any town, regardless of population, because council has expelled a member, the person appointed by council to fill the vacancy shall serve only until the vacancy can be filled for the remainder of the term in a special election pursuant to § 24.2 226.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-1400 D for provisions regarding punishment of council members.

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- § 15.2-1400. Governing bodies.
- A. The qualified voters of every locality shall elect a governing body for such locality.

 The date, place, number, term and other details of the election shall be as specified by law,

 general or special. Qualification for office is provided in § 15.2-1522 et seq.
- B. The governing body of every locality shall be composed of not fewer than three nor more than eleven members.
- 14 <u>C. Chairmen, mayors, supervisors and councilmen are subject to the prohibitions set</u> 15 forth in §§ 15.2-1534 and 15.2-1<u>535.</u>
- D. A governing body may punish or fine a member of the governing body for disorderly behavior.

Drafting note: This new section restates the current law as found in § 15.1-37.4 and other sections of this title and in Title 24.2. The authority for subsection D comes from §§ 15.1-522, 15.1-810 and 15.1-830; however, provisions regarding expulsion of governing body members are not carried forward since they are superseded by Article 7 (§ 24.2-230 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 24.2.

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- § 15.1-7 15.2-1401. Powers granted cities and towns localities vested in their governing bodies.
- Unless otherwise clearly indicated by the context in which the provisions relating thereto are set forth, all powers granted to counties, cities and towns localities shall be vested in their respective governing bodies.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The change in the catchline is to accurately reflect the content of the section.

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1	§ 15.2-1402. Declared to be body politic of Commonwealth; seal.
2	Every locality of this Commonwealth is hereby declared to be a body politic of the
3	Commonwealth and may have a seal and alter the same at its pleasure.

Drafting note: This new section states basic law and adds the provision for seals that is deleted by the repeal of § 15.1-506.

§ 15.2-1403. Governing body to be continuing body.

Every governing body of a locality shall be a continuing body, and no measure pending before such body shall abate or be discontinued by reason of expiration of the term of office or removal of any or all members of the governing body.

Drafting note: This new section is not intended to change the current state of the law but merely points out that a pending matter will not abate <u>solely</u> due to a change in the governing body membership.

§ 15.1-506. How governing body may sue and be sued; seal.

Drafting note: Repealed; "sue and be sued" is covered by § 15.2-1404 and "seal" is found in § 15.2-1402.

§ 15.1-508. How counties may sue and be sued.

Every county may sue in its own name for forfeitures, fines or penalties given by law to such county, or upon contracts made with it; and, subject to the provisions of §§ 15.1-557 and 15.1-558, be sued in its own name in the circuit court of such county, and the process instituting such suit shall be executed by being served on the attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or upon the county attorney in those counties which have created the office of the county attorney.

The governing body of a county may enter into a written agreement to submit any existing controversy to arbitration and may execute a contract which contains a provision to submit to arbitration any controversy thereafter arising.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 15.2-1404.

§ 15.2-1404. How localities may sue or be sued; arbitration.

Every locality may sue or be sued in its own name in relation to all matters connected with its duties. The process instituting suit against a locality shall be served as provided in § 8.01-300.

The governing body of any locality may enter into a written agreement to submit any existing controversy to arbitration and may execute a contract which contains a provision to submit to arbitration any controversy thereafter arising.

Drafting note: This section is a revision of § 15.1-508 and is made applicable to municipalities as well as counties and authorizes, for purposes of instituting legal actions, counties to be treated as if they were corporate entities.

§ 15.1-7.01 15.2-1405. Immunity of members of local governmental entities; exception.

The members of the governing bodies of any county, city, town <u>locality</u> or political subdivision and the members of boards, commissions, agencies and authorities thereof and other governing bodies of any local governmental entity, whether compensated or not, shall be immune from suit arising from the exercise or failure to exercise their discretionary or governmental authority as members of the governing body, board, commission, agency or authority which does not involve the unauthorized appropriation or misappropriation of funds. However, the immunity granted by this section shall not apply to conduct constituting intentional or willful misconduct or gross negligence.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-827. Presiding officer; salary of mayor.

The mayor shall preside over the council; and the council may direct the payment to the mayor of a salary in an amount established by council, payable as the council may direct; notwithstanding any provision of a town charter or any other law setting forth the salary of mayor. No increase in salary of a mayor shall take effect during the incumbent mayor's term in office; however, this restriction shall not apply to mayors when the council members are elected

1	for staggered terms. In the event of the absence of the mayor, the council may appoint a
2	president pro tempore.
3	Drafting note: Repealed; provisions regarding salaries are transferred to § 14.1-
4	47.3 (see Appendix B). For provisions relating to the mayor, see Article 3 of this chapter.
5	
6	§ 15.1–827.1. Salaries of town council members.
7	Notwithstanding any provision of a charter of a town or any other law, a town council
8	may establish the compensation to be paid to council members. No increase in salary of a council
9	member shall take effect during the incumbent council member's term in office; however, this
10	restriction shall not apply to councils when the council members are elected for staggered terms.
11	Drafting note: Relocated to § 14.1-47.3. See Appendix B.
12	
13	§ 15.1-809.2. Reimbursement for certain expenses in lieu of compensation.
14	A councilman or mayor of any city shall have the option of accepting, in lieu of salary,
15	reimbursement for actual expenses incurred in maintaining an office and secretarial assistance
16	necessary for the proper performance of his duties. Such reimbursement shall be subtracted from
17	the amount of salary due such official and the remaining sum shall be paid to him at his option;
18	provided, however, such expenses shall not exceed such salary.
19	Drafting note: Repealed; salary provisions are found in Title 14.1.
20	
21	§ 15.2-1406. Compensation of governing bodies.
22	The compensation of governing bodies and their chairmen, vice-chairmen, mayors and
23	vice-mayors shall be determined as provided in Title 14.1.
24	Drafting note: This section is for informational purposes. The provisions of §§
25	15.1-827 and 15.1-827.1 pertaining to the compensation of town mayors and town council
26	members will be relocated in Title 14.1 where corresponding statutes for counties and cities
27	are found.
28	
29	§ 15.1-13 15.2-1407. General powers of governing bodies of cities and towns

Administrative leave for certain members of governing bodies.

The governing bodies of cities and towns, for the purpose of carrying into effect the enumerated powers conferred upon them may make ordinances and prescribe fines or other punishment for violation thereof, keep a city or town guard, appoint a collector of its taxes and levies, and such other officers as they may deem proper, define their powers, prescribe their duties and compensation, and take from any of them a bond, with sureties, in such penalty as to the governing body may seem fit, payable to the city or town by its corporate name and with condition for the faithful discharge of such duties. Any duly elected member of such a governing body who is an employee of that city or town locality may receive administrative leave each year in addition to his annual and sick leave.

Drafting note: Except for the last sentence, the provisions of this section are outdated or overlap existing authority.

§ 15.1-29.22 15.2-1408. Restrictions on activities of former officers and employees by certain counties.

The provisions of this section shall apply to any county having a population between 48,000 and 50,000; and or between 60,000 and 62,000. In any such county, the board of supervisors, by ordinance, may prohibit former officers and employees, for one year after their terms of office have ended or employment ceased, from providing personal and substantial assistance for remuneration of any kind to any party, in connection with any proceeding, application, case, contract, or other particular matter involving the county or an agency thereof, if that matter is one in which the former officer or employee participated personally and substantially as a county officer or employee through decision, approval, or recommendation.

The term "officer or employee," as used in this section, includes members of the board of supervisors, county officers and employees, and individuals who receive monetary compensation for service on or employment by agencies, boards, authorities, sanitary districts, commissions, committees, and task forces appointed by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section should not be set out, but should be carried by reference only.

§ 15.1-558. Settlement of claims against treasurer or former treasurer of county.

The boards of supervisors may, with the advice and consent of the county attorney, adjust and settle upon equitable principles, without regard to strict legal rules, any judgment, the collection of which is doubtful, which may exist in favor of the county against any treasurer or ex treasurer of the county and his sureties. But before such adjustment or settlement shall in anywise affect the rights of the county, it shall be submitted to the judge of the circuit court of the county, accompanied by a written statement signed by the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county of the facts and reasons which, in the opinion of the board, render such adjustment and settlement just and proper. When the court shall approve and endorse the same, it shall enter an order in its records of such approval, whereupon it shall become valid and binding.

But notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, or any provisions of any other statute or act to the contrary, when any such judgment or claim shall have been standing for seven years or more and the original principal of the debt or obligation out of which the same grew has been paid, the board, with the consent and approval of the county attorney, may accept in compromise of such judgment or claim, such amount or amounts as such board may deem proper, and under such circumstances such board may adopt and enter of record in its minute book a resolution reciting such compromise and the terms thereof and authorizing the county attorney to accept such settlement on behalf of the county and, upon the payment of the amount so agreed to be accepted, to execute a receipt therefor, in full settlement of such claim, suit or judgment and to dismiss the suit or mark the judgment satisfied of record.

If the county has no county attorney, the board may employ a qualified attorney at law to represent it in the settlement of such claims.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete. There is no comparable provision for municipalities.

§ 15.1-801 15.2-1409. Investigations by councils governing bodies.

The council of every city and of every town shall have the right to governing body of any locality may make such investigations relating to its government affairs as it may deem deems necessary, may employ financial, legal and other personnel it deems necessary to assist in such investigations, may order the attendance of witnesses and the production of books and papers and may administer oaths. Such councils shall have the authority to governing bodies may apply to the judge of the general district circuit court for their jurisdiction locality for a subpoena or

subpoena duces tecum against any person refusing to appear and testify or refusing to produce books, papers or records as ordered by such councils governing bodies and the judge of such court shall, upon good cause shown, cause the subpoenas to be issued. Any person failing to comply with any such subpoena shall be subject to punishment for contempt by the court issuing the subpoena.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; counties are also given investigative authority. Section 15.1-557 which is similar in purpose and limited to counties is repealed. Such authority is clarified to include hiring necessary personnel to assist in any investigations. Jurisdiction for issuing a subpoena is changed from the general district to the circuit court.

§ 15.1-811. Power of council and boards to summon witnesses, etc.

The council, or either branch of the council, or any of its committees, when authorized by the council or branch, the board of police commissioners and the board of fire commissioners, if there be such boards, may each, in any investigation held by them, respectively, within their respective powers and duties, order the attendance of any person as a witness and the production by any person of all proper books and papers. Any person refusing or failing to attend or to testify, or to produce such books and papers, may be summoned by such investigating body before the police justice, or civil and police justice, or in case there is no police justice or civil and police justice, before the mayor, trial justice, or other officer having the powers of a trial justice in the city, and upon failure to give a satisfactory excuse may be fined by him not exceeding the sum of \$100 or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, such person to have the right of appeal, as in cases of misdemeanor, to the hustings or corporation court of the city. Such witness may be sworn by the officer presiding at such investigation and shall be liable to prosecution for perjury for any false testimony given at such investigation.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this outdated section is generally covered in § 15.2-1409.

§ 15.1-529 15.2-1410. Chairman and mayor may administer oaths; shall countersign warrants.

Every chairman <u>and mayor</u> shall have power to administer an oath to any person concerning any matter submitted to the board <u>or council</u> or connected with their powers or duties; and he shall countersign all county warrants.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; places all localities on same footing and eliminates the chairman's duty to countersign all warrants as such function is covered in the powers of counties.

§ 15.1-33.2 15.2-1411. Appointment of advisory boards, committees and commissions; compensation and reimbursement of expenses.

The governing body of every county, city, or town any locality may appoint such advisory boards, committees, and commissions as it may deem deems necessary to advise the governing body with regard to any matter of concern to the county, city, or town locality. Members shall be appointed to serve at the pleasure of the local governing body.

The local governing body may provide for (i) reimbursement of the actual expenses incurred by members while serving on such advisory boards, committees, and commissions and (ii) compensation to members for their services not to exceed fifty dollars for attendance per meeting.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-8 15.2-1412. Reproductions of records and documents and legal status thereof; destruction of originals.

The governing body of any county, city or town is authorized to Any locality may provide for the photographing or microphotographing, or the recording by any other process which accurately reproduces or forms a durable medium for reproducing the original of all or any part of the papers, records, documents or other material kept by or in charge of any department, agency or institution of such county, city or town locality in accordance with such standards and retention schedules as may be issued in pursuance of § 42.1-82.

A reproduction thereof if substantially the same size as the original, when satisfactorily identified, is as admissible in evidence as the original itself in any judicial or administrative proceeding whether the original is in existence or not, and an enlargement or facsimile of such reproduction is likewise admissible in evidence if the original reproduction is in existence and

available for inspection under direction of the court. The introduction of a reproduced record, enlargement or facsimile, does not preclude admission of the original.

Whenever photographs or microphotographs shall have been made and put in conveniently accessible files, and provision has been made for preserving, examining and using the same, the governing body of the county, city or town locality may notify the State Librarian that it intends to destroy the records and papers so photographed or microphotographed, or any part thereof. If within sixty days the State Librarian has not notified the governing body locality that such records or papers should be retained, the governing body locality may eause them to be destroyed destroy them. The governing body A locality may also, in its discretion, consult with the county, city or town locality's librarian with reference to the advisability of destroying any such records, papers, documents or other material because of any historical significance or value.

With the approval of the judge of the circuit court of the county entered of record, the clerk, of the circuit court and the clerk of the county district court may, if directed so to do so by the county governing body, may microphotograph records in their respective offices which are not required for current use. No record so microphotographed shall be destroyed but may be stored in a safe place. The microphotograph or a certified copy thereof shall be of have the same force and effect as the original record.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section expands microphotographing of court records to municipalities as well as counties and makes technical changes.

§ 15.1-13.1 15.2-1413. Governing bodies of counties, cities and towns localities may provide for continuity of government in case of atomic enemy attack, etc.

Notwithstanding any <u>contrary</u> provision of <u>general</u> law <u>of the provisions of any charter</u>, the governing body of any city or county or town in this Commonwealth, general or special, any <u>locality</u> may, by ordinance, provide <u>such a method</u> to assure continuity in its government as <u>may be reasonable</u>, in the event of <u>atomic an enemy</u> attack or other disaster; <u>provided that such. Such ordinance shall be limited in its effect to a period</u> not exceeding six months after any such <u>attack or</u> disaster and shall provide for a method for the resumption of normal governmental authority by the end of <u>such the</u> six-month period.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this updates language with no change in intent.

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§ 15.1–17 15.2-1414. Cities Governing bodies may have a legal enumeration of their the population.

The governing body of any city, Any locality wishing to have a legal enumeration of the population of the city, or of any ward locality, or part thereof, may make application therefor to the judge of the corporation circuit court of for the eity, if there be such court; and if not, to the judge of the circuit court thereof locality. When the application is made, the judge shall forthwith divide such city, ward the locality, or part thereof, into such districts, with well-defined boundaries, as may appear advisable and shall appoint for each of the districts one enumerator. Before entering on their duties, such appointees shall take an oath before some a notary public or other officer qualified to administer oaths under the laws of this Commonwealth, for the faithful discharge of their duties. The enumerators shall at once proceed to enumerate the actual bona fide inhabitants of their respective districts. They shall report to the judge the result of their enumeration and a list of the persons enumerated by them within a reasonable time after their appointment, and a copy of the list of persons so enumerated by them shall be furnished by the enumerators to the clerk of the court, who shall receive the same list and keep it open to public inspection. Upon evidence produced before him, the judge may add to the list the name of any person improperly omitted and may strike from the list the name of any person improperly listed. If it shall appear appears advisable to the judge, he may order that the enumeration for any or all of the districts be retaken under all the provisions of this section by other enumerators, who shall be forthwith appointed by him. The judge shall cause to be tabulated and consolidated the lists and return to the governing body the result or results thereof, in accordance with the application of the governing body. The judge shall allow each enumerator three dollars per day a reasonable fee for each day actually employed by him in making the enumeration. He shall certify the allowance to the enumerators and costs to the governing body of the city for payment out of the eity local treasury, and the same allowance shall be a legal charge upon the eity governmental unit requesting the enumeration.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; these amendments expand the enumeration authority to counties and towns in addition to cities. An amendment allows reasonable compensation for enumerators in place of the out-of-date fixed fee.

§ 15.1-792. Definition of "incorporated communities"; what are cities and towns.

As used in this chapter the words "incorporated communities" shall be construed to relate only to cities and towns; all incorporated communities having within defined boundaries a population of 5,000 or more and which have been chartered as such by the General Assembly or have been declared to be such in the manner provided by law shall be known as cities, and any existing town on July 1, 1971, and all other incorporated communities within one or more counties which have within defined boundaries a population of 1,000 or more and which have become towns as provided by law shall be known as towns.

Drafting note: Repealed; cities and towns are defined in § 15.2-101.

Article 2.

16 <u>Meetings of Governing Bodies.</u>

§ 15.1-810. Rules and officers of council; journal; open meetings.

The council, or each branch as the case may be, may adopt such rules and appoint such officers and clerks as it may deem proper for the regulation of its proceedings and for the convenient transactions of business and may compel the attendance of absent members, punish its members for disorderly behavior and, by a vote of two thirds of its members, expel a member for malfeasance or misfeasance in office. The council, or each branch, shall keep a journal of its proceedings and its meetings shall be open, except when by a recorded vote of two thirds of those members present, the council shall declare that the public welfare requires secrecy.

Drafting note: Repealed; outdated. See § 15.2-1400 D for provisions regarding punishment of council members.

§ 15.1-812. Rules as to quorum and the passage of certain ordinances.

A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No vote shall be reconsidered or rescinded at any special meeting, unless at such

special meeting there be present as large a number of members as were present when such vote was taken. No ordinance or resolution appropriating money exceeding the sum of \$500, imposing taxes or authorizing the borrowing of money shall be passed except by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to the governing body.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by §§ 15.2-1415, 15.2-1427 and 15.2-1428.

§ 15.1-539. Board to sit with open doors.

The board of supervisors shall sit with open doors and all persons conducting themselves in an orderly manner may attend its meetings. It may require the sheriff of the county or, at his option, one of his deputies, to attend its meetings and preserve order, or discharge such other duties as may be necessary to the proper dispatch of the business before it.

Drafting note: Repealed; the general subject matter is covered by § 2.1-340 et seq.

§ 15.1-542 15.2-1415. At what meetings board governing body may act.

Unless otherwise specially provided, the board of supervisors of any county a governing body may exercise any of the powers conferred upon it at any lawful meeting of the board governing body, regular, special or adjourned at which a quorum is present. A majority of the governing body shall constitute a quorum. Meetings of governing bodies shall be subject to the applicable provisions of the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.1-340 et seq.).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; section is expanded to include municipalities as well as counties. Quorum is defined, and the Virginia Freedom of Information Act is referenced.

§ 15.1-536 15.2-1416. Regular meetings.

Except as otherwise provided by law, the <u>The</u> governing body of each county shall assemble at the courthouse of the county or at an office building owned by the county in an adjacent city, or at such other <u>a</u> public place in the county as the governing body may prescribe, in regular session not less often than once each month upon such day or days as may be prescribed by order of the governing body in January for counties and in July for cities and

towns. Future meetings shall be held on such days as may be prescribed by resolution of the governing body but in no event shall less than six meetings be held in each fiscal year.

The first meeting held after the newly elected members of the governing body shall have qualified and the first meeting held in the corresponding month of each succeeding year shall be known as the annual meeting, and the first meeting held in the sixth month thereafter shall be known as the semiannual meeting.

The days, times and places of regular meetings to be held during the ensuing twelve months shall be established at the annual first meeting .Provided, however, that which meeting may be referred to as the annual or organizational meeting; however, if the governing body subsequently shall prescribe prescribes any public place other than the courthouse, initial public meeting place, or any day or time other than that initially established, as a meeting day, place or time, the governing body shall pass a resolution as to such future meeting day, place or time. The governing body and shall cause a copy of such resolution to be posted on the door of the courthouse or the initial public meeting place and inserted in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county or municipality once a week for two successive weeks at least seven days prior to the first such meeting at such other day, place or time. Provided further that should Should the day established by the governing body as the regular meeting day fall on any legal holiday, the meeting shall be held on the next following regular business day, without action of any kind by the governing body.

At its annual meeting the board governing body may fix the day or days to which a regular meeting shall be continued if the chairman or mayor, or vice chairman or vice mayor if the chairman or mayor is unable to act, finds and declares that weather or other conditions are such that it is hazardous for board members to attend the regular meeting. Such finding shall be communicated to the members of the board and the press as promptly as possible. All hearings and other matters previously advertised shall be conducted at the continued meeting and no further advertisement is required.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a majority of the members of the governing body present at the prescribed day, time and place to attend any meeting held or to have been held pursuant to the provisions of this section shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of adjourning such meeting Regular meetings, without further public notice, may be adjourned from

day to day or from time to time or from place to place, not beyond the time fixed for the next regular meeting, until the business before the governing body is completed.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section is expanded to include municipalities as well as counties, and the presumption that the initial meeting will be held at the courthouse is deleted so as to reflect the current practice. Also, county boards will be required to meet at least six times per year rather than at least once monthly. Although municipalities are added to this section, this will have minimal impact since this subject matter is often addressed in municipal charters.

§ 15.1-537 15.2-1417. Special meetings; quorum.

The board of supervisors of each county governing body may also hold such special meetings, as it may deem deems necessary, at such times and places as it may find finds convenient; and it . It may adjourn such special meetings from time to time as it may find finds convenient; and it may adjourn from time to time as it may deem necessary. At any meeting a majority of the supervisors shall constitute a quorum.

Drafting note: The section is expanded to include municipalities as well as counties. The quorum definition is transferred to § 15.2-1415. Technical changes are also made.

§ 15.1-832. How council convened.

The council of a town may be convened at any time upon the call in writing of the mayor or any three members thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered in § 15.2-1418.

§ 15.1-538 15.2-1418. Same; how called.

A. A special meeting of the board of supervisors governing body shall be held when called by the chairman or mayor or requested by two or more of the members thereof of the board of supervisors or council. Such The call or request shall be in writing, addressed made to the clerk of the board, and shall specify the time and place of meeting and the matters to be considered at the meeting. Upon receipt of such call or request, the clerk of the governing body, after consultation with the chairman or mayor, shall immediately notify each member of the board governing body and the attorney for the Commonwealth or the county or municipal

attorney, <u>as appropriate</u> if one be employed, in writing <u>delivered</u> in person or to his place of <u>residence</u> or <u>business</u> to attend upon such meeting at the time and place mentioned in the request <u>stated</u> in the notice. Such notice shall specify the matters to be considered at the meeting. The elerk—shall send a copy of such notice to each member of the board and the attorney for the Commonwealth or the county attorney, if one be employed, by certified mail not less than five days before the day of the special meeting. The clerk may have such notice served on the members of the board and the attorney for the Commonwealth or the county attorney, if one be employed, by the sheriff of the county, if he deems the same necessary to secure their attendance. No matter not specified in the notice <u>may shall</u> be considered at such meeting, unless all the members of the board are present. The sheriff shall be allowed fifty cents for the service of each such notice, payable out of the county levy. The five days' notice may be waived if each member all members of the board of supervisors and the attorney for the Commonwealth or the county attorney, if one be employed, attends governing body attend the special meeting and or signs sign a waiver.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, emergency meetings of the board of supervisors may be held with fewer than five days' notice to declare or to confirm the declaration of a local emergency, as defined in § 44-146.16 (6), pursuant to § 44-146.21, when requested by the chairman or two or more of the members thereof. In the case of any emergency meeting to consider action on such a local emergency, a reasonable effort must be made to provide each member of the board of supervisors with notice of the emergency meeting, and no matter not related to the local emergency shall be considered at such emergency meeting.

Drafting note: The section is expanded to include municipalities as well as counties, and outdated language is eliminated. Subsection B, regarding emergency meetings, is deleted; however, with the deletion of the 5-day notice requirement in Subsection A, this will have no substantive effect.

§ 15.1-37.3:14 15.2-1419. Meeting times of certain authorities, boards and commissions.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, the governing body of any locality may establish the regular meeting times (day and hour) of its authorities, boards and commissions so as to prevent conflict with other meetings.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-540 15.2-1420. How questions determined; tie breaker.

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All questions submitted to the board governing body for decision shall be determined by a majority of the supervisors members voting on any such question either by voice vote or by roll call or by any other method of voting which shall identify the matter to be voted upon, and shall record the individual votes of the members unless another method of determination is required by the Constitution of Virginia or general law; but.

In counties which have designated a tie breaker pursuant to § 15.2-1421, in any case in which there shall be is a tie vote of the board upon any question when all the members are not present, the question shall be passed by till the next meeting when it shall again be voted upon even though all members are not present; in any case in which there shall be is a tie vote on any question after complying with the hereinabove procedure, the clerk shall record the vote and immediately notify the tie breaker, appointed by the court or elected by the voters as provided in § 15.1-535 15.2-1421, to give the casting vote in case of a tie, if that be is practicable, and request his presence at the present meeting of the board; but if that be is not practicable then the board may adjourn to a day fixed in the minutes of the board, or in case of a failure to agree on a day, to a day fixed by the clerk and entered by him on the minutes. At the present meeting or on the day named in the minutes the tie breaker shall attend. He shall be entitled to be fully advised as to the matter upon which he is to vote, and if not prepared to cast his vote at the time he may require the clerk to enter an order adjourning the meeting to some future day to be named in the minutes not to exceed thirty days and from time to time he shall have continuances entered until he is ready to vote, not to exceed thirty days. When he casts his vote the clerk shall record his vote and the tie shall be broken, and the question shall be decided as he casts his vote. If a meeting for any reason shall is not be held on the day named in the minutes, the clerk shall enter on the minute book a day within ten days as a substitute day and duly notify all the members, and this shall continue until a meeting is held. After a tie has occurred, the tie breaker shall be considered a member of the board for the purpose of counting a quorum for the sole purpose of breaking the tie.

If the board has not provided for the appointment or election of a tie breaker, as authorized by § 15.1-535, any tie vote shall defeat the motion, resolution or issue voted upon.

Final votes on any ordinance or resolution shall be in accordance with the procedure provided for in Article VII, Sections 7 and 9 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the section is expanded to include municipalities as well as counties; however, the tie breaker will continue to be available only to counties. Attention is called to the constitutional requirements for votes on certain questions.

§ 15.1-535 15.2-1421. Tie breakers.

The governing body of each county may designate a tie breaker, whose duty it shall be to cast the deciding vote in case of tie, as set forth in § 15.1-540 15.2-1420. The designation of the tie breaker shall be, in the discretion of the governing body, by: (1) (i) election by the voters of the county from the county at large or (2) (ii) appointment by the governing body at its organizational meeting. Every tie breaker so appointed shall serve for a period of four years from the date of his appointment or election and every tie breaker so elected shall serve the same term as a member of the governing body. No person shall be appointed or elected or serve as tie breaker who is not a resident of the county; who is not qualified to hold office as supervisor or who is an employee or officer of the county. Tie breakers heretofore appointed or elected shall continue in office until the expiration of the respective terms. First appointments or elections pursuant to the provisions of this section, as amended, shall be made to fill vacancies existing on or occurring subsequent to July 1, 1974. Every appointment made pursuant to the provision of this section to fill a vacancy, whether occasioned by the expiration of a term or otherwise, shall be for a period of four years and in the case of election in the same manner as vacancies in the governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the stricken language is no longer necessary.

27 <u>Article 3.</u>

28 <u>Presiding Officers and Vacancies in Certain Offices.</u>

§ 15.1-40.3. Council to elect mayor and vice-mayor.

Unless otherwise provided by charter the council of every city and town shall, at its first meeting after election, elect one of its number as mayor, who shall preside at such meeting and all other meetings during the term for which so elected, if present. The council also may elect a vice mayor who shall, if so elected, preside at meetings in the absence of the mayor and may discharge any other duty of the mayor during his absence or disability. Mayor and vice mayor may be so elected to serve for terms corresponding with their terms as members of council or may be elected for any term, not exceeding the term for which elected as a member of council, as may be established by ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by § 15.2-1422.

§ 15.1-793. The mayor; how elected; term of office.

In every city having a population of less than 50,000 there shall be a mayor, who shall be elected at the time and in the manner and for the same term as now provided by law. This section shall not apply in the case of cities adopting the provisions of §§ 15.1–921 and 15.1–925; in such cases the provisions of such sections shall apply. In every town there shall be a mayor elected for a term of two years, at the time and in the manner provided by law.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered in § 15.2-1422.

§ 15.1-809. Presiding officers of council; their duties.

The council of a city having one branch, and each branch of the council of a city having two branches, shall elect one of its members to act as president, who shall preside at its meetings and continue in office two years, unless elected to fill a vacancy, when the election shall be for the unexpired term. The council, or each branch, as the case may be, shall also elect one of its members to be a vice president, who shall preside at such meetings in the absence of the president and who, when the president shall be absent from the city or unable to perform the duties of his office by reason of sickness or other cause, shall perform any and all duties required of or entrusted to such president under any provision of this chapter. When, for any cause, both the president and the vice-president shall be absent from any meeting, a president pro tempore shall be elected by the council or by that branch in which such absence may occur, who shall preside during the absence of the president and vice president. The president, vice president or president pro tempore who shall preside when the proceedings of a previous meeting are read

shall sign the same. The president of the council or of either branch, or the vice president when authorized as above stated to act for the president, shall have power at any time to call a meeting of the council, or his branch of the council, as the case may be; and, in case of absence, sickness, disability or refusal to act of both the president and the vice president of the council, or branch of the council, it may be convened by the order in writing of any three members of the council or branch.

Drafting note: Repealed; outdated.

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§ 15.1-528. Chairman and vice-chairman.

The board shall, at its first meeting after election, elect one of its number as chairman, who shall preside at such meeting and all other meetings during the term for which so elected, if present. The board also may elect a vice-chairman who shall, if so elected, preside at meetings in the absence of the chairman and may discharge any other duty of the chairman during his absence or disability. Chairmen and vice-chairmen may be so elected to serve for terms corresponding with their terms as supervisors or may be elected annually. Whenever any board, at the time of such election, shall fail to designate the specific term of office for which a chairman or vice-chairman is elected, it shall be presumed that such chairman or vice-chairman was so elected for a term of one year or until his successor as chairman or vice-chairman shall have been elected. Provided, however, that if any board of supervisors has been enlarged by the election or appointment of additional members, as provided by law, during the year immediately preceding April 1, 1966, the board may, within ninety days after April 1, 1966, elect a new chairman and vice chairman. In the case of boards enlarged hereafter, the board may within ninety days after the appointment or election of such additional members, elect a new chairman and vice-chairman. Chairmen and vice-chairmen may succeed themselves in office. In the case of the absence from any meeting of the chairman and vice chairman, if any, the members present shall choose one of their number as temporary chairman.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by § 15.2-1422.

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§ 15.2-1422. Electing a chairman and vice-chairman; mayor and vice-mayor.

Unless the chairman or mayor is elected by popular vote, every governing body, at its first meeting after taking office, shall elect one of its number as presiding officer. Such officer

shall be called "chairman" if a member of a board of supervisors and "mayor" if a member of a city or town council. Such member, if present, shall preside at the first meeting and all other meetings during the term for which so elected. The governing body also shall elect a vice-chairman or vice-mayor, as the case may be, who shall preside at meetings in the absence of the chairman or mayor and may discharge any duty of the chairman or mayor during his absence or disability. Chairmen and vice-chairmen, mayors and vice-mayors, may be so elected to serve for terms corresponding with their terms as supervisors or councilmen or may be elected for such other period as determined by the governing body. Whenever any board or council at the time of such election, fails to designate the specific term of office for which a chairman or vice-chairman, a mayor or vice-mayor, is elected, it shall be presumed that such officers were elected for a term of one year and shall serve until their successors have been elected and qualify. Chairmen and vice-chairmen, mayors and vice-mayors, may succeed themselves in office. In the case of the absence from any meeting of the chairman and vice-chairman, mayor and vice-mayor, the members present shall choose one of their number as temporary presiding officer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the provisions of §§ 15.1-40.3 (cities and towns) and 15.1-528 (counties) are combined in this section.

§ 15.1-817. Veto power of mayor generally.

Every ordinance or resolution having the effect of an ordinance passed by the council of a city shall, before it becomes operative, be presented to the mayor of such city. If approved he shall sign it, but if not, if the council consist of two branches, he may return it, with his objections in writing, to the clerk, or other recording officer, of that branch in which it originated, which shall enter the objection at length on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such consideration, two thirds of all the members elected thereto shall agree to pass the ordinance or resolution, it shall be sent, together with the objection, to the other branch, by which it shall likewise be considered, and if approved by two thirds of all the members elected thereto, it shall become operative, notwithstanding the objections of the mayor. But in all such cases the votes of both branches of the council shall be determined by yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for and against the ordinance or resolution shall be entered on the journal of each branch. If the council consist of a single branch, the mayor's objection in writing to any ordinance or resolution having the effect of an ordinance shall be returned to the clerk or other

recording officer of the council, and be entered at length on its journal, whereupon the council shall proceed to reconsider the same. Upon such consideration the vote shall be taken in the same manner as when the council consists of two branches and if the ordinance or resolution be approved by two thirds of all the members elected to the council it shall become operative, notwithstanding the objections of the mayor. If any ordinance or resolution shall not be returned by the mayor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall become operative in like manner as if he had signed it, unless his term of office or that of the council shall expire within such five days.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is largely outdated. Cities may continue to provide for mayoral veto power in their charters.

§ 15.1-818. Veto of items in appropriation.

The mayor of a city shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation ordinance or resolution; but the veto shall not affect any item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner provided in § 15.1–817 as to ordinances or resolutions not approved by the mayor.

Drafting note: Repealed; the veto power may be provided by charter.

§ 15.1-814. General powers and duties of mayor; suspension or removal of certain officers and employees.

In every city the mayor shall take care that the bylaws and ordinances thereof are fully executed. The mayor shall see that the duties of the various city officers, members of the police and fire departments, whether elected or appointed, in and for such city, are faithfully performed. He may investigate their acts, have access to all books and documents in their offices and examine them and their subordinates on oath. The evidence given by persons so examined shall not be used against them in any criminal proceedings. He may also suspend such officers and the members of the police and fire departments, and remove such officers for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the officer complained of, and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in person or by counsel, and to present testimony in his defense. From such order of suspension or removal the city officer so suspended or removed, or the member of the police or

fire department so suspended, unless the charter of the city provides for an appeal to the board of police commissioners or to the board of fire commissioners, shall have an appeal of right to the corporation court; or, if there be no such court, to the circuit court of such city, in which court the case shall be heard de novo by the judge thereof, in term time or in vacation, and his decision shall be final. The mayor shall have all other powers and duties which may be conferred and imposed upon him by general laws. The mayor of any city may be removed as provided by §§ 24.1-79.1 through 24.1-79.10.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered generally by § 15.2-1423.

§ 15.2-1423. Powers of chairman or mayor.

In addition to being presiding officer, the chairman or mayor, as the case may be, shall be the head of the local government for all official functions and ceremonial purposes. He shall have a vote but no veto.

In the event that there is no chief administrative officer, it shall be the duty of the chairman or mayor, as the case may be, to see that the functions set forth in § 15.2-1541 are carried out if the governing body has not acted otherwise.

Drafting note: Sets a statewide standard by eliminating the veto; the veto authority may continue to be provided by charter. The term "chief administrative officer" also means "chief executive officer" as used in the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

§ 15.1-808. Vacancies in council.

When any vacancy occurs in the council of a city for any reason, whether when a member-elect fails to take office or during a member's term, the vacancy shall be filled pursuant to Article 6 (§ 24.2-225 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 24.2.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered in § 15.2-1424.

§ 15.1-815. Who acts in case of death, etc., of mayor.

In the event of the death, resignation or removal of the mayor, or his inability to discharge his duties from some other cause, his place shall be filled and his duties shall be discharged by the president of the board of aldermen or by the president of the council,

1	according as the city council has or has not two branches, until another mayor is elected and
2	qualified or until such inability shall cease.
3	Drafting note: Repealed; generally covered in § 15.2-1424.
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5	§ 15.1 816. Filling vacancy in office of mayor.
6	When a vacancy occurs in the office of mayor for any reason, whether when the mayor
7	elect fails to take office or during the mayor's term, the vacancy shall be filled pursuant to Article
8	6 (§ 24.2-225 et seq.) of Chapter 2 of Title 24.2.
9	Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered in § 15.2-1424.
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11	§ 15.2-1424. Vacancies in office.
12	Vacancies in the office of board of supervisors or of council or an elected chairman or
13	mayor, for whatever reason, shall be filled as provided for in Title 24.2. A member of the board
14	or council may be elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of chairman or mayor.
15	The person appointed or elected to fill the vacancy shall possess the same legal
16	qualifications for the office as did the person whose position he is filling.
17	In the event of a vacancy in the office of chairman or mayor, the duties of the office of
18	chairman or mayor shall be performed by the vice-chairman or vice-mayor until a chairman or
19	mayor is appointed or elected and qualifies.
20	Vacancies in the office of vice-chairman or vice-mayor shall be filled by appointment by
21	the remaining members of the appropriate governing body from its membership.
22	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; provides for continuity of
23	government by appointed officials, as provided in (§ 24.2-225 et seq.), until appointed
24	officials are replaced by elected ones.
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26	Article 4.
27	Ordinances and Other Actions by the Local Governing Body.
28	
29	§ 15.2-1425. Actions by localities.
30	The governing body of every locality in the performance of its duties, obligations and
31	functions may adopt, as appropriate, ordinances, resolutions and motions.

Drafting note: New; lists the ways by which localities may take action.

§ 15.2-1426. Form of ordinances.

The object of every ordinance, except an ordinance approving a budget, an annual appropriation ordinance or an ordinance which codifies ordinances, shall be clearly expressed in its title. All ordinances which repeal or amend existing ordinances shall identify by title the section to be repealed or amended.

Drafting note: New; based in part on the second paragraph of § 15.1-504.

§ 15.1-504. Adoption of ordinances.

Except as otherwise provided by law, ordinances shall be adopted by the governing body of any county only in the manner prescribed by this section.

The object of each such ordinance shall be expressed in its title.

Except as otherwise authorized by law, no such ordinance shall be passed until after descriptive notice of an intention to propose the same for passage shall have been published once a week for two successive weeks prior to its passage in some newspaper published and having a general circulation in the county, and if there be none such, or if the local governing body whose decision in the matter shall be conclusive deems it necessary, in some newspaper published in an adjoining county or a nearby city and having a general circulation in the county. The second publication shall not be sooner than one calendar week after the first publication. The publication shall include a statement either that the publication contains the full text of the ordinance or that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the county or in the office of the county administrator; or in the case of any county organized under the form of government set out in Article 2 (§ 15.1-588 et seq.) of Chapter 13 or in Article 3 (§ 15.1-674 et seq.) of Chapter 14 or in Article 2 (§ 15.1-728 et seq.) of Chapter 15 of this title, a statement that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the office of the clerk of the county board. Even though the publication contains the full text of the ordinance a complete copy shall be available for public inspection in the offices named herein.

After the enactment of such ordinance by the governing body, such ordinance shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body.

Except as hereinafter provided, emergency ordinances under authority of this section may be adopted without notice of intention, but no emergency ordinance shall be enforced for more than sixty days unless readopted in conformity with the provisions of this section.

No ordinance which imposes or increases any tax or levy shall be adopted unless fourteen days shall have elapsed following the last required publication of intention to propose the same for passage.

All laws or ordinances heretofore enacted by a governing body under authority of this section shall be deemed to have been validly enacted, unless some provision of the Constitution of Virginia or the United States has been violated in such enactment.

Drafting note: The subject matter of this section is relocated to §§ 15.2-1426 and 15.2-1427. The sixth paragraph is not carried forward; however, such ordinances must meet the general notice requirements of § 15.2-1427.

§ 15.1-819. Appropriation ordinances.

No ordinance or resolution appropriating money exceeding the sum of \$500, imposing taxes or authorizing the borrowing of money shall be passed, except by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the council; and in case of the veto by the mayor of such ordinance or resolution, it shall require a recorded affirmative vote of two thirds of all the members elected to the council, to pass the same over such veto in the manner provided in \$ 15.1-817. Nothing contained in this section shall operate to repeal or amend any provision in any existing city charter requiring a two thirds vote for the passage of any ordinance as to the appropriation of money, imposing taxes, or authorizing the borrowing of money.

Drafting note: The subject matter of this section is relocated to § 15.2-1428. The last sentence is not carried forward since it is adequately covered in § 15.2-100.

§ 15.1-826. Procedure of town councils; levy of taxes.

The council of a town may adopt rules for the regulation of its proceedings but no tax shall be levied unless by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to such council, which vote shall be by yeas and nays and recorded in the journal.

Drafting note: Repealed; SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. The subject matter is covered by §§ 15.2-1427 and 15.2-1428; however, the two-thirds vote requirement for towns is not carried forward. See § 15.2-1427.

- § 15.2-1427. Adoption of ordinances generally; amending or repealing ordinances.
- A. Unless otherwise specifically provided for by the Constitution or by other general or special law, an ordinance may be adopted by majority vote of those present and voting at any lawful meeting.
 - B. On final vote on any such ordinance, the name of each member of the governing body voting and how he voted shall be recorded. Such ordinance shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body.
 - C. All ordinances heretofore adopted by a governing body shall be deemed to have been validly adopted, unless some provision of the Constitution of Virginia or the Constitution of the United States has been violated in such adoption.
 - D. An ordinance may be amended or repealed in the same manner, or by the same procedure, in which, or by which, ordinances are adopted.
 - E. An amendment or repeal of an ordinance shall be in the form of an ordinance which shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body, but, if no effective date is specified, then such ordinance shall become effective upon adoption.
 - F. In counties, except as otherwise authorized by law, no ordinance shall be passed until after descriptive notice of an intention to propose the ordinance for passage has been published once a week for two successive weeks prior to its passage in a newspaper having a general circulation in the county. The second publication shall not be sooner than one calendar week after the first publication. The publication shall include a statement either that the publication contains the full text of the ordinance or that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the clerk's office of the circuit court of the county or in the office of the county administrator; or in the case of any county organized under the form of government set out in Chapters 5, 7 or 8 of this title, a statement that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the office of the clerk of the county board. Even if the publication contains the full text of the ordinance, a complete copy shall be available for public inspection in the offices named herein.

In counties, emergency ordinances may be adopted without prior notice; however, no such ordinance shall be enforced for more than sixty days unless readopted in conformity with the provisions of this Code.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; § 15.1-826, which is applicable only to towns, requiring an affirmative 2/3 vote of council to levy taxes is repealed to achieve uniformity among counties, cities and towns. Also, a provision from § 15.1-504 requiring counties to allow an extra fourteen days to elapse before adopting certain tax ordinances is not carried forward. The notice and publication requirements of § 15.1-504, which applied only to counties, are retained in subsection F. The remaining provisions are relocated from § 15.1-504 and made applicable to municipalities as well as counties.

§ 15.2-1428. Procedures for certain acts.

No ordinance or resolution appropriating money exceeding the sum of \$500, imposing taxes, or authorizing the borrowing of money shall be passed except by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all members elected to the governing body. In case of the veto of such an ordinance or resolution, where the power of veto exists, it shall require for passage thereafter a recorded affirmative vote of two-thirds of all members elected to the governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section states the provisions of Article VII, Section 7 of the Constitution and is relocated from § 15.1-819.

§ 15.1-901. Penalties for violation of ordinances.

A municipal corporation may impose penalties for the violation of ordinances. However, notwithstanding any contrary provisions of a charter of any city or town, no fine or term of confinement for the violation of an ordinance shall exceed the penalty provided by general law for the violation of a Class 1 misdemeanor, and such penalties shall not exceed the penalties prescribed by general law for a like offense.

Drafting note: This section is combined with § 15.1-505 to form § 15.2-1429.

§ 15.1-505 15.2-1429. Penalties for violation of ordinances.

The governing body of any county Any locality may prescribe fines and other punishments for violations of ordinances, which shall be enforced by proceedings before a judge

of the district court for the county in the manner and with the same right of appeal as if such violations were misdemeanors. However, no fine or term of confinement for the violation of a county ordinance ordinances shall exceed the penalty penalties provided by general law for the violation of a Class 1 misdemeanor, and such penalties shall not exceed those penalties prescribed by general law for like offenses.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section combines §§ 15.1-505 and 15.1-901.

§ 15.1-902 15.2-1430. Bonds of persons convicted.

Upon conviction for the violation of any such ordinance, the court trying the case may require bond of the person so convicted with proper security in the penalty of not more than \$2,000\\$5,000, conditioned not to violate the ordinance for the breach of which he has been convicted for the period of not more than one year.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; increases penalties of bonds in accordance with the authorized increase of penalties for Class 1 misdemeanors. The section is transferred from the Uniform Charter Powers Act (see Chapter 11) thereby making its provisions available for use by all municipalities as well as counties.

§ 15.1-903 15.2-1431. Appeals; nonpayment of fine.

From An appeal from any fine or imprisonment thus imposed an appeal shall lie <u>be</u> as in <u>cases of misdemeanor cases</u>. Whenever any fine <u>shall be is imposed but not paid, the court trying the case shall proceed in accordance with Article 4 (§ 19.2-354 et seq.) of Chapter 21 (§ 19.2-354 et seq.) of Title 19.2.</u>

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; by relocating the section from the Uniform Charter Powers Act (see Chapter 11), its provisions are made available for use by all municipalities as well as counties.

§ 15.1-904. Requiring prisoners to work.

A municipal corporation may require able-bodied persons sentenced to confinement in a penal or correctional institution to work in such institution or elsewhere in the municipal service,

but such persons shall not be deemed to be employees or agents of the municipal corporation while engaged in such work.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by Chapter 3 of Title 53.1.

§ 15.1-905 15.2-1432. Injunctive relief against continuing violation of ordinance.

A county or municipal corporation A court of competent jurisdiction, in addition to the penalty imposed for the violation of any ordinance, may enjoin the continuing violation thereof by proceedings for an injunction brought in any court in for the county or municipal corporation having jurisdiction to grant injunctive relief.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; section is relocated from The Uniform Charter Powers Act making its provisions available for use by all municipalities as well as counties.

§ 15.1-37.3 <u>15.2-1433</u>. Codification and recodification of ordinances.

Any county, city or town Any locality may codify or recodify any or all of its ordinances, in permanently bound or loose-leaf form. Such ordinances may be changed, altered or amended by the governing body of the county, city or town, and ordinances or portions thereof may be deleted and new material may be added by the governing body. Such changes, alterations, amendments or deletions and such new material shall become effective on the effective date of the codification or recodification.

Ordinances relating to zoning and the subdivision of land may be included in any codification or recodification of ordinances; provided that however, no change, alteration, amendment, deletion or addition of a substantive nature shall be made and no new material of a substantive nature shall be added to such ordinances unless, prior to the date of adoption of such codification or recodification, notice of such proposed changes, alterations, amendments, deletions or additions shall be published as required by the Code of Virginia and public hearings held thereon as provided by the Code of Virginia for adoption and amendment of zoning and subdivision ordinances. Renumbering or rearranging of sections, articles or other divisions of any such ordinance shall not be deemed to be a change, alteration or amendment of a substantive nature.

Any such codification or recodification may be adopted by reference by a single ordinance, without further publication of such codification or recodification or any portions thereof. The ordinance adopting such codification or recodification shall comply with all laws of the Commonwealth and any provision of any city or town charter requiring posting or publication of ordinances or notice of intent to adopt ordinances. At least one copy of such codification or recodification or a complete set of printer's proofs of the text thereof shall be made available for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the county, city or town or the clerk of the governing body at in which such codification or recodification is proposed to be adopted.

No ordinance imposing a county capitation tax, county motor vehicle license tax, county license tax on professions or businesses, including wholesale merchants, or county tax on amusements shall be enacted as new material in any such codification or recodification or amended in substance therein unless the procedure set forth in § 15.1-504 has first complied with levying or increasing taxes shall be enacted as new material in any such codification or recodification or amended in substance therein unless advertised in accordance with general law.

Supplements for such codifications or recodifications may be prepared from time to time at the direction of the governing body of the eounty, city or town locality, either as units or on a replacement page basis; provided, that however, where replacement pages are prepared, a distinguishing mark or notation shall be placed on each replacement page to distinguish it from original pages and pages of other supplements. No further adoption procedure shall be required for supplements or replacement pages in which no substantive change is made in ordinances previously and validly adopted by the governing body of the county, city or town locality. If changes, alterations, amendments, deletions or additions or of a substantive nature are made in any such supplement, then such supplement shall be adopted by the governing body in the same manner provided by general law, charters or any special law applicable to counties, cities and towns.

At least three copies of any codification or recodification adopted hereunder and at least three copies of every supplement thereto shall be kept in the office of the clerk of the county, city or town or the clerk of the governing body thereof, and shall there be available for public inspection during normal business hours.

If any charter or any city or town or special law shall contain any provision authorizing the codification or recodification of the ordinances of such city or town, the city or town thereby affected may elect to proceed either under such charter provisions, special law or under the provisions of this section.

Any codification or recodification adopted hereunder shall be admitted in evidence in all courts without further proof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; amendments delete the language stating city or town charter provisions for codification or recodification shall prevail. This point is covered by § 15.2-100.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 15.
3	LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL, QUALIFICATION FOR OFFICE,
4	BONDS, DUAL OFFICE HOLDING AND CERTAIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
5	OFFICERS.
6	
7	Chapter drafting note: Collects sections scattered throughout Title 15.1 and
8	organizes them into seven articles relating generally to personnel, local offices and local
9	officers.
10	
11	Article 1.
12	General Provisions for Certain Officers and Employees.
13	
14	§ 15.1-794. Election or appointment of certain officers of cities and towns.
15	The officers of all cities and towns whose election or appointment is not otherwise
16	provided for in this chapter or under the general statutes of the Commonwealth or charters of the
17	several cities and towns shall be elected or appointed by the councils of the several cities and
18	towns. When provisions are made in the charter of any city or town for the office of register,
19	chamberlain or assessor, no such officers shall be elected, but the duties heretofore devolving on
20	such register or chamberlain shall be performed by the city or town treasurer and the duties
21	heretofore devolving on such assessors shall be performed by the commissioner of revenue.
22	Wherever the council consists of more than one branch, the election or appointment by the city
23	council shall be made by the two branches in joint meeting. The president of the board of
24	aldermen shall preside at such joint meeting, and each member of the two branches shall be
25	entitled to one vote in all such elections or appointments, as well as in all other joint meetings of
26	the two branches of the council.
27	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1500.
28	
29	§ 15.1-797. Appointment, compensation and bonds of other officers and employees.
30	The council of every city or town of this Commonwealth having in its charter the power
31	to appoint certain municipal officers shall, in addition to such power, have power to appoint such

other officers and employees as the council may deem proper. Or any committee of such council, any municipal board, the mayor of the city or town, or any head of a department of such city or town government may also appoint such officers and employees as the council may determine. The duties and compensation of such officers and employees shall be fixed by the council of the city or town, except so far as the council may authorize such duties to be fixed by such committee or other appointing power. The council may require of any of the officers and employees so appointed bonds, with sureties in proper penalties, payable to the city or town in its corporate name, with condition for the faithful performance of such duties.

Drafting note: Repealed; substance of this section is found in §§ 15.2-1500 and 15.2-1501.

§ 15.1-798. Removal of such officers.

All officers so appointed may be removed from office by joint resolution of the two branches at their pleasure and, when the appointment is by a committee or board, by a vote of such committee or board. Or when such appointment is by the mayor or head of a department such removal may be by order of the mayor or head of a department.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-1503.

§ 15.1-799. Vacancies.

In case of vacancies occurring in any municipal position so authorized to be filled, a qualified person may be appointed to fill such position for the unexpired term by the proper appointing power. In case of vacancy in any municipal office which is elective by the people, if there be no general election during the unexpired term at which such vacancy can be legally filled, the city or town council may elect a qualified person to fill such vacancy until a qualified person can be elected by the people and shall have qualified for the next succeeding term; or when such general election does occur during the unexpired term at which such vacancy can be filled, such city or town council shall elect a qualified person to fill such vacancy until a qualified person is elected to fill such vacancy at such general election and shall have qualified.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

§ 15.1-831. Suspension and removal of other town officers.

The council of a town shall have power to suspend and concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts to remove all town officers other than the mayor, whether they be elected or appointed, for misconduct in office or neglect of duty, to be specified in the order of suspension or removal; but no such removal shall be made without reasonable notice to the officer complained of and an opportunity afforded him to be heard in his defense.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-1503.

§ 15.2-1500. Organization of local government.

Every locality shall provide for all the governmental functions of the locality, including, without limitation, the organization of all departments of government which are necessary and the employment of the officers and other employees needed to carry out the functions of government.

Drafting note: New; states a basic function of local government.

§ 15.2-1501. Designation of officers to perform certain duties.

Whenever it is not designated by general law or special act which officer or employee of the locality shall exercise any power or perform any duty conferred upon or required of the locality, then any such power shall be exercised or duty performed by the officer or employee of the locality so designated by the governing body. The governing body also may authorize the chief administrative officer to designate officers and employees to perform administrative duties and to exercise administrative powers.

Drafting note: New; based on § 15.1-797.

§ 15.1-19.4 15.2-1502. Employment of certain deputies and assistants; delegation of powers and duties.

A. Officers of governments for counties, cities and towns Local government officers may employ, when duly authorized by the governing body, deputies and assistants to aid them in carrying out their powers and duties. The provisions of this section and § 15.1-19.5 § 15.2-1503 shall not be applicable to the constitutional offices of treasurer, commissioner of the revenue, sheriff, attorney for the Commonwealth and clerk of the circuit court in the office of which deeds are recorded.

- B. A deputy shall mean "Deputy" means a person who is appointed to act as a substitute for his principal, in the name of the principal and in his behalf, in matters in which the principal himself may act; such person shall be a public officer. Members of governing bodies of counties, eities and towns may not have or appoint deputies for themselves.
- C. An assistant shall mean "Assistant" means a person who is not a public officer or deputy but who aids or helps a public officer by carrying out ministerial, administrative or elerical duties which do not require the exercise of discretion.

§ 15.1-19.5. Delegation of powers and duties by certain officers of local government.

<u>D.</u> Subject to the limitations and requirements of the preceding <u>section</u> <u>subsections</u>, an officer of a <u>county</u>, <u>city or town locality</u> may delegate, to a person reporting to him, his powers and duties unless it <u>be</u> <u>is</u> some power or duty the exercise of which by another person is expressly forbidden by law or requires the exercise of judgment for the public welfare. However, such delegation shall not act to relieve the officer making such delegation of his legal obligations attached to for the exercise of powers and performance of duties of his office.

Persons employed by virtue of this <u>section</u> <u>subsection</u> shall be designated either deputy or assistant and shall take such oath and post such bond as may be required by ordinance by the local governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the task force and Code Commission deemed the deleted language in subsection C inaccurate. Sections 15.1-19.4 and 15.1-19.5 are combined.

§ 15.1-124. Rescission of appointment of executive secretary.

The governing body may at any time rescind its action in appointing an executive secretary. When, and if, the governing body so rescinds its action, the executive secretary shall be forthwith divested of all power and authority as such, and the county clerk shall be restored to the powers and duties imposed upon him by general law. In case the governing body should rescind its action appointing an executive secretary, the person theretofore appointed such executive secretary shall forthwith deliver to the governing body of his county all books, accounts, records and other papers or matter of whatever nature used in connection with the county's business by whomever provided.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-1504 covers the subject matter generally.

2	8 15 2-1503	Tenure of officers	and employees.	suspension or	removal
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- A. All appointments of officers and hiring of other employees by a locality shall be without definite term, unless for temporary services not to exceed one year or except as otherwise provided by general law or special act.
- B. Any officer or employee of a locality employed pursuant to subsection A of this section may be suspended or removed from office or employment in accordance with the provisions of §§ 24.2-230 through 24.2-238, if such sections are applicable. Otherwise, any such employee may be suspended or removed in accordance with procedure established by special act or by the governing body, if any.
- C. In case of the absence or disability of any officer or employee, the governing body or other appointing power may designate some responsible person to temporarily perform the duties of the office.
- Drafting note: New; based on provisions found in optional forms of county government, i.e., §§ 15.1-599, 15.1-635, etc.

17 § 15.1-29.18 15.2-1504. Use of tobacco products by government employees.

No employee of or applicant for employment with a locality or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions shall be required, as a condition of employment, to smoke or use tobacco products on the job, or to abstain from smoking or using tobacco products outside the course of his employment, provided that this section shall not apply to those classes of employees to which § 27-40.1 or § 51-122 51.1-813 are applicable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; provisions related to employees of political subdivisions are retained here, while provisions related to state employees are relocated to § 2.1-111.1. See Appendix B.

§ 15.1-29.23 15.2-1505. Employment based on residency prohibited for certain employees.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of general or special law, no county, city or town locality, or any agency thereof, including school boards, or any local housing or redevelopment authority created pursuant to § 36-4, that receives any funds from the Commonwealth, shall

condition employment or any feature of employment, including promotion, on the basis of residency in a particular county, city or town <u>locality</u>.

This section shall not apply to (i) appointees of elected groups or individuals, (ii) officials and employees who by charter or other law serve at the will or pleasure of an appointing authority, (iii) deputies and executive assistants to the chief administrative officer of a locality, or (iv) agency heads, department heads or their equivalents or chief executive officers of government operations.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-7.1 15.2-1506. Establishment of grievance procedure, personnel system and uniform pay plan for employees.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the governing body of general or special, every county, city and town locality which has more than fifteen employees shall have a grievance procedure for its employees that affords an immediate and fair method for the resolution of disputes which may arise between the public employer and its employees and a personnel system including a classification plan for service and <u>a</u> uniform pay plan for all employees excluding employees and deputies of division superintendents of schools.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-7.2 15.2-1507. Provision of grievance procedure; training programs.

A. If a local governing body fails to adopt a grievance procedure required by § 15.1-7.1 15.2-1506 or fails to certify it as provided in this section, the state grievance procedure shall be applicable for so long as the locality remains in noncompliance. The locality shall provide its employees with copies of the applicable grievance procedure upon request. The term "grievance" as used herein shall not be interpreted to mean negotiations of wages, salaries, or fringe benefits.

Each grievance procedure, and each amendment thereto, in order to comply with this section, shall be certified in writing to be in compliance by the city, town or county attorney, and the chief administrative officer of the locality, and such certification filed with the clerk of the circuit court having jurisdiction in the locality in which the procedure is to apply. Local government grievance procedures in effect as of July 1, 1991, shall remain in full force and

effect for ninety days thereafter, unless certified and filed as provided above within a shorter time period.

Each grievance procedure shall include the following components and features:

- 1. Definition of grievance. A grievance shall be a complaint or dispute by an employee relating to his employment, including but not necessarily limited to (i) disciplinary actions, including dismissals, disciplinary demotions, and suspensions, provided that dismissals shall be grievable whenever resulting from formal discipline or unsatisfactory job performance; (ii) the application of personnel policies, procedures, rules and regulations, including the application of policies involving matters referred to in subdivision 2 (iii) below; (iii) discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, political affiliation, age, disability, national origin or sex; and (iv) acts of retaliation as the result of the use of or participation in the grievance procedure or because the employee has complied with any law of the United States or of the Commonwealth, has reported any violation of such law to a governmental authority, has sought any change in law before the Congress of the United States or the General Assembly, or has reported an incidence of fraud, abuse, or gross mismanagement.
- 2. Local government responsibilities. Local governments shall retain the exclusive right to manage the affairs and operations of government. Accordingly, the following complaints are nongrievable: (i) establishment and revision of wages or salaries, position classification or general benefits; (ii) work activity accepted by the employee as a condition of employment or work activity which may reasonably be expected to be a part of the job content; (iii) the contents of ordinances, statutes or established personnel policies, procedures, rules and regulations; (iv) failure to promote except where the employee can show that established promotional policies or procedures were not followed or applied fairly; (v) the methods, means and personnel by which work activities are to be carried on; (vi) except where such action affects an employee who has been reinstated within the previous six months as the result of the final determination of a grievance, termination, layoff, demotion or suspension from duties because of lack of work, reduction in work force, or job abolition; (vii) the hiring, promotion, transfer, assignment and retention of employees within the local government; and (viii) the relief of employees from duties of the local government in emergencies. In any grievance brought under the exception to provision (vi) of this subdivision, the action shall be upheld upon a showing by the local

- government that: (i) there was a valid business reason for the action, and (ii) the employee was notified of the reason in writing prior to the effective date of the action.
- 3. Coverage of personnel.

- a. Unless otherwise provided by law, all nonprobationary local government permanent full-time and part-time employees are eligible to file grievances with the following exceptions:
 - (1) Appointees of elected groups or individuals;
- (2) Officials and employees who by charter or other law serve at the will or pleasure of an appointing authority;
- (3) Deputies and executive assistants to the chief administrative officer of a locality;
- (4) Agency heads or chief executive officers of government operations;
- (5) Employees whose terms of employment are limited by law;
- 12 (6) Temporary, limited term and seasonal employees;
 - (7) Law-enforcement officers as defined in Chapter 10.1 (§ 2.1-116.1 et seq.) of Title 2.1 whose grievance is subject to the provisions of Chapter 10.1 and who have elected to proceed pursuant to those provisions in the resolution of their grievance, or any other employee electing to proceed pursuant to any other existing procedure in the resolution of his grievance.
 - b. Notwithstanding the exceptions set forth in subdivision <u>3</u>a above, local governments, at their sole discretion, may voluntarily include employees in any of the excepted categories within the coverage of their grievance procedures.
 - c. The chief administrative officer of each local government, or his designee, shall determine the officers and employees excluded from the grievance procedure, and shall be responsible for maintaining an up-to-date list of the affected positions.
 - 4. Grievance procedure availability and coverage for employees of local social service departments and boards, community services boards, redevelopment and housing authorities, and regional housing authorities. Employees of local social service departments and boards, community services boards, redevelopment and housing authorities created pursuant to § 36-4, and regional housing authorities created pursuant to § 36-40 shall be included in (i) a local governing body's grievance procedure or personnel system, if agreed to by the department, board, or authority and the locality or (ii) a grievance procedure established and administered by the department, board or authority which is consistent with the provisions of Chapter 10.01 (§ 2.1-116.01 et seq.) of Title 2.1 and any regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

- 5. General requirements for procedures.
- a. Each grievance procedure shall include not more than four steps for airing complaints at successively higher levels of local government management, and a final step providing for a panel hearing.
- b. Grievance procedures shall prescribe reasonable and specific time limitations for the grievant to submit an initial complaint and to appeal each decision through the steps of the grievance procedure.
- c. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit a local government from granting its employees rights greater than those contained herein, provided such grant does not exceed or violate the general law or public policy of the Commonwealth.
 - 6. Time periods.

- a. It is intended that speedy attention to employee grievances be promoted, consistent with the ability of the parties to prepare for a fair consideration of the issues of concern.
- b. The time for submitting an initial complaint shall not be less than twenty calendar days after the event giving rise to the grievance, but local governments may, at their option, allow a longer time period.
- c. Limits for steps after initial presentation of grievance shall be the same or greater for the grievant than the time which is allowed for local government response in each comparable situation.
- d. Time frames may be extended by mutual agreement of the local government and the grievant.
 - 7. Compliance.
- a. After the initial filing of a written grievance, failure of either party to comply with all substantial procedural requirements of the grievance procedure, including the panel hearing, without just cause shall result in a decision in favor of the other party on any grievable issue, provided the party not in compliance fails to correct the noncompliance within five workdays of receipt of written notification by the other party of the compliance violation. Such written notification by the grievant shall be made to the chief administrative officer, or his designee.
- b. The chief administrative officer, or his designee, at his option, may require a clear written explanation of the basis for just cause extensions or exceptions. The chief administrative officer, or his designee, shall determine compliance issues. Compliance determinations made by

the chief administrative officer shall be subject to judicial review by filing petition with the circuit court within thirty days of the compliance determination.

8. Management steps.

- a. The first step shall provide for an informal, initial processing of employee complaints by the immediate supervisor through a nonwritten, discussion format.
- b. Management steps shall provide for a review with higher levels of local government authority following the employee's reduction to writing of the grievance and the relief requested on forms supplied by the local government. Personal face-to-face meetings are required at all of these steps.
- c. With the exception of the final management step, the only persons who may normally be present in the management step meetings are the grievant, the appropriate local government official at the level at which the grievance is being heard, and appropriate witnesses for each side. Witnesses shall be present only while actually providing testimony. At the final management step, the grievant, at his option, may have present a representative of his choice. If the grievant is represented by legal counsel, local government likewise has the option of being represented by counsel.
 - 9. Qualification for panel hearing.
- a. Decisions regarding grievability and access to the procedure shall be made by the chief administrative officer of the local government, or his designee, at any time prior to the panel hearing, at the request of the local government or grievant, within ten calendar days of the request. No city, town, or county attorney, or attorney for the Commonwealth, shall be authorized to decide the question of grievability. A copy of the ruling shall be sent to the grievant. Decisions of the chief administrative officer of the local government, or his designee, may be appealed to the circuit court having jurisdiction in the locality in which the grievant is employed for a hearing on the issue of whether the grievance qualifies for a panel hearing. Proceedings for review of the decision of the chief administrative officer or his designee shall be instituted by the grievant by filing a notice of appeal with the chief administrative officer within ten calendar days from the date of receipt of the decision and giving a copy thereof to all other parties. Within ten calendar days thereafter, the chief administrative officer or his designee shall transmit to the clerk of the court to which the appeal is taken: a copy of the decision of the chief administrative officer, a copy of the notice of appeal, and the exhibits. A list of the evidence

furnished to the court shall also be furnished to the grievant. The failure of the chief administrative officer or his designee to transmit the record shall not prejudice the rights of the grievant. The court, on motion of the grievant, may issue a writ of certiorari requiring the chief administrative officer to transmit the record on or before a certain date.

b. Within thirty days of receipt of such records by the clerk, the court, sitting without a jury, shall hear the appeal on the record transmitted by the chief administrative officer or his designee and such additional evidence as may be necessary to resolve any controversy as to the correctness of the record. The court, in its discretion, may receive such other evidence as the ends of justice require. The court may affirm the decision of the chief administrative officer or his designee, or may reverse or modify the decision. The decision of the court shall be rendered no later than the fifteenth day from the date of the conclusion of the hearing. The decision of the court is final and is not appealable.

10. Panel hearings.

- a. Qualifying grievances shall advance to the final step as described below:
- (1) With the exception of those local governments covered by subdivision a (2) of this subsection, the final step shall provide for a hearing before an impartial panel, consisting of one member appointed by the grievant, one member appointed by the agency head and a third member selected by the first two. In the event that agreement cannot be reached as to the final panel member, the chief judge of the circuit court of the jurisdiction wherein the dispute arose shall select the third panel member. The panel shall not be composed of any persons having direct involvement with the grievance being heard by the panel, or with the complaint or dispute giving rise to the grievance. Managers who are in a direct line of supervision of a grievant, persons residing in the same household as the grievant and the following relatives of a participant in the grievance process or a participant's spouse are prohibited from serving as panel members: spouse, parent, child, descendants of a child, sibling, niece, nephew and first cousin. No attorney having direct involvement with the subject matter of the grievance, nor a partner, associate, employee or co-employee of the attorney shall serve as a panel member.
- (2) Local governments may retain the panel composition method previously approved by the Department of Employee Relations Counselors and in effect as of the enactment of this statute. Modifications to the panel composition method shall be permitted with regard to the size of the panel and the terms of office for panel members, so long as the basic integrity and

- independence of panels are maintained. As used in this section, the term "panel" shall include all bodies designated and authorized to make final and binding decisions.
- (3) Local governments shall not be required to have an administrative hearing officer in any case, but may do so in employee termination or retaliation cases at their option. When a local government elects to use an administrative hearing officer as the third panel member in an employee termination or retaliation case, the administrative hearing officer shall be appointed by the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court. The appointment shall be made from the list of administrative hearing officers maintained by the Executive Secretary pursuant to § 9-6.14:14.1 and shall be made from the appropriate geographical region on a rotating basis. If a local government elects to use an administrative hearing officer, it shall bear the expense of such officer's services.
- (4) In all cases there shall be a chairperson of the panel and, when panels are composed of three persons (one each selected by the respective parties and the third from an impartial source), the third member shall be the chairperson.
- (5) Both the grievant and the respondent may call upon appropriate witnesses and be represented by legal counsel or other representatives at the panel hearing. Such representatives may examine, cross-examine, question and present evidence on behalf of the grievant or respondent before the panel without being in violation of the provisions of § 54.1-3904.
- (6) The decision of the panel shall be final and binding and shall be consistent with provisions of law and written policy.
- (7) The question of whether the relief granted by a panel is consistent with written policy shall be determined by the chief administrative officer of the local government, or his designee, unless such person has a direct personal involvement with the event or events giving rise to the grievance, in which case the decision shall be made by the attorney for the Commonwealth of the jurisdiction in which the grievance is pending.
 - b. Rules for panel hearings.

Unless otherwise provided by law, local governments shall adopt rules for the conduct of panel hearings as a part of their grievance procedures, or shall adopt separate rules for such hearings. Rules which are promulgated shall include, but need not be limited to the following provisions:

- (1) That panels do not have authority to formulate policies or procedures or to alter existing policies or procedures;
- (2) That panels have the discretion to determine the propriety of attendance at the hearing of persons not having a direct interest in the hearing, and, at the request of either party, the hearing shall be private;
- (3) That the local government provide the panel with copies of the grievance record prior to the hearing, and provide the grievant with a list of the documents furnished to the panel and the grievant and his attorney, at least ten days prior to the scheduled panel hearing, shall be allowed access to and copies of all relevant files intended to be used in the grievance proceeding;
- (4) That panels have the authority to determine the admissibility of evidence without regard to the burden of proof, or the order of presentation of evidence, so long as a full and equal opportunity is afforded to all parties for the presentation of their evidence;
- (5) That all evidence be presented in the presence of the panel and the parties, except by mutual consent of the parties;
- (6) That documents, exhibits and lists of witnesses be exchanged between the parties in advance of the hearing;
- (7) That the majority decision of the panel, acting within the scope of its authority, be final, subject to existing policies, procedures and law;
 - (8) That the panel decision be provided within a specified time to all parties; and
- (9) Such other provisions as may facilitate fair and expeditious hearings, with the understanding that the hearings are not intended to be conducted like proceedings in courts, and that rules of evidence do not necessarily apply.
 - 11. Implementation of panel decisions.

- Either party may petition the circuit court having jurisdiction in the locality in which the grievant is employed for an order requiring implementation of the panel decision.
- B. Notwithstanding the contrary provisions of this section, a final panel decision rendered under the provisions of this section which would result in the reinstatement of any employee of a sheriff's office, who has been terminated for cause may be reviewed by the circuit court for the locality upon the petition of the locality. The review of the circuit court shall be limited to the question of whether the panel's decision was consistent with provisions of law and written policy.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-7.4 <u>15.2-1508</u>. Bonuses for employees of local governments.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, the governing body of any county, city or town <u>locality</u> may <u>pay a provide for payment of monetary bonuses</u> to <u>any of the local governments' its</u> officers and employees for exceptional services rendered. The payment of a bonus shall be authorized by ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-7.5 15.2-1509. Preferences for veterans in local government employment.

Consistent with the requirements and obligations to protected classes under federal or state law, any eounty, city, or town locality may take into consideration or give preference to an individual's status as an honorably discharged veteran of the armed forces of the United States in its employment policies and practices. Additional consideration may also be given to veterans who have a service connected disability rating fixed by the United States Veterans Administration. "Veterans" as used in this section refers to the same class as included in § 2.1-112 with regard to the state service.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 849 <u>15.2-1510</u>. Retirement systems.

A municipal corporation Any locality may establish a system for the retirement of injured, or superannuated municipal officers and employees; the members of the local police and fire departments; the public school teachers and other employees of the local school board; and the judges, clerks, deputy clerks, bailiffs and other employees of the local municipal courts judicial system; or any of them; and may establish a fund or funds for the payment of retirement allowances by making appropriations out of the municipal local treasury, by levying a special tax for the benefit of such fund or funds, by requiring contributions payable from time to time from such officers, employees, members of police and fire departments, teachers, judges, clerks, deputy clerks and bailiffs and other employees of the judicial system, or by any combination of such methods, or by any other method not prohibited by law; provided that the total annual payments into such fund or funds shall be sufficient on sound actuarial principles for the

payment of such retirement allowances therefrom. The benefits accrued or accruing to any person under such system shall not be subject to execution, levy, attachment, garnishment or any other process whatsoever nor shall any assignment of such benefits be enforceable in any court.

Drafting note: Expands section to include counties as well as municipalities. This section is of limited application since most local governments are in the Virginia Retirement System.

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§ 15.1-134 15.2-1511. Allowances to injured officials and employees and their dependents.

The governing body of any county, city or town locality is authorized in its discretion to make allowances by appropriation of funds, payable in monthly or semimonthly installments, for the relief of any of its officials, employees, policemen police officers, fire fighters firefighters, sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, town sergeants and town deputy sergeants, or their dependents, who suffer injury or death as defined in Title 65.2, whether such injury was suffered or death occurs before or after June 29, 1948 (which date is the effective date of the section). The allowance shall not exceed the salary or wage being paid such official, employee, policeman police officer, fire fighter firefighter, sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeants and town deputy sergeants, at the time of such injury or death, and the payment of the allowance shall not extend beyond the period of disability resulting from such injury; provided, that the governing body of a county having a population of more than 99,000 but less than 100,000 and being contiguous to three cities of the first class may provide that the allowance being paid any such person who dies while entitled to receive the same may be continued to be paid the widow of such person. In case death results from the injury, the allowance may be made for the dependents as defined in Title 65.2. In counties, cities and towns localities which have established retirement or pension systems for injured, retired or superannuated officials, employees, members of police or fire departments, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, town sergeants and deputy sergeants, or for the dependents of those killed in line of duty, the agencies provided for the administration of such systems shall determine the existence of such injury or cause of death before any appropriation to pay such allowance is made and shall determine the extent of and period of disability resulting from such injury and the cause in case of death. All sums paid to any such official, employee, policeman police officer, fire fighter firefighter, sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeants and deputy

sergeants, as compensation under Title 65.2 and all sums paid to the dependents of such official, employee, policeman police officer, fire fighter firefighter, sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeant and deputy sergeant, if he is killed, and all sums paid under any retirement or pension system shall be deducted from the allowance made under this section in such installments as the agency determines. If the agency determines that any official, employee, policeman police officer, fire fighter firefighter, sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeant and deputy sergeant, who suffered injury in the line of duty is engaged or is able to engage in a gainful occupation, then the allowance shall be reduced by the agency to an amount which, together with the amount earnable by him, equals the allowance. Should the earning capacity of the official, employee, policeman police officer, fire fighter firefighter, sheriff or deputy sheriff, town sergeant and deputy sergeant, be later changed, such allowance may be further modified, up or down, provided the new allowance shall not exceed the amount of the allowance originally made nor an amount which, when added to the amount earnable by him, exceeds such allowance.

The death of, or any condition or impairment of health of, any member of a county, city or town local police department, or of a sheriff or deputy sheriff, city sergeant or deputy city sergeant of the City of Richmond, caused by hypertension or heart disease resulting in total or partial disability shall be presumed to have been suffered in the line of duty unless the contrary be shown by competent evidence; provided that prior to making any claim based upon such presumption for retirement, sickness or other benefits on account of such death or total or partial disability, such member, sheriff, or deputy sheriff, city sergeant or deputy city sergeant of the City of Richmond, shall have been found free from hypertension or heart disease, as the case may be, by a physical examination which shall include such appropriate laboratory and other diagnostic studies as such governing body shall prescribe and which shall have been conducted by physicians whose qualifications shall have been prescribed by such governing body; and provided, further, in . In the case of a claim for disability, that any such member, sheriff, or deputy sheriff, city sergeant or deputy city sergeant of the City of Richmond shall, if requested by such governing body or its authorized representative, submit himself to physical examination by any physician designated by such governing body, such examination to include such tests or studies as may reasonably be prescribed by the physician so designated or, in . Such member, sheriff or deputy sheriff, or claimant shall have the right to have present at such examination, at his own expense, any qualified physician he may designate. In the case of a claim for death

benefits, any person entitled to make a claim for such benefits, claiming that his such person's death was suffered in the line of duty, shall submit the body of the deceased to a postmortem examination to be performed by the medical examiner for the county, city or town appointed under § 32.1-282. Such member, sheriff, or deputy sheriff, city sergeant or deputy city sergeant of the City of Richmond, or claimant shall have the right to have present at such examination, at his own expense, any qualified physician he may designate.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; eliminates reference to Norfolk County which in 1962 consolidated with the City of South Norfolk to form the City of Chesapeake. Also eliminates reference to city sergeant of Richmond, etc., as such positions are abolished by § 15.1-796.1. Other changes are made to improve readability.

§ 15.1-118. Oath and bond.

Before entering upon the duties of his office the person so appointed executive secretary to the governing body shall take the oath of office required of other officers and shall give bond before the clerk of the circuit court of the county with surety to be approved by such clerk in an amount to be fixed by the governing body but in any case not less than \$2,000, the premium for which bond shall be paid by the governing body out of the general county fund.

Drafting note: Repealed; substance of section found in § 15.2-1512.

§ 15.1-813.1. Bonds of officers and employees.

Notwithstanding any provision of any charter or law to the contrary, the council of any city may require all or any officers and employees of the city to give bond for the faithful and proper discharge of their duties; as used herein the words officers and employees shall include officers and employees paid solely or partly by the city. The city may pay the premium on such bonds from the city funds and may provide for individual surety bonds or for a bond covering all officers and employees or any group thereof. The bond shall be payable to the city as its interest may appear in event of breach of the conditions thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; substance of section found in § 15.2-1512.

§ 15.2-1512. Oath and bond.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, the person appointed or employed by the governing body, or its delegated representative, (i) shall take the oath of office if required by general law, special act or the governing body, (ii) shall give a bond before the clerk of the circuit court serving such governing body, if required by general law, special act or the governing body, (iii) shall furnish surety to be approved by such clerk in an amount to be fixed by the governing body, if required by general law, special act or the governing body. The premium for such bond shall be paid by the governing body out of its general fund. The form of oath of office is that prescribed by § 49-1.

Drafting note: New; authorizes all governing bodies, in their discretion, to require employees to take an oath of office, post bonds, furnish surety.

12 Article 2.

13 <u>Joint Officers and Other Employees.</u>

§ 15.1-20.3 15.2-1513. Joint local government employees permitted.

Every county, city and town Localities may jointly employ or share the services of any person in the conduct of their governmental affairs. Persons so employed may include officers as well as other employees.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Language is deleted to clarify that localities can share employees involved in proprietary functions.

§ 15.1-20.5 15.2-1514. Exercise of powers and duties.

Every person so employed <u>under § 15.2-1513</u> shall exercise in each of such governmental units <u>localities</u> all the powers conferred and duties imposed upon such person by law or by contract.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-20.4 15.2-1515. Compensation, benefits and liability insurance of such persons.

Such jointly employed Every person employed under § 15.2-1513, for purposes of salary, retirement, and other employee benefits, public liability insurance and bonds, when required, shall be considered the employee of one governmental unit locality. The share of the costs of

salary, retirement, and other employee benefits and expenses for the jointly employed person shall be paid to the primary employing governmental unit locality by the other governmental units localities using the services of such person in the manner and amount agreed upon.

Such employment may be pursuant to written or unwritten agreement between or among the employing units of local government <u>localities</u> containing such other terms and conditions as agreed upon.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-20.6 <u>15.2-1516</u>. Exceptions.

The provisions of §§ 15.1-20.3 15.2-1513 through 15.1-20.5 15.2-1515 shall not be applicable to constitutional officers or their employees or other officers elected by the voters.

Drafting note: No change.

14 Article 3.

15 <u>Insurance and Legal Defense.</u>

§ 15.1-7.3 15.2-1517. Insurance for employees and retired employees of local governments localities and other local governmental entities.

The governing body of every county, city, or town Any locality may provide group life, accident, and health insurance programs for their officers and employees, and employees of boards, commissions, agencies and authorities created by or controlled by such county, city or town, group life, accident, and health insurance programs locality. Such programs may be through a program of self-insurance, purchased insurance, or partial self-insurance and purchased insurance, whichever is determined to be the most cost effective. The total cost of such policies or protection may be paid entirely by the local government locality or shared with the employee. The governing body of every county, city, and town any locality may provide for its retired officers and retired employees to be eligible for such group life, accident, and health insurance programs. The cost of such insurance for retired officers and retired employees may be paid in whole or in part by the locality.

In the event a county or city elects to provide one or more of such programs for its officers and employees, it shall provide such programs to the constitutional officers and their

employees on the same basis as provided to other officers and employees, unless the constitutional officers and employees are covered under a state program, and the cost of such local program shall be borne entirely by the locality or shared with the employee.

Except as otherwise provided herein, in the event the governing body of any eounty, city or town locality elects to provide group accident and health insurance for its officers and employees, including constitutional officers and their employees, such programs shall require that upon retirement, or upon the effective date of this provision for those who have previously retired, any such individual with (i) at least fifteen years of continuous employment with the eounty, city, or town locality, or (ii) less than fifteen years of continuous employment who has retired due to line-of-duty injuries may choose to continue his coverage with the insurer at the retiree's expense until such individual attains sixty-five years of age at the insurer's customary premium rate applicable: (i) to such policies, (ii) to the class of risk to which the person then belongs, and (iii) to his age.

The governing body, when providing this coverage, may further provide that the retiree be rated separately from the active employees covered under the group plan offered by such governing body. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply in any jurisdiction locality with a population of less than 30,000 which has made a written determination, following bona fide attempts to obtain such coverage for retirees, that (i) such coverage is not commercially available for retirees as a separately rated group or class and (ii) inclusion of retirees in the group or class of active employees would have the effect of materially increasing premium rates applicable to the group or class of active employees.

Nothing herein shall prohibit a <u>local governing body locality</u> from providing group accident and health coverage or benefits for its retirees in addition to that which is required under this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-7.3:1 15.2-1518. Liability insurance for officers, employees and volunteers of local government and members of its boards and commissions and constitutional officers.

The governing body of any county, city and town or Any locality and any political subdivision thereof may provide liability insurance or self-insurance for its officers, employees and volunteers, including any commission or board of any authority created or controlled by the

local governing body, or any local agency or public service corporation owned, operated or controlled by such local governing body and constitutional officers and their employees.

The insurance or self-insurance may cover the costs and expenses incident to liability, including those for settlement, suit, or satisfaction of judgment arising from the conduct of such officers, employees or volunteers in the discharge of their official duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-506.2 15.2-1519. Liability insurance for employees of local departments and boards of welfare and social services; legal representation.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-7.3:1 15.2-1518, the state Department of Social Services is authorized to obtain liability insurance for officers and employees of local departments and boards of welfare or social services. The attorney for the Commonwealth, city attorney, or county attorney, as appropriate, shall provide whatever legal services are required for any such officer or employee officers or employees sued as a result of his their conduct in the discharge of his their official duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-19.2 15.2-1520. Employment of counsel to defend eounty, city, town localities and political subdivision subdivisions, governing bodies, officers or employees in certain proceedings; costs and expenses of such proceedings.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, general or special, the governing body of any county, city, town a locality, or political subdivision of such locality may employ the city attorney, the town county, city or town attorney, or the attorney for the Commonwealth, if there be no county, city attorney or town attorney, or other counsel approved by such the governing body to defend it, or any member thereof, or any officer of such county, city, town the locality, or political subdivision or employee thereof, or any trustee or member of any board or commission appointed by the governing body in any legal proceeding to which such the governing body, or any member thereof, or any of the foregoing named persons may be a defendant, when such proceeding is instituted against it, or them by virtue of any actions in furtherance of their duties in serving such county, city, town locality or political subdivision as its governing body or as members thereof or the duties or service of any officer or employee of

such county, city, town <u>locality</u> or political subdivision or any trustee or any member of any board or commission appointed by such the governing body.

All costs and expenses of such proceedings so defended shall be charged against the treasury of the county, city, town locality, or political subdivision and shall be paid out of funds provided therefor by the governing body thereof. Further, in the event any settlement is agreed upon or judgment is rendered against any of the foregoing persons or governing body, the governing body may, in its discretion, pay such settlement or judgment from public funds or other funds or in connection with all of the foregoing may expend public or other funds for insurance or to establish and maintain a self-insurance program to cover such risks or liability.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-19.2:1 15.2-1521. Providing legal fees and expenses for officer or employee of county, city or town in certain proceedings.

If any officer or employee of any county, city or town shall be locality is investigated, arrested or indicted or otherwise prosecuted on any criminal charge arising out of any act committed in the discharge of his official duties, and no charges are brought, or the charge is subsequently dismissed, or upon trial he is found not guilty, the governing body of the county, city or town locality may reimburse the officer or employee for reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred by him in defense of the investigation or charge, the reimbursement to be paid from the treasury of the county, city or town locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

Article 4.

Qualifications; Eligibility, etc., of Local Elected Officers.

§ 15.1-38 15.2-1522. When and how officers qualify.

Every <u>elected</u> county <u>and district officer elected by the people</u>, <u>every city and</u>, town <u>and district</u> officer, unless otherwise provided by law, shall, on or before the day on which his term of office begins, <u>shall</u> qualify by taking the oath prescribed by § 49-1 and give the bond, if any, required by law, before the circuit court <u>of for</u> the county or city, having jurisdiction in the county, <u>district, town, or city</u>, town or district for which he is elected or appointed, <u>or before the</u>

judge of the circuit court of such county or city or before the clerk of the circuit court of <u>for</u> such county or city, town or district. However, members of governing bodies and elected school boards may qualify up to and including the day of the initial meeting of the new governing body or elected school board. Whenever an officer required to give bond is included in a blanket surety bond authorized by § 2.1-526.9 <u>B</u> or § 15.1-44.2, such officer shall furnish an extract of the master blanket surety bond on file in the Comptroller's office, reflecting the name or position of the officer and the amount of the coverage, which shall be the equivalent of giving the bond for purposes of qualification.

An appointed officer as used in this article means a person appointed to temporarily fill an elected position. District officer as used in this article means a person elected by the people other than national and statewide officers and members of the General Assembly.

Drafting note: The word "district" in the section as originally enacted is thought to refer to magisterial districts of counties; current usage is to cover election districts which would include constitutional officers, joint constitutional officers and regional government elected officers as well as all other locally elected officers. Section 15.1-44.2 is deleted as blanket surety bonds provided by the state makes the section reference incorrect; § 15.1-44.2 is repealed.

§ 15.1-829. Oaths of councilmen and mayor.

Every person elected a councilman of a town shall, on or before the day on which his term of office begins, qualify by taking and subscribing an oath faithfully to execute the duties of his office to the best of his judgment; and any person elected mayor shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for state officers.

Any such oath of councilmen and mayors may be taken before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths and shall, when so taken and subscribed, be forthwith returned to the clerk of the council of the town, who shall enter the same record on the minute book of the council.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered generally by § 15.2-1522.

§ 15.1-39 <u>§15.2-1523</u>. Record of qualification.

When the <u>an</u> officer qualifies and gives the bond <u>before a judge in vacation</u>, the judge shall certify the fact and the bond and certificate shall be returned to the clerk of the circuit or eorporation court, and the certificate shall be entered by him in the order book of the court on the law side thereof and such bond, and also any bond given before the court, shall be recorded by the clerk. When the officer qualifies and gives bond before the clerk, the clerk shall enter the fact of such qualification in the order book of the court, on the law side thereof, and record the bond. But the clerk of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond, the clerk of the Law and Equity Court of such city, and the clerk of the Court of Law and Chancery of the City of Norfolk may qualify and give bond before the court of which he is clerk, or if he qualify and give bond before the judge in vacation, as hereinabove provided, his bond and certificate of qualification shall be returned to and recorded in such court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; eliminates obsolete language.

§ 15.1-40 15.2-1524. Failure to qualify vacates office.

If any such officer fails to qualify and give bond, as required by § 15.1-39 15.2-1523, on or before the day on which his term begins, his office shall be deemed vacant; provided that if such officer at the time of his election is a member of the armed forces of the United States, in active service in the present war, he may qualify and give bond within sixty days after the end of the war in which he may be serving, or within sixty days after his discharge and return to civil life, whichever may last occur. However, members of local governing bodies and elected school boards may qualify up to and including the day of the initial meeting of the new governing body or elected school board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; eliminates obsolete language.

§ 15.1-51 <u>15.2-1525</u>. Where officers shall reside.

A. Every district officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, have resided in the district for which he is elected or appointed thirty days next preceding his election or appointment, and residence in any incorporated town within the district shall be regarded as residence in the district. Every county officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, have resided thirty days next preceding his election or appointment, either in the county for which he is elected or appointed, or in the city wherein the courthouse of the county is or in a

city wholly within the boundaries of such county. If no practicing lawyer who has resided in the county or in such city for the period aforesaid offers for election or appointment or if there is not more than one practicing lawyer residing in the jurisdiction who would be qualified to offer for election, it shall be lawful to elect or appoint as attorney for the Commonwealth for such county a nonresident, or one who has not resided in the county, or in such city, for the period above mentioned. Every city and town officer except the town attorney shall, at the time of his election or appointment, have resided thirty days next preceding his election or appointment in such city or town unless otherwise specifically provided by charter. Every district officer shall, at the time of his election or appointment, have resided in the district for which he is elected or appointed thirty days next preceding his election or appointment, and residence in any incorporated town within the district shall be regarded as residence in the district.

B. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, and except as other provisions of law may require otherwise, nonelected officers of any county, city or town locality, and nonelected deputies of constitutional officers, shall not be required to reside in the jurisdiction in which they are appointed. However, the sheriff of any county or city may for law-enforcement purposes require that deputy sheriffs live within a reasonable distance of the administrative office of the sheriff's department.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; reference to district officer is placed at the end of subsection A rather than the beginning.

§ 15.1–52 <u>15.2-1526</u>. Removal vacates office.

If any officer, required by § 15.1-51 15.2-1525 to be a resident at the time of his election or appointment of the county, city, district or town or district for which he is elected or appointed, or of the city wherein the courthouse of such county is or in a city wholly within the boundaries of such county, remove therefrom, except from the county to such city or from such city to the county, or in case a nonresident who has been elected attorney for the Commonwealth remove from the county or county seat of the county in which he resided when elected, except to the county in which he is elected, his office shall be deemed vacant.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

31 Article 5.

Bonds.

§ 15.1-41 <u>15.2-1527</u>. Bonds of officers.

Every county treasurer or director of finance, sheriff of a county or a city, county clerk, clerk of a city court, clerk of a circuit court, commissioner of the revenue, superintendent of the poor, and supervisor and other persons in the offices of constitutional officers required to give bond shall, at the time he qualifies, give such bond as is required by § 49-12. Bonds for a treasurer or director of finance, sheriff, clerk of the circuit court and commissioner of the revenue shall be provided through the state Department of General Services, Division of Risk Management pursuant to § 2.1-526.9.B. The penalty of the bond of each officer shall be determined by the court, judge or clerk before whom he qualifies, within the limits prescribed in §§ 15.1-42 15.2-1528, 15.2-1529 and 15.2-1530. Subject to the provisions of §§ 15.1-43 and 15.1-45, the board of supervisors of any county or the council of any city or town in this Commonwealth may pay the costs of the premium of the surety on such bond when the surety is a surety or guaranty company. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, no bond shall be required of a member of the governing body of a county in which such members do not handle county funds if the judge of the circuit court of the county, or if there be more than one, the senior judge, so provides by order entered of record.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; recognizes that the state now provides bonds for constitutional officers and not local governments; deletes any bond requirements for county supervisors as obsolete.

§ 15.1-41.1. Bonds of certain officers and employees of county governments.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of general law, excluding general law applicable to constitutional officers, their deputies, assistants and employees, those general laws applicable to members of the board of supervisors, and those general laws applicable to counties having adopted an optional form of organization and government, the board of supervisors shall have the power to fix and require bonds in such amounts as they deem necessary for the officers and employees of such county.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-1512 allows all local governments to require bonds of local government officers and employees as deemed advisable.

§ 15.1-42 15.2-1528. Penalties of bonds of sheriffs, clerks of the circuit court and commissioners of the revenue.

The penalty of the bond of a sheriff of a county, when he gives personal security, shall not be less than \$10,000 nor more than \$60,000, but if the sheriff shall elect to give as surety on his bond a guaranty or surety company, the penalty of such bond shall not be less than \$5,000 nor more than \$30,000. The bond of the county clerk or clerk of a city or circuit court shall not be less than \$3,000 and the bond of such clerk shall bind him and his sureties, not only for the faithful discharge of his duties as clerk of the court, but also for the faithful discharge of such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law in like manner or by order of the court and with the same effect as if it were so expressed in the conditions of his bond. The bond of the commissioner of the revenue shall not be less than \$1,000 nor more than \$3,000. The bond of the superintendent of the poor shall not be less than \$1,000 nor more than \$4,000. The bond of the supervisor shall not be less than \$1,000 nor more than \$4,000. The bond of the

Drafting note: Sets one limit for all sheriffs; deletes superintendent of the poor as the position no longer exists; deletes supervisor requirement as obsolete and places all governing bodies on same basis.

§ 15.1-42.1. Bonds of sheriffs.

The sheriff of any county or city is authorized to procure as surety on his bond any guaranty or surety company licensed to do business in the Commonwealth, which bond may be in such amount, and on such terms as will guarantee the performance of any deputy or employee that the sheriff may employ, without such deputy or employee entering into an individual bond for the faithful performance of his duties as such deputy or employee.

Drafting note: Repealed; the state provides such bonds.

§ 15.1-43. County treasurer may give corporate or personal security; penalty; premium.

The county treasurer may give as surety on his bond some guaranty or security company doing business in the Commonwealth and deemed sufficient by the court, judge or clerk before whom he qualified and he may execute such bond on a form prescribed by the Attorney General, to be furnished by the Comptroller to the clerks of the several courts, or he may give such

personal surety or security as may be deemed sufficient by the court or judge before whom he qualifies; provided that upon information, or upon motion of any taxpayer, after ten days' notice to such treasurer, the court, or the judge of such court in vacation may at any time require additional surety or sureties or security, for good cause shown.

The penalty of the bond shall be such as the court or judge may require but not less than fifteen per centum of the amount to be received annually by the treasurer; provided, that in any county having a population of more than 35,000 and adjoining two cities lying wholly within this Commonwealth each of which has a population of more than 50,000, the bond of the treasurer may be in such penalty as the court or judge prescribes below thirty per centum but not less than fifteen per centum of the amount to be received annually by him.

The premium on such bond, if the surety be a corporate surety, shall be paid in the proportion of one half by the Commonwealth and the remaining one half by the county of which the principal is a treasurer.

After June 27, 1958, the counties shall be reimbursed from the state treasury all amounts paid by such counties in excess of the requirements of this section for premiums coming due during the year 1958.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered by § 15.2-1529.

§ 15.1-43.1 15.2-1529. Amount of bond of eounty treasurer or director of finance of counties.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 15.1-43, 15.1-621, 15.1-660, 15.1-678, 15.1-715 and 15.1-783 15.2-416, 15.2-541, 15.2-642, 15.2-707 and 15.2-852 requiring the surety bond given by a county treasurer or director of finance to be in an amount of not less than fifteen per eentum percent of the amounts to be received annually by such officers, the judge court or the governing body responsible for fixing the penalty of the bond may in their its discretion exclude the amounts to be received for the county from temporary and long-term loans and federal revenue sharing funds when fixing the required minimum bond, and shall limit the amount of the bonds to be given to shall not exceeding exceed the following maximums based on the population of the respective counties unless, for good cause shown, a greater bond is deemed advisable:

- 1 (a) 1. In counties having a population of not more than 10,000, the bond shall be limited 2 to \$300,000.
- 3 (b) 2. In counties having a population of more than 10,000 but not more than 30,000, the bond shall be limited to \$400,000.
- 5 (e) 3. In counties having a population of more than 30,000 but not more than 50,000, the bond shall be limited to \$500,000.
 - (d) <u>4.</u> In counties having a population of more than 50,000 but not more than 100,000, the bond shall be limited to \$750,000.
 - (e) <u>5.</u> In counties having a population of more than 100,000, the bond shall be limited to one million dollars.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-44 15.2-1530. Bonds required of eity treasurers or directors of finance of cities.

Every city treasurer, at the time he qualifies, shall in addition to any bond required of him by his city under its charter and ordinance, give a bond with sufficient surety, in a penalty of not less than fifteen per centum of the amount of state revenue to be received annually by him, payable to the Commonwealth, but not more than \$200,000 for treasurers of cities under 100,000 population nor more than \$300,000 for treasurers of cities of over 100,000 population, and with condition for the faithful discharge of his official duties in relation to the state revenue, and of such other official duties as are, or may be, imposed upon him by law otherwise than by the charter and ordinances of his city. Every such treasurer shall give as surety on his bond some guaranty or security company doing business in this Commonwealth and deemed sufficient by the court or judge before whom he qualifies. The form of the bond shall be prescribed by the Attorney General, and such blank forms shall be furnished by the Comptroller to the clerks of the several courts.

The bond of any city treasurer in office on March 10, 1973, shall not be required to be reduced during the term for which such treasurer was elected or appointed by virtue of any amendment to the preceding paragraph taking effect during such term.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, the penalty of the bond for treasurers or directors of finance of cities shall be not less than fifteen percent of the amount of revenue to be received annually by him but not more than \$500,000 for treasurers or

directors of finance of cities under 100,000 population nor more than \$1,500,000 for treasurers or directors of finance of cities over 100,000.

Drafting note: Changed to reflect state blanket bond provision.

§ 15.1-44.1 15.2-1531. When certain city and county treasurers not required to give additional bond.

Whenever the treasurer for any city or county is elected or appointed finance officer under any regulation of the State Board of Education relating to the operation of jointly owned schools for cities and counties, and such duties do not substantially increase the amount of the revenue to be received annually by him, then no additional bond shall be required of him.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; eliminates reference to election as the treasurer is not elected by voters to such position.

§ 15.1-44.2. Blanket bonds.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 15.1-43, 15.1-43.1, and 15.1-44, the State Comptroller may obtain a scheduled position blanket surety bond conditioned for the faithful performance of duty for those city and county treasurers or directors of finance which agree to be included thereunder. Such bond shall provide the same amount of surety for each such treasurer or director of finance as required by the aforementioned sections, and the premium thereon shall be paid by the Commonwealth and the respective political subdivisions in the same proportion as now provided by §§ 15.1-43 and 15.1-44.

Drafting note: Repealed; the state blanket bond covers this matter.

§ 15.1-45. Premiums on such bonds.

The premium on the additional bond required by § 15.1-44 shall be paid by the Commonwealth. The premium on the bond other than such additional bond shall be paid by the city. No guaranty company doing business in this Commonwealth shall charge a greater rate of premium on the bonds given under § 15.1-44 than it does on bonds of like character of employees and officials generally. If no guaranty company doing business in this Commonwealth will agree to furnish such bond for such rate of premium, then such treasurer

shall give such security as may be approved by the corporation court of his city in a penalty of not less than double the amount to be annually received by him.

This section shall apply to the payment of the premiums on the bonds of city treasurers for the term beginning January 1, 1958, and for the succeeding terms; and as to premiums paid on such bonds for such term or any part thereof prior to March 8, 1958, proper adjustment shall be made as between the Commonwealth and particular city involved.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete since state pays all premiums.

§ 15.1-46 15.2-1532. Payment of premiums on bonds for more than one year in advance.

The governing Governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are authorized to pay out of the their respective treasuries, the premiums on the surety bonds of all county, city and town local officials who are required to be bonded, for a period of more than one year when a discount for advanced payment of such premiums may be obtained under the rates, rules and regulations promulgated by the State Corporation Commission according to law.

If any such surety bond be cancelled prior to its expiration, the portion of the premiums to be returned shall be calculated on the basis of the regular annual rate of premiums for the duration of the bond as such refunds are prescribed by the rates, rules and regulations promulgated by the State Corporation Commission according to law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-47 <u>15.2-1533</u>. Clerks to transmit to Comptroller copies of bonds of certain officers Bond plan to be forwarded to clerk and Comptroller.

The clerk of the court wherein or in whose clerk's office any official bond, except the bond of a city treasurer taken by his city, of any county or city treasurer, sheriff, clerk or commissioner of the revenue is required to be filed and recorded shall, within ten days after it is filed, transmit to the Comptroller a certified copy thereof and of the order of the court or judge made on taking the bond. The order of the court need not be accompanied by a copy of the extract of a master blanket surety bond already on file in the Comptroller's office. If any clerk fail to perform this duty, he shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and be fined the like sum for every ten consecutive days that he fails to make such return.

1	The state Department of General Services, Division of Risk Management shall forward to
2	the clerk of the circuit court for each county and city and the Comptroller of the Commonwealth
3	a copy of the plan promulgated pursuant to § 2.1-526.9.B.
4	Drafting note: Changed to acknowledge state blanket bond.
5	
6	Article 6.
7	Prohibition on Dual Office Holding.
8	
9	§ 15.1-50.4 15.2-1534. Certain officers not to hold more than one office.
10	A. Pursuant to Article VII, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia, no person holding
11	the office of treasurer, sheriff, attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk of the circuit court in the
12	office of which deeds are recorded, commissioner of the revenue, supervisor, councilman,
13	mayor, board chairman, or other member of the governing body of any county, city or town
14	<u>locality</u> shall hold more than one such office at the same time.
15	B. Subsection A shall not be construed to prohibit:
16	1. A commissioner of the revenue of a county from serving as appointed commissioner of
17	the revenue of a town located in the county;
18	2. A treasurer of a county from serving as appointed treasurer of a town located in the
19	county;
20	3. A deputy sheriff of a county from serving as appointed town sergeant of a town located
21	in the county;
22	4. A person from serving simultaneously as an assistant attorney for the Commonwealth
23	in the City of Winchester and Frederick County;
24	5. A person from serving as attorney for the Commonwealth for Bland County and
25	assistant attorney for the Commonwealth of Wythe County; or
26	6. The election of deputies of constitutional officers to school board membership,
27	consistent with federal law and regulation.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
29	
30	§ 15.1-800. Members of councils ineligible to certain offices.

No member of any council shall be eligible during his term of office as such member to hold any office to be filled by the council, by election or by appointment, except that a member of a governing body may be named a member of such other boards, commissions, and bodies as may be permitted by general law; however, notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, a member of the council may be elected or appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor.

Drafting note: Repealed; substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1535. Authorization for a council member to be appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor is found in § 15.2-1423.

- § 15.1-50.5 15.2-1535. Members of governing body not to be elected or appointed by governing body to certain offices.
 - A. Pursuant to Article VII, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia, no member of a governing body of a county, city or town locality shall be eligible, during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed, to hold any office filled by the governing body by election or appointment, except that a member of a governing body may be named a member of such other boards, commissions, and bodies as may be permitted by general law and except that a member of a governing body may be named to fill a vacancy in the office of mayor or board chairman if permitted by general or special law.
 - B. Pursuant to Article VII, Section 6 of the Constitution of Virginia, and without limiting any other provision of general law, a governing body member may be named by the governing body to one or more of the following positions:
 - 1. Director of emergency services pursuant to § 44-146.19;
- 2. Member of a planning district commission pursuant to § 15.1-1403 15.2-4203.

 Member of a transportation district commission pursuant to § 15.1-1348 15.2-4507;
- 4. Member of a district home board pursuant to Article 2 (§ 63.1-183 et seq.) of Chapter 9 of Title 63.1;
- 5. Member of a hospital or health center commission pursuant to Chapter 37 51 (§ 15.1-29 1514 15.2-5100 et seq.) of Title 15.1 15.2;
- 6. Member of a community services board pursuant to Chapter 10 (§ 37.1-194 et seq.) of Title 37.1;

Т	7. Member of a park authority pursuant to Chapter $\frac{27}{27} \frac{57}{9} = \frac{13.2 - 3700}{13.2 - 3700}$ et seq.)
2	of Title 15.1 <u>15.2</u> ;
3	8. Member of a detention or other residential care facilities commission pursuant to
4	Article 12.1 (§ 16.1-309.2 et seq.) of Chapter 11 in Title 16.1;
5	9. Member of a board of directors, governing board or advisory council of an area agency
6	on aging pursuant to § 2.1-373;
7	10. Member of a regional jail or jail farm board, pursuant to § 53.1-106 or of a regional
8	jail authority or jail authority pursuant to Article 3.1 (§ 53.1-95.2 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title
9	53.1;
10	11. With respect to members of the governing body of a town under 3,500 population,
11	member of an industrial development authority's board of directors pursuant to Chapter 33 49 (§
12	15.1-1373 <u>15.2-4900</u> et seq.) of Title 15.1 <u>15.2</u> ;
13	12. Member of a disability services board pursuant to Chapter 10 (§ 51.5-47 et seq.) of
14	Title 51.5; and
15	13. Member of the board of directors, governing board, or advisory council or committee
16	of an airport commission or authority.
17	C. If any governing body member is appointed or elected by the governing body to any
18	office, his qualification in that office shall be void except as provided in subsection B or by other
19	general law.
20	D. Except as specifically provided in general or special law, no appointed body listed in
21	subsection B shall be comprised of a majority of elected officials as members, nor shall any
22	county, city, or town locality be represented on such appointed body by more than one elected
23	official.
24	E. For the purposes of this section, "governing body" includes the mayor of a
25	municipality and the county board chairman.
26	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
27	
28	Article 7.
29	Other Officers of Local Governments.
30	
31	§ 15.2-1536. Required and Discretionary Officers.

1	Every locality shall appoint or designate a clerk for the governing body and in its
2	discretion, a chief administrative officer and an attorney.
3	Drafting note: New.
4	
5	§ 15.2-1537. Financial Officer.
6	Every locality, unless otherwise provided for by general law or special act or unless such
7	functions are performed by the constitutional offices of treasurer and commissioner of the
8	revenue, shall appoint an officer to be responsible for its financial affairs. Such person shall
9	work with the above-mentioned constitutional offices in performing his duties and shall perform
10	such other related duties as may be assigned to him by the governing body.
11	Drafting note: New.
12	
13	§ 15.1-828. Journal of council.
14	A journal shall be kept of the council's proceedings and at the request of any member
15	present the yeas and nays shall be recorded on any question. At the next meeting the proceedings
16	shall be read and signed by the person who was presiding when the previous meeting adjourned
17	or, if he be not then present, by the person presiding when they were read.
18	Drafting note: Repealed; covered generally in § 15.2-1539.
19	
20	§ 15.1-531. Clerk to keep books, etc., of board.
21	The books, records and accounts of the board of supervisors shall be deposited with their
22	clerk and shall be open, without any charge, to the examination of all persons.
23	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is found in § 15.2-1539.
24	
25	§ 15.1–532. General duties of clerk.
26	Except as otherwise specifically authorized by law, the county clerk shall be ex officio
27	clerk of the board of supervisors. It shall be his general duty:
28	(1) To record in a book to be provided for that purpose the proceedings of the board.
29	(2) To make regular entries of all their resolutions and decisions on all questions
30	concerning the raising of money; and within five days after any order for a levy is made, to
31	deliver a copy thereof to each commissioner of the revenue of his county.

- 1 (3) To record the vote of each supervisor on any question submitted to the board, if
 2 required by any member present.
 3 (4) To sign all warrants issued by the board for the payment of money, and to record, in a
 4 book provided for the purpose, the reports of the county treasurer of his receipts and
 5 disbursements.
 - (5) To preserve and file all accounts acted upon by the board, with their actions thereon, for a period of five years after audit and thereafter the governing body shall authorize their destruction in accordance with retention regulations for records established pursuant to the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.), and he shall perform such special duties as are required of him by law.
 - The board shall by proper resolution prescribe the duties of such clerk which shall be in addition to his duties as prescribed by law.
 - Drafting note: The substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1539.

15 <u>§ 15.1-533. Salary of clerk.</u>

Such clerk may receive as compensation for his services as clerk of the board a salary in an amount determined by the board, and such salary shall be in lieu of and in satisfaction of any compensation allowable under § 33.1-245. Such salaries shall not be considered in determining the maximum total annual compensation of officers as set forth in §§ 14.1-136 and 14.1-143.2.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1539.

§ 15.2-1538. Clerk for the governing body.

The governing body of every locality in this Commonwealth shall appoint a qualified person, who shall not be a member of the governing body, to record the official actions of such governing body. The person so appointed shall be called clerk for the board of supervisors or council, as the case may be.

In localities where the clerk of court also serves as clerk of the governing body such person may receive as compensation for his services as clerk of the governing body a salary in an amount determined by the governing body. Such compensation shall be in lieu of, and in satisfaction of, any compensation allowable under § 33.1-245. Such compensation shall not be

1	considered in determining the maximum total annual compensation of officers as set forth in §§
2	14.1-136 and 14.1-143.2.
3	Drafting note: Includes the provisions of § 15.1-533.
4	
5	§ 15.2-1539. General duties of clerk.
6	It shall be the clerk's general duty to:
7	1. Record in a book the proceedings of the governing body:
8	2. Make regular entries of all its ordinances, resolutions and decisions on all questions
9	concerning the raising of money, and within five days after any order for a levy is made, to
10	deliver a copy thereof to the commissioner of revenue of his locality or the person performing
11	such commissioner's duties, as the case may be;
12	3. Record the vote of each supervisor or council member on any question submitted to
13	the board or council, as required by law or his governing body; and
14	4. Preserve and file all accounts acted upon by the governing body, with its actions
15	thereon, for a period of five years after audit and thereafter until the governing body shall
16	authorize their destruction in accordance with retention regulations for records established
17	pursuant to the Virginia Public Records Act.
18	Drafting note: Includes the substance of § 15.1-532.
19	
20	§ 15.1–115. Appointment authorized; resolution.
21	The governing body of any county in this Commonwealth is authorized to appoint an
22	executive secretary to such governing body, who after July 1, 1972, shall be designated county
23	administrator; and such appointment shall be evidenced of record by a resolution of such
24	governing body. Whenever the words "executive secretary" appear hereinafter in this article,
25	they shall be deemed to mean "county administrator."
26	Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter covered by § 15.2-1540.
27	
28	§ 15.1-116. Qualifications; tenure; absence or disability; compensation.
29	A. Any county administrator so appointed shall devote his full time to the work and
30	service of the county under the direction of the governing body, to whom he shall be
31	accountable. He shall be appointed with regard to merit only, and need not be a resident of the

county at the time of his appointment, but must become an actual resident of the county and in due course a bona fide resident; provided that any person so qualified at the time of his appointment whose residence shall have been annexed by a city during his tenure of office shall not thereafter be disqualified to serve under the provisions of this section by reason of such annexation. Further provided that in counties having a population between 9,000 and 9,800, the board of supervisors by ordinance shall establish the residency requirement for its county administrator. No member of such governing body shall, during the term for which elected and for one year following the expiration of such term, be appointed county administrator. Any person, other than a member of the governing body holding an elective office, may be appointed county administrator, but his qualifications shall not be valid unless and until he shall resign his elective office.

- B. The county administrator shall not be appointed for a definite tenure, but shall be removable at the pleasure of the governing body.
- C. In case of the absence or disability of the county administrator or vacancy in the office the governing body may designate some responsible person without regard to his residence on an interim basis to perform the duties of the office and fix the compensation, if any, for the person so designated. An elective officer may be designated to perform such duties.
- D. The governing body shall fix the compensation of such county administrator which shall be paid in monthly or semimonthly installments by warrants of the governing body.

Drafting note: Repealed; provisions of section generally covered by personnel statutes of this chapter.

§ 15.1-117. Powers and duties.

- The executive secretary shall be clerk to the governing body. It shall be his general duty:
- 25 (1) To record in a book to be provided for that purpose all of the proceedings of the governing body.
 - (2) To make regular entries of all the governing body's resolutions and decisions on all questions concerning the raising of money; and within five days after any order for a levy is made, to deliver a copy thereof to the commissioner of the revenue of his county.
 - (3) To record the vote of each supervisor on any question submitted to the governing body, if required by any member present.

(4) To sign all warrants issued by the governing body for the payment of money, and to record, in a book provided for that purpose, the reports of the county treasurer of his receipts and disbursements.

- (5) To preserve and file all accounts and papers acted upon by the governing body with its action thereon for a period of five years after audit and thereafter the governing body shall authorize their destruction in accordance with retention regulations for records established pursuant to the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.).
- (6) To make recommendations to the governing body concerning any officer or department of the county government or employee under the control and supervision of the governing body.
- (7) To attend to the execution of and enforce all lawful resolutions and orders of the governing body concerning any department, office or employee in the county government, and shall see that all laws of the Commonwealth required to be enforced through the governing body are faithfully executed, and to report to the governing body how such orders, resolutions and laws have been executed.
- (8) To confer with any person concerning the affairs of the county government and to make report to the governing body of all such matters whereon it should take action.
- (9) To make monthly reports to the governing body in regard to matters of administration, and keep it fully advised as to the financial condition of the county.
- (10) For informative and fiscal planning purposes only, to prepare and submit to the governing body, in accordance with general law, a budget.
- (11) To audit all claims of every character or nature against the county, except those required to be received and audited by the county school board, to ascertain that such claims are in accordance with purchase orders or contracts of employment or in accordance with the law from which same arise; to issue all warrants in settlement of all such claims when such expenditures are authorized and approved by the officer and/or employee authorized to procure the services, supplies, materials or equipment accountable for such claims. Every warrant issued pursuant to the provisions of this section shall bear the date on which the executive secretary orders it to be issued and shall be made payable on demand, signed by the executive secretary, or by his designated assistant when authorized by the board of supervisors, and recorded in the form and manner prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and the warrant shall be converted to

a negotiable check by the treasurer, or appropriately designated deputy treasurer, by affixing his signature thereto in conformity with the provisions of § 58.1-3162 and by designating thereon the bank by which it is to be paid. The executive secretary shall not approve expenditures in any year for any purpose in an amount greater than the amount available for such purpose during the year nor shall he order issued against any funds at any time any warrant or warrants in excess of the amount available in such fund and in the treasurer's possession at the time such warrant is issued, taking into account all previously issued and outstanding warrants payable from such funds; nor shall he approve, draw or permit to be paid any warrant drawn for any purpose unless there has been an appropriation of funds by the board of supervisors for that purpose, any other provisions of this article to the contrary notwithstanding.

(12) To act as purchasing agent for the county; to make all purchases for the county subject to such exception as may be allowed by the governing body. He shall have authority to transfer supplies, materials and equipment between departments and officers, and employees; to sell any surplus supplies, materials and equipment and to make such other sales as may be authorized by the governing body. He shall have power, with consent of the governing body, to establish suitable specifications or standards for all supplies, materials and equipment to be purchased for the county, and to inspect all deliveries to determine their compliance with such specifications and standards, and if such deliveries are not in accordance with such specifications and standards it shall be his duty and he is empowered to reject the same. He shall have charge of such storerooms and warehouses of the county as the governing body may provide. He shall have the care and charge of all public buildings and the furnishings and fixtures therein under the control of the governing body.

All purchases and sales shall be made under such rules and regulations as the governing body may by ordinance or resolution establish. Subject to such exception as the governing body may provide, he shall before making any purchase or sale invite competitive bidding under such rules and regulations as the governing body may by ordinance or resolution establish. He shall not furnish any supplies, materials, equipment or contractual services to any department or office or employee, except upon receipt of a properly approved requisition and unless there be an unencumbered balance sufficient to pay the same.

(13) To keep a record of the revenues and expenditures of the county; to keep such accounts and records of the affairs of the county as shall be prescribed by the governing body;

and monthly to prepare and submit to the governing body statements showing the progress and status of the affairs of the county in such form as shall be specified by the governing body.

(14) To perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the governing body.

(15) To perform all such duties as may be required of him by the governing body within the terms of subdivisions (1) through (14) of this section as may be evidenced by a resolution of the governing body made of record.

(16) To perform all duties imposed by law upon the county clerk as clerk of the governing body; all duties imposed upon the county purchasing agent, and all duties imposed upon the "local delinquent tax collector" provided for in §§ 58.1–3928, 58.1–3933 and 58.1–3934, if such governing body so require of him, in which event he shall have all the powers and duties imposed by that section.

(17) To maintain a centralized system of accounting for the county, including the county school board and the local board of public welfare or social services, when such centralized system of accounting is authorized by the governing body under the provisions of § 2.1-167; provided that when a centralized system of accounting is installed under the provisions of § 2.1-167 of the Code, the authorization and approval of expenditures, audit of claims and the issuance of warrants in settlement thereof for all agencies of the county, including the county school board and the board of public welfare or social services, shall be in conformity with the procedure set forth in subdivision (11) of this section when such procedures are directed by resolution of the board of supervisors, and other provisions of any section of the Code to the contrary notwithstanding.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions nor the provisions of § 15.1–122, in any county having a population according to the 1980 United States census of not less than 70,000 nor more than 143,000, the governing body may appoint a separate individual to hold the position of clerk to the governing body and to perform the duties specified in subdivisions (1) through (3) of this section and such other duties as the governing body by resolution may prescribe.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter generally covered by § 15.2-1541.

§ 15.1-119. General powers of governing body in relation to executive secretary.

The governing body is empowered to require of the executive secretary to it the performance of all or any of the duties within the spirit or reason of §§ 15.1-115 to 15.1-125 and

1 especially those contained in the seventeen subsections to § 15.1-117, the general statutes and 2 precedents to the contrary notwithstanding. 3 Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by § 15.2-1541. 4 5 § 15.1-120. Office space, equipment, supplies and assistance. 6 The governing body shall provide for the executive secretary such office space, 7 equipment, supplies and assistance, including stenographic help, as it may deem necessary. 8 **Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.** 9 10 § 15.1-122. Duties of county clerk imposed on executive secretary. 11 Upon the appointment and qualification of the executive secretary authorized by § 15.1-12 115 the county clerk of such county shall be relieved of his duties in connection with the 13 governing body and all of his duties shall be imposed upon and performed by the executive 14 secretary. 15 Drafting note: Repealed; outdated and unnecessary. 16 17 § 15.1-795. City or town manager; his duties; compensation. 18 The council of any city having a population of less than 50,000 or of any town, whether 19 now or hereafter organized as such under special charter or general law, which does not desire to 20 adopt any of the alternative forms of government provided by Chapter 19 (§ 15.1-916 et seq.) of 21this title, may nevertheless employ a person, who may or may not be a resident or qualified voter 22 of such city or town, or of this Commonwealth, to be known as the "city manager" or the "town 23 manager," as the case may be, who shall, under the control of the council, have general charge

Drafting note: Repealed; substance of section found in § 15.2-1541 and personnel statutes of this chapter.

and management of the administrative affairs and work of such city or town and shall perform

such other duties as may be required of him. He shall receive such salary as shall be allowed him

§ 15.2-1540. Chief administrative officer.

by such council and may be dismissed at any time by the council.

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1	The governing body of any locality may appoint a chief administrative officer, who shall
2	be designated county, city or town administrator or manager or executive, as the case may be.
3	Drafting note: New; based on §§ 15.1-115 and 15.1-795. This section is not intended
4	to conflict with provisions of any optional county form of government, which may give a
5	different title to its chief administrative officer.
6	
7	§ 15.2-1541. Administrative head of government.
8	Every chief administrative officer shall be the administrative head of the loca
9	government in which he is employed. He shall be responsible to the governing body for the
10	proper management of all the affairs of the locality which the governing body has authority to
11	control.
12	He shall, unless it is otherwise provided by general law, charter or by ordinance or
13	resolution of the governing body:
14	1. See that all ordinances, resolutions, directives and orders of the governing body and
15	all laws of the Commonwealth required to be enforced through the governing body or officers
16	subject to the control of the governing body are faithfully executed;
17	2. Make reports to the governing body from time to time as required or deemed
18	advisable upon the affairs of the locality under his control and supervision;
19	3. Receive reports from, and give directions to, all heads of offices, departments and
20	boards of the locality under his control and supervision;
21	4. Submit to the governing body a proposed annual budget, in accordance with genera
22	law, with his recommendations;
23	5. Execute the budget as finally adopted by the governing body;
24	6. Keep the governing body fully advised on the locality's financial condition and its
25	future financial needs;
26	7. Appoint all officers and employees of the locality, except as he may authorize the
27	head of an office, department and board responsible to him to appoint subordinates in such
28	office, department and board;
29	8. Perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the governing body.

Drafting note: New; based on §§ 15.1-117 and 15.1-795.

§ 15.1-9.1:1 15.2-1542. Creation of office of county, city or town attorney authorized; appointment, salary and duties.

Except as provided in § 15.1-9.1, the governing body of any A. Every county, city or town, not otherwise authorized to create the office, may create the office of county, city or town attorney. Such county attorney shall be appointed by the governing body to serve at the pleasure of the governing body. He shall serve at a salary to be fixed by the governing body. In the event of the appointment of such county attorney, the attorney for the Commonwealth of any for such county locality shall be relieved of any duty imposed upon him by law in civil matters of advising the governing body and all boards, departments, agencies, officials and employees, of the county locality, of drafting or preparing county ordinances, of defending or bringing actions in which the county local government or any of its boards, departments or agencies, or officials or employees, thereof, shall be a party, and in any other manner advising or representing the county local government, its boards, departments, agencies, officials and employees, and all such duties shall be performed by the county local government attorney. Nothing herein, however, shall relieve such attorney for the Commonwealth from any of the other duties imposed on him by law including those imposed by § 2.1-639.23.

<u>B</u>, The county attorney may prosecute violations of the Uniform Statewide Building Code, the Statewide Fire Prevention Code and such county <u>all other</u> ordinances as may be agreed upon with the attorney for the Commonwealth. <u>The county Such</u> attorney shall be accountable to the governing body in the performance of his duties.

§ 15.1-9.1:01. Additional duties of certain county attorneys.

<u>C.</u> The county attorney of Montgomery, Fairfax and <u>or</u> Prince William Counties may prosecute violations of county ordinances, except those ordinances which regulate, in a manner similar to State statute, the operation of motor vehicles on the highway.

§ 15.1–9.1:3. Authority of city and town attorneys to prosecute certain criminal matters.

<u>D.</u> City and town attorneys, if so authorized by their local governing bodies, and with the concurrence of the attorney for the Commonwealth for the locality, may prosecute criminal cases charging either the violation of city or town ordinances, or the commission of misdemeanors within the city or town, notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-8.1 15.2-1627.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; §§ 15.1-9.1:1, 15.1-9.1:01 and 15.1-9.1:3 are combined. Subsection A is made applicable to municipalities as well as counties;

however, municipal charters frequently address the appointment and duties of city or town attorneys.

§ 15.1-103 15.2-1543. Employment of purchasing agent; compensation; tenure; bond duties.

A. The governing body of every Any county may employ a county purchasing agent or designate some official or employee of the county to perform the duties herein provided, and provide compensation for such service. The person so employed or designated shall serve at the pleasure of the board and shall give bond in such amount as shall be prescribed by the board.

§ 15.1-105. Duties of purchasing agent.

<u>B.</u> The county purchasing agent shall, under the supervision of the board of supervisors, purchase or contract for all supplies, materials, equipment and contractual services required by any department or agency of the county government, subject to the provisions set forth in this and §§ 15.1-106 to 15.1-113 Article 2 (§ 15.2-1233 et seq.) of Chapter 12; shall draw up, subject to the approval of the county board, and enforce standard specifications which shall apply to all supplies, materials and equipment purchased for the use of the county government; shall have charge of supervision over all central storerooms now operated or hereafter established by the county government; and shall transfer to or between county departments and agencies or sell supplies, materials and equipment which are surplus, obsolete, or unused.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; combines §§ 15.1-103 and 15.1-105.

PROPOSED CHAPTER 16. LOCAL CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, COURTHOUSES AND SUPPLIES. Chapter drafting note: Combines sections related to constitutional officers. Article 1. Local Constitutional Officers Generally. § 15.1-40.1 15.2-1600. Counties and cities required to elect certain officers; qualifications of attorney for the Commonwealth; duties and compensation of officers; vacancies, certain counties and cities excepted; officer's powers not to be diminished. There shall be elected by the qualified A. The voters of each county and city shall elect a treasurer, a sheriff, an attorney for the Commonwealth, a clerk, who shall be clerk of the court in

treasurer, a sheriff, an attorney for the Commonwealth, a clerk, who shall be clerk of the court in the office of which deeds are recorded, and a commissioner of revenue. To qualify to be elected or hold office, an attorney for the Commonwealth shall be a member of the bar of this Commonwealth. The duties and compensation of such officers shall be prescribed by general law or special act and any vacancy in such office shall be filled, notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, by a majority of the circuit judges of the judicial circuit for the county or city pursuant to the provisions of §§ 24.1-76 24.2-226 and 24.2-227. Any county or city not required to have or to elect such officers prior to July 1, 1971, shall not be so required by this section, nor shall the provisions of this section apply to those counties and cities which have heretofore adopted, or may hereafter adopt, a form of government, as provided by law, which does not require such counties or cities to have or elect one or more of such officers.

B. Nothing in this title shall be construed to authorize the governing body or the chief administrative officer of a locality to designate an elected constitutional officer to exercise a power or perform a duty which the officer is not required to perform under applicable state law without the consent of such officer, nor by designation to diminish any such officer's powers or duties as provided by applicable state law including the power to organize their officers and to employ such deputies, assistants and other employees as are authorized by law upon the terms and conditions specified by such officers.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.2-1601. Requirements for officers.

The officers required by § 15.2-1600 are subject to the residency, qualification for office, bonding, dual-office-holding requirements and prohibitions provided for in Chapter 15 of this title.

Drafting note: New; ties above section to items listed in this section; no change from present law.

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§ 15.1-40.2 15.2-1602. Sharing of such officers by two or more units of government.

Two or more units of government may share the officer or officers, or any combination of them, required by § 15.1-40.1 15.2-1600 if (a) (i) a petition, signed by a number of qualified voters equal to fifteen per centum percent of the number of votes cast in such units of government by qualified voters thereof and counted for candidates in the last gubernatorial election in such units of government, and in no event signed by less than 100 qualified voters of such units of government, is filed with a circuit court having jurisdiction in one or more of such units of government, asking that a referendum be held on the question "May the (names of the units of government) share the (officer or officers), as the case may be, (naming such officers if less than all) required by Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia?"; (b) (ii) following the filing of such petition, the court shall by order entered of record, issued in accordance with § 24.1-165 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, require the regular election officials of the units of government to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters on such question and (e) (iii) at the election held on the day designated by order of such court, a majority of the voters voting in such election in each such unit of government shall have voted "Yes." The clerk of the circuit court which entered such the order shall publish notice of such the election in a newspaper of general circulation in such units of government once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to such the election.

The regular election officials of such the units of government shall open the polls at the various voting places in such units of government on the date specified in such the order and conduct such the election in the manner provided by law. The election shall be by ballot which

shall be prepared by the electoral boards of the units of government and on which shall be printed the following:

"May share the officer or officers, as the case may be, (naming such officers if less than all) required by Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia?"

5 [] Yes

6 [] No"

In the blank shall be inserted the names of the units of government in which such election is held. The question required by this section may be modified to accommodate the naming of the officer or officers. Any voter desiring to vote "Yes" shall mark a check ($\sqrt{}$) mark or a cross (X or +) mark or a line (-) in the square provided for such purpose immediately preceding the word "Yes," leaving the square immediately preceding the word "No₂" unchanged. Any voter desiring to vote "No" shall mark a check ($\sqrt{}$) mark or cross (X or +) mark or a line (-) in the square provided for such purpose immediately preceding the word "No," leaving the square immediately preceding the word "Yes," unmarked.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the electoral boards to the court ordering such election. Thereupon, such the court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of such the election, and a duly certified copy of such the order shall be transmitted to the State Board of Elections and to the governing bodies of the units of government affected.

Thereafter, such the officer or officers shall be elected by the voters of the units of government desiring to share such officer or officers; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not reduce the term of any person holding an office at the time the election provided for in this section is held.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The phrase "unit of government" is retained since it tracks language from the Constitution.

§ 15.1-48 15.2-1603. Appointment of deputies; their powers; how removed.

The treasurer of any county or city, the sheriff of any county or city, any the commissioner of the revenue, any county clerk and the clerk of any circuit or city court may at the time he qualifies as provided in § 15.1-38 15.2-1522 or thereafter appoint one or more deputies, who may discharge any of the official duties of their principal during his continuance in

office, unless it <u>be</u> <u>is</u> some duty the performance of which by a deputy is expressly forbidden by law. The sheriff <u>of any county or city</u> making an appointment of a deputy under the provisions of this section may review the record of <u>such</u> <u>the</u> deputy as furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation prior to certification to the appropriate court as provided hereunder.

The sheriff may appoint as deputies such treatment medical and rehabilitation employees as are authorized and approved by the State Board of Corrections pursuant to § 53-184 without approval by the State Compensation Board. Deputies appointed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be considered by the State Compensation Board in fixing the number of full-time or part-time deputies which may be appointed by the sheriff pursuant to § 14.1-70.

The officer making any such appointment shall certify the <u>same appointment</u> to the court in the clerk's office of which the oath of the principal of such deputy is filed, and a record thereof shall be entered in the order book of such court. Any such deputy at the time his principal qualifies as provided in § <u>15.1-38</u> <u>15.2-1522</u> or thereafter, and before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and prescribe the oath now provided for <u>county officers</u> in § <u>49-1</u>. The oath shall be filed with the clerk of the court in whose office the oath of his principal is filed, and such clerk shall properly label and file all such oaths in his office for preservation. Any such deputy may be removed from office by his principal. <u>Such The</u> deputy may also be removed by the court as provided by § <u>24.1-79.1</u> <u>24.2-230</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-48.1 15.2-1604. Appointment of deputies and employment of employees; discriminatory practices by certain officers; civil penalty.
 - A. It shall be an unlawful employment practice for a constitutional officer:
- 1. To fail or refuse to appoint or hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions or privileges of appointment or employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex or national origin; or
- 2. To limit, segregate, or classify his appointees, employees or applicants for appointment or employment in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive any individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employee, because of such the individual's race, color, religion, sex or national origin.

- B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to make it an unlawful employment practice for a constitutional officer to hire or appoint an individual on the basis of his sex or national origin in those instances where sex or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular office. The provisions of this section shall not apply to policy-making positions, confidential or personal staff positions, or undercover positions.
 - C. With regard to notices and advertisements:

- 1. Every constitutional officer shall, prior to hiring any employee, advertise such employment position in a newspaper having general circulation or a state or local government job placement service in such constitutional officer's political subdivision locality except where the vacancy is to be used (i) as a placement opportunity for appointees or employees affected by layoff, (ii) as a transfer opportunity or demotion for an incumbent, (iii) to fill positions that have been advertised within the past sixty days, (iv) to fill positions to be filled by appointees or employees returning from leave with or without pay, (v) to fill temporary positions, temporary employees being those employees hired to work on special projects that have durations of three months or less, or (vi) to fill policy-making positions, confidential or personal staff positions, or special, sensitive law-enforcement positions normally regarded as undercover work.
- 2. No constitutional officer shall print or publish or cause to be printed or published any notice or advertisement relating to employment by such constitutional officer indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on sex or national origin, except that such notice or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination based on sex or national origin when sex or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification for employment.
- D. Complaints regarding violations of subsection A of this section may be made to the Virginia Council on Human Rights. The Council shall have the authority to exercise its powers as outlined in § 2.1-720.
- E. Any constitutional officer who willfully violates the provisions of subsection C shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars \$2,000.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-19.3</u> <u>15.2-1605</u>. Vacations; sick leave and compensatory time for certain officers and employees.

(1) A. "Employee," as used in this section, means an employee or deputy of the attorney for the Commonwealth, the county or city treasurer, the county or city commissioner of the revenue, the clerk of the circuit court, and a the sheriff of a county or city in each case whose salary is partly paid from state funds or whose salary is paid from fees, the excess of which is shared jointly by the Commonwealth and the county or city in which the person is employed; it and shall also include the employee of a county court officers and employees of all courts whose salary is salaries are paid by the Commonwealth.

(2) B. Every county and city for which such employees work shall annually provide for each such employee at least two weeks vacation with pay, at least seven days sick leave with pay, and such legal holidays as are provided for in § 2.1-21. If any such employee or deputy is required to work on any such legal holiday, he shall receive, in lieu of the holiday, an equal amount of compensatory time with pay in the same calendar year in which such holiday occurs. Such The county or city may provide that such vacation or sick leave may be accumulated or shall terminate within a given period of time; however, such vacation may not be accumulated in excess of six weeks. The cost of providing such benefits shall be borne in the same manner and on the same basis as the costs of the office are shared or as the excess fees therefrom may be shared.

(3) <u>C.</u> For the purpose of computing the Commonwealth's financial obligations for accumulated vacation time of an employee under this section, the Commonwealth shall pay the lesser, and in any event only its proportional share, of the amount due to an employee for such time when computed (i) under the applicable counties' or cities' personnel policies, regulations and rules, or (ii) by treating <u>such</u> the employee as a Commonwealth employee, under its applicable personnel policies, regulations and rules.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-66.4 15.2-1606. Defense of constitutional officers; appointment of counsel.

In the event that any treasurer, sheriff, attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk of the circuit court or commissioner of the revenue, or any deputy or assistant of any of such officers, is made defendant in any civil action arising out of the performance of his official duties and does

not have legal defense provided under the insurance coverage of his office, such officer, or deputy or assistant thereto, may make application to the circuit court of for the county or city in which he serves to assign counsel for his defense in such action. The court may, upon good cause shown, make such orders respecting the employment of an attorney or attorneys, including the attorney for the Commonwealth, as may be appropriate, and fix his compensation. Reimbursement of any expenses incurred in the defense of such charge may also be allowed by the court. Such legal fees and expenses shall be paid from the treasury of the county or city, and reimbursement shall be made from the Compensation Board in the proportions set out in § 14.1-64.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-66.3 15.2-1607. Providing legal fees and expenses for sheriffs and deputies.

If any sheriff or deputy sheriff shall be <u>is</u> arrested or indicted or otherwise prosecuted on any charge arising out of any act committed in the discharge of his official duties, and such charge is subsequently dismissed or there is rendered a verdict of not guilty, such sheriff or deputy sheriff may submit to the governing body of the <u>jurisdiction wherein locality in which</u> he was elected or appointed a statement of legal fees and expenses incurred in his defense of such charge. The governing body may authorize that such legal fees and expenses, or any portion thereof, be paid from the treasury of such governing body locality. If the affected sheriff or deputy sheriff disagrees with the action of the governing body, <u>said the</u> officer may petition the circuit court of said for the county or city to award said the fees and cost. The circuit court, sitting without a jury, shall hold a <u>judicial</u> hearing on said the matter. The court for good cause shown may order the governing body to pay all or any appropriate portion of said the fees and cost.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

27 Article 2.

28 <u>Treasurer.</u>

<u>§ 15.2-1608. Treasurer.</u>

The voters in every county and city shall elect a treasurer unless otherwise provided by general law or special act. The treasurer shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon treasurers by law. He may perform such other duties, not inconsistent with his office, as the governing body may request. The treasurer shall pay from the funds of the local government all properly authorized accounts submitted to him for payment. He shall be elected as provided by general law for a term of four years.

Drafting note: New. This section states the basic duties of the treasurer and provides a location in the Code for future statutes regarding the treasurer. The first sentence states that a treasurer shall be elected "unless otherwise provided for by general law or special act." This is a reference to the fact that the General Assembly may provide for constitutional offices to be filled in a different manner, consolidated or abolished. See Article VII, § 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and §§ 24.2-217, 24.2-685 and 24.2-686.

Article 3.

Sheriff.

17 <u>§ 15.2-1609</u>. Sheriff.

The voters in every county and city shall elect a sheriff unless otherwise provided by general law or special act. The sheriff shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon sheriffs by general law. He shall enforce the law or see that it is enforced in the locality from which he is elected; assist in the judicial process as provided by general law; and be charged with the custody, feeding and care of all prisoners confined in the county or city jail. He may perform such other duties, not inconsistent with his office, as may be requested of him by the governing body. The sheriff shall be elected as provided by general law for a term of four years.

Drafting note: New. This section states the basic duties of the sheriff. The first sentence states that a sheriff shall be elected "unless otherwise provided for by general law or special act." This is a reference to the fact that the General Assembly may provide for constitutional offices to be filled in a different manner, consolidated or abolished. See Article VII, § 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and §§ 24.2-217, 24.2-685 and 24.2-686.

- 1 § 15.1–90.3 15.2-1610. Standard uniforms and motor vehicle markings to be adopted by sheriffs.
- A. All uniforms used by sheriffs and their deputies and police officers under the direct control of a sheriff while in the performance of their duties shall meet the standards designated in subsection B, except as provided in § 15.1-90.2 15.2-1611.
- B. The specifications for a standard uniform are as follows:
- 1. Shirts Shirts shall be dark brown. White shirts may be worn by supervisors at all times and by other personnel during the months of April through September. An American flag patch is optional.
- 2. Shoulder patches Each sheriff may designate shoulder patches which need not be uniform.
- 12 3. Badges Each sheriff shall designate badges which need not be uniform.
- 4. Trousers Trousers shall be taupe with a dark brown stripe.
- 5. Hats If used, hats shall be brown sheriff's style with a crease in the center of the crown.
- 6. Shoes A black or brown military style shoe or boot shall be worn.
- 7. Leather accessories All leather accessories shall be black or dark brown.
- 18 8. Ties Ties shall be dark brown or taupe.

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- 9. Blouses, jackets and coats These items shall be dark brown with optional taupe trim as designated by the sheriff.
 - C. All marked motor vehicles used by sheriff's offices shall be solid dark brown with a reflectorized gold, five-point star on each front side door. The lettering on such stars shall say "Sheriff's Office" in a half-circle above the Seal of the Commonwealth or the seal of the jurisdiction. The name of the county or city shall be placed in a half-circle below the Seal. The words "Sheriff's Office" shall be placed on the rear of the trunk.
 - D. All sheriff's offices shall be in full compliance with specifications for uniforms and motor vehicle markings by July 1, 1993, if the sheriff prescribes that uniforms be worn and marked motor vehicles be utilized.
- 29 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-90.2 15.2-1611. Alternate clothing for sheriff and deputies.

1	When the duties of a sheriff or deputy sheriff are such that the wearing of the standard
2	sheriff's uniform would adversely limit the effectiveness of the sheriff's or deputy sheriff's ability
3	to perform his prescribed duties, then clothing appropriate for the duties to be performed may be
4	required by the sheriff.
5	Drafting note: No change.
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7	§ 15.1-90.4 15.2-1612. Wearing of same or similar uniforms by unauthorized persons.
8	Any unauthorized person who wears a uniform identical to or substantially similar to the
9	standard uniform prescribed in § 15.1-90.3 15.2-1610 with the intent to deceive a casual observer
10	or with the intent to impersonate the office of sheriff, shall be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor.
11	For purposes of this section, "substantially similar" shall mean means so similar in appearance as
12	to be likely to deceive the casual observer.
13	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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15	§ 15.1-50.01. Certain sheriff may hold more than one office.
16	Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-50 to the contrary the sheriff of Montgomery
17	County may be appointed and may serve as coordinator of emergency services activities in such
18	county.
19	Drafting note: Repealed; this section is not necessary as the only prohibition in
20	holding another office is set out in § 15.2-1534; they are basically voter-elected offices.
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22	§ 15.1-137.3 15.2-1613. Operation of sheriff's department office.
23	The governing body of any Any county or city may appropriate funds for the operation of
24	the sheriff's department office.
25	In addition to those items listed in § 14.1-80, counties and cities shall provide at their
26	expense in accordance with standards set forth in § 15.1-90.3 15.2-1610 a reasonable number of
27	uniforms and items of personal equipment required by the sheriff to carry out his official duties.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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 $\S 15.1 - 84.1 15.2 - 1614$. Destruction of receipts.

Every sheriff shall maintain in his office all official receipt books showing receipt of any funds in his custody or that of the court, all cancelled checks showing payments from any such funds, and all statements of bank accounts in which funds of the sheriff's office are deposited. Such books, checks, receipt books and statements shall be maintained for a period of three years after they are audited by any individual or entity authorized by § 15.1-83.1 15.2-1615 to inspect them and thereafter may be destroyed in accordance with retention regulations established pursuant to the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.).

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-83.1 15.2-1615. Sheriff to deposit funds, keep account of receipts and disbursements, keep books open for inspection.
 - A. All money received by the sheriff shall be deposited intact and promptly with the county or city treasurer or Director of Finance, except that the sheriff shall maintain an official account for (i) funds collected for or on account of the Commonwealth or any county, city, town locality or person pursuant to an order of the court and fees as provided by law and (ii) funds held in trust for prisoners held in local correctional facilities, in accordance with procedures established by the Board of Corrections pursuant to § 53.1-68.

The sheriff's official accounts shall be secured in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (§ 2.1-359 et seq.).

B. The sheriff shall keep the books, papers, receipt books and statements pertaining to the receipts and disbursements of his office at all times ready for inspection by the Auditor of Public Accounts or any other certified public accountant authorized by the governing body. Furthermore, the accounts and books of the sheriff shall be included in the audit of the local government conducted pursuant to § 15.1-167 15.2-2511.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-74 15.2-1616. When deputy may act in place of sheriff.
- When for any cause it is improper for the sheriff of any county or city to serve any process or notice or to summon a jury, such process may be directed to any deputy of such the sheriff, and such the process or notice may be served and such the jury summoned by any such deputy.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-75 <u>15.2-1617</u>. Deputies of deceased sheriffs.

If any sheriff die dies during his term of office, his personal representative chief deputy shall have the same right to remove any deputy from office and to appoint another, that the sheriff himself, if alive, would have had; or any such deputy may be removed by order of the circuit court of for the county or corporation court of the city of which his principal was such sheriff; but unless so removed, the deputies of such sheriff, in office at the time of his death, shall continue in office until the qualification of any new sheriff, and execute the office in the name of the deceased, in like manner as if the sheriff had continued alive until such qualification. And any Any default or misfeasance in office of any such deputy shall be as much a breach of the condition of the bond of the sheriff, and of the bond of such deputy, as if the sheriff had continued alive and in the exercise of his office.

Drafting note: The outdated provision regarding "personal representative" is replaced with "chief deputy."

§ 15.1-75.1 15.2-1618. Compensating certain law-enforcement officers disabled in performance of duty.

On or before July one, nineteen hundred seventy-seven, all All counties and cities shall provide for the relief of any sheriff or deputy sheriff, or city sergeant or deputy city sergeant of the City of Richmond, who is disabled, totally or partially, by injury or illness as the direct or proximate result of the performance of his duty, including the presumption under § 51.1-813. Such total disability retirement benefits shall be not less than those provided under the in-line-of-duty disability retirement provisions of § 51-111.57 (d) 51.1-404 of the Virginia Supplemental Retirement Act System.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; deletes obsolete language.

§ 15.1-76. Compensating dependents of sheriff or deputy killed in performance of duty.

The board of supervisors of any county in this Commonwealth may, in its discretion, appropriate out of the general county levy such funds as it may deem proper for the purpose of

compensating the dependents of any sheriff or deputy sheriff of such county who has been, or may hereafter be, killed while engaged in the performance of his official duties.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by the current Line of Duty Act (§ 2.1-133.5 et seq.) and § 15.2-1511.

§ 15.1-77. Appointment of criers and persons to serve process or summon jury; their bonds.

When there is no person acting in a county or city as sheriff or deputy sheriff thereof, the circuit court of the county or the circuit or any corporation court of the city may appoint a crier for such court, who shall also be crier of any other court in the city served by such sheriff, and such crier shall perform all the duties pertaining to the office of sheriff therein, except such as relate to the collection of militia fines and officers' fees. And though persons be acting as sheriff or deputy sheriff, yet when it is unfit from any cause for the sheriff to serve any process or to summon a jury, the court in which the case is pending may appoint some other person to perform the same. Such court shall take from any person so appointed, or from any person who has been appointed and is still acting as crier, a bond, with condition for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such penalty as it may deem sufficient; and the same proceedings may be had thereon as upon a bond given by a sheriff.

Drafting note: Repealed; provisions are now obsolete.

§ 15.1-78 15.2-1619. When officers not to take obligations.

No officer shall, by color of his office, take any obligation of or for any person in his custody, otherwise than is directed by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-79. Execution of process by officer.

Every officer to whom any order, warrant, or process (including, but not limited to, any distress warrant, tax lien or administrative summons issued by a city or county treasurer) may be lawfully directed, shall execute the same within the boundaries of the political subdivision in which he serves and may execute the same in any contiguous county or city in accordance with the provisions of § 19.2-76.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in §§ 8.01-295 and 19.2-76.

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§ 15.1-80. Return of process; bond; account of sales; failure of officer.

Every officer to whom any order, warrant or process may be lawfully directed, shall make true return thereon of the day and manner of executing the same, and subscribe his name to such return. When the service is by a deputy, such deputy shall subscribe to the return his own name as well as that of his principal. With such order, warrant or process there shall be returned any bond taken and an account of sales made under the same, specifying therein the several articles sold, the persons to whom sold, and the prices thereof. Such return shall be to the court from which such order, warrant or process emanates, or to which it is returnable, and in other cases, not specifically provided for, shall be to the circuit court of the county or the city in or for which the officer was elected or appointed. When a sale is made under any such order, warrant or process and no particular time for such return is prescribed therein, or by statute, the return shall be made forthwith after the sale. Any officer failing to comply with this section shall forfeit \$20 and if he make a false return shall forfeit therefor \$100. And if upon the return day of any process issued by a clerk of a court of record, the process shall not have been returned, the clerk shall issue a rule against the officer to whom the process was directed, returnable to the first day of the next succeeding term of the court, to appear and show cause why he shall not be fined for such default.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in §§ 8.01-325, 8.01-483 and 8.01-499. Although the forfeiture provisions are being repealed, an officer may still be held accountable under contempt provisions.

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§ 15.1-81. Where failure continued; further penalties.

A judgment in a prosecution for a failure to make such return, or to subscribe the same as aforesaid, shall be no bar to further proceedings, if the failure be continued; but there shall be a further forfeiture of twenty dollars by the officer for each month subsequent to the judgment that the failure may continue, until it appear that the return cannot be made, or, if it be the case of an execution or warrant of distress, until it appear that the amount thereof is paid to the party entitled. Moreover, the court to which, or to the clerk's office of which, such return ought to be

made, upon the motion of any party injured, may fine such officer, his sureties, and his and their personal representatives, or any deputy in default, a reasonable sum; and from time to time impose on him other reasonable fines, not exceeding, altogether, in the case of an execution or warrant of distress, the rate of five dollars for every hundred dollars therein mentioned for each month that the failure to make such return may have continued. Whenever any such forfeiture is incurred, or such fine imposed, as herein provided, upon the sureties of any such officer, and such sureties shall pay the same, the amount so paid, by such sureties shall, as between the sureties and the creditor, but not as between such officer and the creditor, in any subsequent proceeding against such sureties to enforce the payment of the judgment, decree or order upon which the execution or other process issued, for failing to return which the fine was imposed, be allowed as a credit upon such judgment, decree or order.

Drafting note: Repealed; see note for § 15.1-80.

§ 15.1-82. Relief of officer in service of process, etc., sent to him from outside his county.

No sheriff or other officer shall be required to execute any order, notice, summons or other process in a civil case, except a writ of fieri facias, sent him from any court or other source beyond the limits of his county unless the fee for the service thereof and necessary postage accompany the same. If a sheriff or other officer fail to execute such process from any cause he shall return it and return therewith the amount of fee sent him, otherwise he shall be liable to the same penalty to be enforced in the same manner as now prescribed by law for failure to return process.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 8.01-295.

§ 15.1-83 <u>15.2-1620</u>. Process, etc., sent to officer by mail.

Any sheriff or other officer may transmit by mail to the proper officer, with his return thereon, any order, warrant or process which came to his hands from beyond his county or corporation locality and proof that any order, warrant or process was put into the post office, duly addressed to any officer, and that the postage thereon was paid, shall be prima facie evidence of the receipt thereof by the officer to whom the same is addressed, by due course of mail, and this prima facie evidence may be furnished by the receipt taken, at the time the order,

1 warrant or process is put into the post office, from the postmaster, or his deputy, and the

2 certificate of a justice of the peace magistrate of the acknowledgment of the receipt before him.

But However, an officer may protect himself from a forfeiture or fine upon such proof, by

making oath that he did not himself receive the order, warrant or process, so addressed to him,

and that he verily believes it was not received by any of his deputies.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-84</u> <u>15.2-1621</u>. Receipts to be given by officers.

Every officer shall deliver to each person who pays him, or from whose property he makes taxes, levies, militia fines or officers' fees, a receipt for all that is so paid or made, with a statement showing how much thereof is for taxes, how much for levies, how much for militia fines and how much for officers' fees, and also the bills for such fees. Any officer failing herein shall forfeit to such person four dollars.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-85 15.2-1622. Judgment against officer for money due from him.

If any officer or his deputy shall make makes a return upon any order, warrant or process by which it appears that he has received any sum of money by virtue of such order, warrant or process or, having received any sum of money by virtue of any warrant, order or process, he shall fails to make proper return thereof, the person entitled to such sum of money may, by motion to the court to which, or to the clerk's office of which, such order, warrant or process was returnable, recover against such officer and his sureties and against his and their personal representatives the amount so received, with interest thereon at the annual rate of fifteen per centum per annum percent from the time such order, warrant or process was returnable till payment; and, upon such motion, the fact that such order, warrant or process has not been returned, as herein required, shall be prima facie proof that the whole amount required thereby to be made, principal, interest and costs, has been collected. When such collection or return is made by a deputy, there may also be a like motion and judgment against such deputy and his sureties and against his and their personal representatives.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-86 15.2-1623. Judgment for officer or sureties against deputy, etc., where when officer liable for misconduct of deputy.

If any deputy of a sheriff or other officer eommits any default or misconduct in office for which his principal or the personal representative of such principal is liable, or for which a judgment or decree shall be recovered against either, such the principal or his personal representative may, on motion, obtain a judgment against such deputy and his sureties, and their personal representatives, for the full amount for which such principal or his personal representative may also be so liable or for which such judgment or decree may have been rendered. But However, no judgment shall be rendered by virtue of this section for money for which any other judgment or decree has been previously rendered against such deputy or his sureties or their personal representatives.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-87 15.2-1624. Same; Where When judgment against officer or sureties has been obtained and paid.

If any judgment or decree <u>be</u> <u>is</u> obtained against a sheriff, or other officer, or his sureties, or their personal representatives, for or on account of the default or misconduct of any such deputy and shall be paid in whole or in part by any defendant therein, he or his personal representative may, on motion, obtain a judgment or decree against such deputy and his sureties and their personal representatives for the amount so paid, with interest thereon from the time of such payment and five percent damages on such amount.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-88 <u>15.2-1625</u>. Same; In what court motions may be made.

Any motion under either § 15.1-86 15.2-1623 or § 15.1-87 15.2-1624 may be made in the corporation court of the city or in the circuit court of for the county or city in which the default or misconduct of the deputy occurred or was committed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-796. Sheriffs of cities and sergeants of towns.

In every city, unless otherwise provided in § 15.1-40.1, there shall be elected a sheriff. Every town council may provide by ordinance for the appointment by council of a town sergeant to serve for a fixed term or at the pleasure of council unless its charter requires the election of the sergeant or prohibits creation of the office of sergeant. The term of office of a city sheriff shall be four years and that of an elected town sergeant shall be two years. The duties of city sheriff and town sergeant, whether appointed or elected, shall be as prescribed by law. Sergeants of towns shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties as sheriffs within the corporate limits of the town and to a distance of one mile beyond the same. Except as provided in § 15.1-796.1, city sheriffs shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties as were conferred by law upon city sergeants prior to July 1, 1971.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by §§ 15.2-1600, 15.2-1701 and 15.2-1704.

§ 15.1-796.1. Office of city sergeant abolished; distribution of funds appropriated for city jails not affected.

Notwithstanding any charter provision or special act, on and after July 1, 1971, the office of city sergeant is abolished. Any person holding office as city sergeant on July 1, 1971, shall continue in office as city sheriff until the expiration of the term for which he was elected, and his successor is elected and qualified, except that in any city having a city sheriff on or before July 1, 1971, the person holding the office of city sheriff shall continue in office until his successor is elected and qualified and the person in office as city sergeant in any such city shall continue in office as city sergeant until the expiration of the term for which he was elected or appointed. In any such city, the city sheriff shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties as were conferred upon him by law prior to July 1, 1971, and in any such city the city sergeant shall have the same powers and discharge the same duties as were conferred upon him by law prior to July 1, 1971. Nothing in this section shall affect the distribution of state funds appropriated for the support or maintenance of city jails.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions are obsolete.

§ 15.1-824. City sheriff.

The sheriff of the city shall perform the duties, receive the compensation and be subject to the liabilities prescribed in the charter of his city or by law and shall also, within the jurisdiction of the court of his city, exercise the same powers, perform the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities touching all process issued by the court of such city or by the clerk of such court, or otherwise lawfully directed to him, that the sheriff of a county exercises, performs and is subject to in his county.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by § 15.2-1609.

§ 15.1-825. Allowances to sheriff by city court.

There shall be chargeable to each city such sum as the court thereof may allow to the sheriff attending it for services rendered to the city; provided, that no such allowance shall be made under this section for services rendered by such officer in criminal prosecutions on behalf of the Commonwealth; but the judge of the corporation court of any city may, with the consent of the city council, make allowance to the sheriff of the city for services in criminal cases, payable out of the city treasury.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

Article 4.

19 Attorney for the Commonwealth.

§15.2-1626. Attorney for the Commonwealth.

The voters in every county and city shall elect an attorney for the Commonwealth unless otherwise provided by general law or special act. The attorney for the Commonwealth shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law. He may perform such other duties, not inconsistent with his office, as the governing body may request. He shall be elected as provided by general law for a term of four years.

Drafting note: New. This section states the basic duties of the attorney for the Commonwealth. The first sentence states that he attorney for the Commonwealth shall be elected "unless otherwise provided by general law or special act." This is a reference to the fact that the General Assembly may provide for constitutional offices to be filled in a

different manner, consolidated or abolished. See Article VII, § 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and §§ 24.2-217, 24.2-685 and 24.2-686.

- § 15.1-8.1 15.2-1627. Duties of attorneys for the Commonwealth and their assistants.
- A. No attorney for the Commonwealth, or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth, shall be required to carry out any duties as a part of his office in civil matters of advising the governing body and all boards, departments, agencies, officials and employees of his county or city; of drafting or preparing county or city ordinances; of defending or bringing actions in which the county or city, or any of its boards, departments or agencies, or officials and employees thereof, shall be a party; or in any other manner of advising or representing the county or city, its boards, departments, agencies, officials and employees, except in matters involving the enforcement of the criminal law within the county or city.
- B. The attorney for the Commonwealth and assistant attorney for the Commonwealth shall be a part of the department of law enforcement of the county or city in which he is elected or appointed, and shall have the duty duties and powers imposed upon him by general law, including the duty of prosecuting all warrants, indictments or informations charging a felony, and he may in his discretion, prosecute Class 1, 2 and 3 misdemeanors, or any other violation, the conviction of which carries a penalty of confinement in jail, or a fine of \$500 or more, or both such confinement and fine. He shall enforce all forfeitures, and carry out all duties imposed upon him by § 2.1-639.23.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-50.1 15.2-1628. Attorneys for the Commonwealth and assistants in certain counties to devote full time to duties; no additional compensation for substituting for or assisting any other attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant.
- A. In counties having a population of more than 35,000, attorneys for the Commonwealth and all assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth, except volunteer assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth appointed by the attorney for the Commonwealth, shall devote full time to their duties, and shall not engage in the private practice of law.
- Any attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth shall, however, have a reasonable time, not to exceed thirty days, after assuming such office to provide

- for his disassociation from the private practice of law, if such attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant attorney for the Commonwealth was previously engaged in the private practice of law.
- B. The provisions of this section requiring all compensated attorneys for the Commonwealth to devote full time to their duties shall not apply in counties reaching a population of more than 35,000, which had a population of 35,000 or less immediately prior to the commencement of the term for which the attorney for the Commonwealth sought office.
- C. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant required to devote full time to his duties shall receive any additional compensation from the Commonwealth or any county or city for substituting for or assisting any other attorney for the Commonwealth or his assistant in any criminal prosecution or investigation.
- D. In any county where, on January 1, 1993, attorneys for the Commonwealth were required to devote full time to their duties in accordance with subsection A of this section, they and all assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth and their successors shall continue to devote full time to their duties and shall not engage in the private practice of law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-50.3 15.2-1629. Part-time attorneys for the Commonwealth in certain counties may seek full-time status.
- A. Notwithstanding §§ 14.1-53 and 15.1-50.1 15.2-1628, any attorney for the Commonwealth for a county may, with the consent of the Compensation Board, elect to devote full time to the duties of attorney for the Commonwealth at a salary equal to that for an attorney for the Commonwealth in a county with a population of more than 35,000. Such an election and consent by the Compensation Board shall be binding on the attorney for the Commonwealth and on successors in the office.
- B. The Compensation Board shall prepare a list of localities eligible to have a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth and shall prioritize the list according to the following factors: three-year average arrest figures; three-year average weighted arrest figures; caseload figures for the circuit court and all lower courts of the jurisdiction as compiled by the Supreme Court; the presence in the locality of penal institutions, mental health institutions, and colleges and universities; the transient population figures; the proximity of the jurisdiction to a large urban area; and any other factors deemed pertinent by the Compensation Board.

- C. As used in this section, "arrests" means the total number of criminal arrests reported by the Department of State Police from data compiled for the Uniform Crime Report, and "weighted arrests" means the average for the immediately preceding three years of the sum derived from a formula which assigns values to the actual number of arrests as follows: murder, thirty; manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, fifteen; felonious possession, sale or manufacture of Schedule I or II controlled substances, burglary, forgery and motor vehicle theft, five; embezzlement, four and six-tenths; purchase or receipt of stolen property, three and one-half; larceny, two and six-tenths; fraud, two; and all other felonies and all misdemeanors other than traffic offenses, one and two-tenths.
- D. Upon electing to become a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth and upon receiving additional funding of such office by the Compensation Board, the attorney for the Commonwealth shall not thereafter engage in the private practice of law. No such election shall become effective until the July 1 immediately following the date of election, or until another date as agreed upon by the attorney for the Commonwealth and the Compensation Board.
- E. The Compensation Board shall fund such additional full-time offices of the attorney for the Commonwealth according to the priority list established in subsection B of this section, subject to appropriations by the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-821 15.2-1630. Attorneys for the Commonwealth for cities; no additional compensation for substituting for or assisting any other attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant.

In The voters in every city there shall be elected elect, for a term of four years, by the qualified voters of such city, an attorney for the Commonwealth. Any city not required to have or to elect such officer prior to July 1, 1971, shall not be so required by this section. Assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth for cities may be appointed by the attorney for the Commonwealth for such city after having first received approval of the governing body of such city and of the Compensation Board for a term of office coterminous with his own, who. Such assistants shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed in the manner provided by law. However, volunteer assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth serving without compensation may be appointed by the attorney for the Commonwealth without approval of the governing

body or the Compensation Board. All assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth shall perform such duties as are prescribed by their respective attorney for the Commonwealth. In cities having a population of more than 35,000, attorneys for the Commonwealth and all assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth, shall devote full time to their duties, and shall not engage in the private practice of law; however, this provision shall not apply in cities reaching a population of more than 35,000, which had a population of 35,000 or less immediately prior to the commencement of the term for which the attorney for the Commonwealth sought office. In cities having a population of more than 17,000 and less than 35,000, attorneys for the Commonwealth and all assistant attorneys for the Commonwealth, except volunteer assistants serving without compensation, shall devote full time to their duties, and shall not engage in the private practice of law, if the council of the city and the Compensation Board all concur that he shall so serve. The office of assistant attorney for the Commonwealth heretofore created and provided for in the charters of such cities is hereby abolished.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, no attorney for the Commonwealth or assistant required to devote full time to his duties shall receive any additional compensation from the Commonwealth or any city or county for substituting for or assisting any other attorney for the Commonwealth or his assistant in any criminal prosecution or investigation.

Any attorney for the Commonwealth who is serving full time when the population for his city declines to 35,000 or less, according to a new United States census, may elect to continue serving on a full-time basis for the remainder of his current term and any subsequent successive terms. So long as he continues to serve on a full-time basis, he shall be compensated for full-time service on the same basis as an attorney for the Commonwealth in a city having a population of 35,001.

Any city served by a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth on January 1, 1993, under the provisions hereof shall continue to be served by a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth in the event the population of such city shall have fallen below the 17,000 population threshold in the most recent U.S. census and shall be administered in the same manner as cities with populations in excess of 17,000 but of 35,000 or less. In such jurisdictions, the attorney for the Commonwealth and his assistant attorneys and their successors in office shall be subject to the requirements regarding full-time service and part-time private practice as in effect for such

positions on January 1, 1993. No further action by the council of the city or the Compensation Board shall be necessary.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–821.1 15.2-1631. Part-time attorneys for the Commonwealth in certain cities may seek full-time status.
- A. Notwithstanding §§ 14.1-53 and 15.1-821 15.2-1630, any attorney for the Commonwealth for a city may, with the consent of the Compensation Board, elect to devote full time to the duties of attorney for the Commonwealth at a salary equal to that for an attorney for the Commonwealth in a city with a population of more than 35,000. Such an election and consent by the Compensation Board shall be binding on the attorney for the Commonwealth and on successors in the office.
- B. The Compensation Board shall prepare a list of localities eligible to have a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth and shall prioritize the list according to the following factors: three-year average arrest figures; three-year average weighted arrest figures; caseload figures for the circuit court and all lower courts of the jurisdiction as compiled by the Supreme Court; the presence in the locality of penal institutions, mental health institutions, and colleges and universities; the transient population figures; the proximity of the jurisdiction to a large urban area; and any other factors deemed pertinent by the Compensation Board.
- C. As used in this section, "arrests" means the total number of criminal arrests reported by the Department of State Police from data compiled for the Uniform Crime Report, and "weighted arrests" means the average for the immediately preceding three years of the sum derived from a formula which assigns values to the actual number of arrests as follows: murder, thirty; manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault, fifteen; felonious possession, sale or manufacture of Schedule I or II controlled substances, burglary, forgery and motor vehicle theft, five; embezzlement, four and six-tenths; purchase or receipt of stolen property, three and one-half; larceny, two and six-tenths; fraud, two; and all other felonies and all misdemeanors other than traffic offenses, one and two-tenths.
- D. Upon electing to become a full-time attorney for the Commonwealth and upon receiving additional funding of such office by the Compensation Board, the attorney for the Commonwealth shall not thereafter engage in the private practice of law. No such election shall

1	become effective until the July 1 immediately following the date of election, or until another date
2	as agreed upon by the attorney for the Commonwealth and the Compensation Board.
3	E. The Compensation Board shall fund such additional full-time offices of the attorney
4	for the Commonwealth according to the priority list established in subsection B of this section,
5	subject to appropriations by the General Assembly.
6	Drafting note: No change.
7	
8	§ 15.1-9 15.2-1632. Employment of assistants to attorneys for the Commonwealth,
9	subject to approval of Compensation Board.
10	Every county and city may, with the approval of the Compensation Board, provide for
11	employing such compensated assistant or assistants to the attorney for the Commonwealth as in
12	the opinion of the governing body may be required. Such assistant or assistants shall be
13	appointed by the attorney for the Commonwealth. The compensation for such assistants to the
14	attorneys for the Commonwealth shall be as provided for assistants to attorneys for the
15	Commonwealth under § 14.1-53.
16	Drafting note: No change.
17	
18	§ 15.1-50.2 15.2-1633. Part-time assistants to attorneys for the Commonwealth.
19	Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of §§ 14.1-53, 15.1-50.1 15.2-1628 and 15.1-
20	821 15.2-1630, the Compensation Board at the request of the attorney for the Commonwealth
21	may provide for one compensated part-time assistant to a full-time attorney for the
22	Commonwealth.
23	Drafting note: No change.
24	
25	Article 5.
26	Clerks of circuit courts.
27	
28	§ 15.1-820. Clerks of courts of cities.
29	In each city which has a court in whose office deeds are admitted to record, there shall be
30	elected for a term of eight years, by the qualified voters of such city, a clerk of such court, who
31	shall perform such other duties as may be required by law. There shall be elected, in like manner

and for a like term, all such additional clerks of courts for cities as may be authorized by law, so long as such courts shall continue in existence. But in no city of less than 30,000 inhabitants shall there be more than one clerk of the court, who shall be clerk of all the courts of record in such city.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by § 15.2-1600.

§ 15.1-822. Duties, etc., of city clerks of courts and attorneys for the Commonwealth.

The clerk of the circuit court of a city and the attorney for the Commonwealth of a city shall perform like duties, receive the same fees and be subject to the same liabilities as the clerks of the circuit courts and attorneys for the Commonwealth of counties; and such clerk shall, in addition, perform such other duties, receive such compensation therefor and be subject to such liabilities in respect thereto as may be prescribed in the charter of the city or by law or shall be lawfully imposed by its council.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1–823. Councils may allow additional compensation to clerks of corporation courts.

The councils of the various cities in which there are corporation courts may pay to the clerks of such courts, in addition to the fees, emoluments and perquisites of such office, such salary as they may from time to time deem just and reasonable.

Drafting note: Repealed; such courts no longer exist.

§ 15.2-1634. Clerks of circuit courts.

The voters in every county and in each city which has a circuit court, shall elect for a term of eight years, a clerk of such court unless otherwise provided by general law or special act. He shall be clerk of the circuit court and may also be the clerk of the governing body if the governing body so designates. He shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officers by general law and may perform such other duties, not inconsistent with his office, as may be requested of him by the governing body.

Drafting note: New. This section states the basic duties of the clerk. The first sentence states that the clerk shall be elected "unless otherwise provided for by general law or special act." This is a reference to the fact that the General Assembly may provide for

constitutional offices to be filled in a different manner, consolidated or abolished. See Article VII, § 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and §§ 24.2-217, 24.2-685 and 24.2-686.

§ 15.1-49 15.2-1635. Appointment of deputy when clerk of <u>circuit</u> court of record unable to perform duties.

Whenever it is found by the judge of a <u>circuit</u> court <u>of record</u> that a clerk of <u>such</u> court is, by reason of mental or physical disability, temporarily unable to perform his duties, the judge of the court may, by order entered of record, designate some other person as deputy clerk to perform the duties of such clerk. The person so designated may be the clerk or deputy clerk of another county or city or any other qualified person, and in the event that he <u>be is</u> from another county or city, the provisions of §§ <u>15.1 50.3 and 15.1 51 15.2-1525 and 15.2-1534</u> shall not apply.

The person so designated shall thereby become a deputy of the regular clerk and shall be vested with all the authority of a regular clerk and may perform all acts which are required by law to be performed by such clerk with the same effect as if performed by the clerk for whom he serves as deputy, and shall before entering upon his duties take the oath now prescribed for eounty officers in §49-1, and furnish bond in the same amount as is required of the clerk.

The person so designated shall serve at the pleasure of the court during the disability of the clerk and within the limits of the unexpired term of the clerk.

No compensation out of the state or local treasury shall be paid such person designated under this section for his services while acting in such capacity but any expense incurred shall be paid by the county or city in which such service is performed upon the order of the judge of <u>said</u> <u>such</u> court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the reference to § 15.1-50.3 was incorrect (see § 15.1-50.4).

27 <u>Article 6.</u>
28 <u>Commissioner of the Revenue.</u>

§ 15.2-1636. Commissioner of the revenue.

The voters in every county and city shall elect a commissioner of the revenue, unless otherwise provided by general law or special act. The commissioner of the revenue shall exercise all the powers conferred and perform all the duties imposed upon such officer by general law. He may perform such other duties, not inconsistent with his office, as the governing body may request. He shall be elected for a term of four years as provided by general law.

Drafting note: New. The section states the basic duties of the Commissioner of the Revenue. The first sentence states that the commissioner of the revenue shall be elected "unless otherwise provided for by general law or special act." This is a reference to the fact that the General Assembly may provide for constitutional offices to be filled in a different manner, consolidated or abolished. See Article VII, § 4 of the Constitution of Virginia and §§ 24.2-217, 24.2-685 and 24.2-686.

14 Article 7.

Sharing of Certain Constitutional Officers.

§ 15.1-994.1 15.2-1637. Sharing of offices; transfer of jurisdiction.

A. Any attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk of a circuit court, or sheriff who performed his duties and had jurisdiction in both a city and a county prior to July 1, 1979 1971, under provisions of this chapter in effect prior to that date as provided for in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia, shall continue to serve both political subdivisions until (i) the city is declared to be a first class city in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23 (§ 15.1-1011 et seq.) of this title; or (ii) the city is transferred in accordance with the provisions of §§ 16.1-69.6 and 17-119.1:1 to a judicial circuit and district which is comprised of a county other than the circuit and district where the city was situated. Until such declaration or transfer is made, the qualified voters residing in the city shall be entitled to vote for these officers at the general election for county officers.

B. Upon the effective date of the transfer referred to in subdivision subsection A (ii) of this section, the city shall have appointed for it by the judges of the circuit court of for the county in the judicial circuit to which the city was transferred the an attorney for the Commonwealth and, clerk of the circuit court and sheriff, which constitutional officers shall be those of that the

adjoining county. In cases where the city has a locally <u>an</u> elected <u>city</u> sheriff, <u>the city such</u> sheriff shall be the only sheriff for the city. The city may contract with the county to which it was transferred for jail facilities.

In any case where the effective date of the transfer is to take place within 120 days after an election for any of these two officers in the county to which the city is transferred, the voters of the city shall be entitled to vote in that election for each officer. The voting wards or precincts of the city shall be treated as precincts of the adjoining county, and no candidate for these offices shall be required to qualify separately in the city. The qualified voters of the city shall thereafter be entitled to vote for these officers.

- C. In order to complete the transfer of the jurisdiction of the respective circuit courts when the situation in either subdivision (i) or (ii) of subsection A of this section occurs, the following shall control:
- (1) 1. As to any crime occurring or civil cause of action arising in the city before the effective date of the transfer, the circuit court of the former judicial circuit shall have jurisdiction.
- (2) 2. As to any crime occurring or civil cause of action arising in the city on or after the effective date of the transfer involving a matter required by general law to be located in a circuit court, the circuit court of the judicial circuit to which the city was transferred shall have jurisdiction.
- D. All writings authorized by law to be recorded in the circuit court for the city transferred pursuant to subdivision subsection A (ii) of this section shall be recorded in the circuit court to which the city was transferred beginning on the effective date of the transfer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; provides for certain cities to continue to share the three named constitutional officers and to share such officers when placed in another judicial circuit.

27 Article 8.

28 <u>Courthouses.</u>

§ 15.1-257 15.2-1638. County or city governing body to provide courthouse, clerk's office, jail and suitable facilities for attorney for the Commonwealth; acquisition of land.

The governing body of every county and city shall provide courthouses with suitable space and facilities to accommodate the various courts and officials thereof serving the county or city, and; within or without outside such courthouses, a clerk's office, the record room of which shall be fireproof; a jail; and, upon request therefor, suitable space and facilities for the attorney for the Commonwealth to discharge the duties of his office. The costs thereof and of the land on which they may be, and of keeping the same in good order, shall be chargeable to the county or city. The fee simple of the lands and of the buildings and improvements thereon utilized for such courthouses shall be in the county or city, and the governing body of the county or city may purchase so much of such property, as, with what it has, may be necessary for the purposes enumerated or for any other proper purpose of the county or city. However, any portion of such the property owned by a county and located within a city or town and not actually occupied by the courthouse, clerk's office, or jail, may be sold or exchanged and conveyed to the said such city or town to be used for street or other public purposes. Any such sale or exchange by the governing body of a county shall be made in accordance with the provisions of § 15.1-262 15.2-1800.

This Act The amendments contained in [Chapter 90 of the 1986 Acts of Assembly] shall not apply to any city with a population according to the 1980 census of not less than 240,000 nor more than 265,000.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-258 15.2-1639. Providing offices for various officers, judges, etc.

The governing body of each county and city shall, if there are offices in the courthouses of the respective counties and cities available for such purposes, provide offices for the treasurer, attorney for the Commonwealth, sheriff, commissioner of the revenue, commissioner of accounts and division superintendent of schools for such county or city. Any such governing body may, if there are offices in their respective courthouses available for such purposes, provide offices for the judge of any court sitting in the county or city, and any judge of the Court of Appeals or justice of the Supreme Court who may reside in the county or city, and if such offices are not available in the courthouse, they offices may be provided by the governing body, if they deem it proper, elsewhere than in the courthouse of the county or city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-259 15.2-1640. Renting rooms in courthouse.

With the approval of the judge of the circuit court of <u>for</u> the county or of <u>for</u> the corporation court of the city, any vacant rooms in the courthouse, after furnishing offices to such the officers <u>listed in § 15.2-1639</u>, may be rented for a term of not exceeding one year to other persons for office purposes, and any public room or hall in the building may be hired for compensation for the purpose of giving public entertainments. All moneys received by the counties or cities under this section, shall constitute a fund to maintain and care for such building.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-260 15.2-1641. Leasing or other use of other buildings.

When the governing body of any county or city, pursuant to § 15.1-257 15.2-1638, shall have has purchased or may hereafter purchase any land, a part of which has valuable buildings thereon, whether when so purchased or since constructed, and that portion of the land so occupied by such buildings, or the buildings thereon is, in the discretion of such governing body, not required for the purposes mentioned in § 15.1-258 15.2-1639, such governing body, if deemed proper by it, may either lease such building or buildings for private or other purposes, or remodel and use the same for a market house or for other public purposes, or both. But such However, the lease or use shall be first approved by the judge of the circuit court of for the county, or the corporation court of for the city, as the case may be, and such lease or use shall be terminated when, in the opinion of such judge, such the building or buildings or the land occupied by the same, is needed for any of the purposes enumerated in § 15.1-257 15.2-1638.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-263 15.2-1642. Certain conveyances of courthouse grounds validated.

Any other provision of law to the contrary, notwithstanding, any conveyance made prior to January 1, 1954, by a county, of a portion of the county courthouse grounds, to a town to be used for public purposes, shall be in all respects valid.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-267 15.2-1643. Circuit courts to order court facilities to be repaired.

A. When it shall appear appears to the circuit court of for any county or city, from the report of persons appointed to examine the court facilities, or otherwise, that the court facilities of such county or city are insecure or out of repair, or otherwise insufficient, such the court shall enter an order, in the name and on behalf of the Commonwealth against the supervisors of the county, or the members of the council of the city, as the case may be, to show cause why a mandamus should not issue, commanding them to cause the court facilities of such county or city to be made secure, or put in good repair, or rendered otherwise sufficient, as the case may be, and to proceed as in other cases of mandamus, to cause the necessary work to be done. The court shall cause a copy of such order to be served upon each supervisor or member of the council, as the case may be.

B. Upon the entry of such order, as provided in <u>subsection</u> A hereof, the chief judge of the circuit shall forthwith notify the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the entry thereof. Upon receipt of <u>such</u> the notice, the Chief Justice shall assign a judge of a circuit remote from the circuit wherein the repairs are alleged to be necessary to hear and determine whether the court facilities are in fact insecure or out of repair or otherwise insufficient, and the extent to which repairs, if any, are necessary.

Before a mandamus be is issued, if the concerned governing body requests, the circuit court judge hearing the matter shall appoint a five member five-member panel, qualified by training and experience, to review the court facilities in question and make recommendations to the circuit court judge concerning the construction or repairs deemed necessary.

In making their recommendations, the panel shall consider matters such as, but not limited to, the following:

- (a) 1. Security provisions to safeguard court personnel, participants and the public;
- (b) 2. Efficient layout and circulation patterns to maximize public access, promote efficient operations, and accommodate the diverse users;
- (c) 3. The provision Provision of administrative and service areas, judges' chambers, hearing rooms, conference rooms, prison holding areas, and public information areas; and
- 29 (d) <u>4.</u> The comfort Comfort, safety and obsolescence of the existing facility or any part 30 thereof.

The existing facilities shall be considered in relationship to their location and the extent of their use, and their failure to meet any of these general considerations shall not necessarily be deemed a cause for determining them inadequate.

In making their recommendations, the panel may consult recognized national standard works in the field.

All costs, fees and expenses of the <u>five member five-member</u> panel, after approval by the appointing judge, shall be paid by the county or city requesting <u>their its</u> appointment.

- C. If, after hearing, the court shall find finds that the court facilities are not insecure or out of repair or otherwise insufficient, or having been in such condition, that the necessary repairs have been made, the court shall vacate the order. If the court shall find finds that the court facilities are insecure or out of repair or otherwise insufficient, it shall issue its mandamus as provided in subsection A hereof.
- D. Appeals shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of Virginia as appeals from courts of equity are allowed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-559 <u>15.2-1644</u>. Petition for removal of county courthouse; writ of election.

A. Whenever a number of voters equal to at least one third of the registered voters of any a county registered in the county on the January 1 preceding filing of the petition shall petition the circuit court of such county, or whenever the governing body of any county by resolution duly adopted request requests the circuit court of for such county, for an election in such county on the question of the removal of the courthouse to one or more places specified in the petition or resolution which shall also state the amount to be appropriated by the board of supervisors for the purchase of land, unless the same shall be donated, and for the erection of the necessary buildings and improvements at the new location, such court shall issue a writ of election in accordance with Article 5 (§ 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, which shall fix the day of holding such election directed to the sheriff of the county whose duty it shall be forthwith to post a notice of the election at each voting precinct in the county. He shall also give notice to the officers charged with the duty of conducting other elections in the county. Such petition shall also state the amount to be appropriated by the board of supervisors for the

purchase of land, unless the land is to be donated, and for the erection of necessary buildings and improvements at the new location.

B. If the courthouse is used before and after removal for any city of under thirty thousand population as well as for the county, then the petition shall be signed by a number of registered voters equal to at least one third one-third of the total number of voters for such county and city and the registered in the locality on the January 1 preceding filing of the petition. The registered voters of such city shall be eligible to sign the petition. The petition shall state the amounts to be appropriated by both the county and city. The qualified voters of such city shall be eligible to vote in any election on the question of relocating the courthouse. The court shall issue a writ of election to such city the same as issued to and for the county.

The votes of the qualified voters of such city voters shall be treated as if they were cast by qualified voters of the county for the purposes of this article these sections (§§ 15.2-1644 through 15.2-1654).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is conformed to current law; the first paragraph is reorganized and outdated language is deleted; the population limitation for cities in the second paragraph is deleted as the limitation serves no logical purpose.

§ 15.1-560 15.2-1645. How election held and conducted.

Such The election specified in § 15.2-1644 shall be held and conducted as other special elections are held and conducted.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-561 15.2-1646. Certification of result to supervisor board of supervisors; procuring land and buildings; relocation to contiguous land.

If it shall appear appears from the abstracts and returns that a majority of the votes cast at such the election specified in § 15.2-1644 are for the removal of the courthouse to one of the places specified in the petition or resolution, the results shall be certified to the board of supervisors of the county, with the amount authorized to be expended for land, if not donated, and for necessary buildings and improvements. If the vote shall be is for removal, the board of

supervisors shall at once proceed to acquire the necessary land at the new location, if the same has not been donated, and to erect the necessary buildings and improvements.

The relocation of a courthouse to land contiguous with its present location <u>and within the same county</u> is not such a removal as to require authorization by the electorate.

The provisions of this article these sections requiring authorization by the electorate shall not apply, in the case of a joint court system between a county with a population between 34,500 and 39,500 and a city, with a population between 11,100 and 11,900 or between a county with a population between 39,600 and 45,600 and a city with a population between 10,000 and 11,500 or between a county with a population between 8,800 and 9,100 and a city with a population between 5,000 and 6,000, to the relocation of the courthouse to other land within the localities which it serves, from its present location, if the governing bodies shall find by concurrent resolutions that the existing courthouse is inadequate and that renovation or expansion of the existing courthouse is not feasible.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-561.1.

17 Expired.

§ 15.1-562 15.2-1647. Removal of court.

And as As soon as the same shall be courthouse is completed, the board of supervisors shall certify the fact to the judge of the circuit court of for the county, who shall, after sixty days' notice, to be published in a newspaper in the county if any, and if none, then in a newspaper published in an adjoining or neighboring county or city which has the largest having general circulation in the county, and to be posted up by the sheriff at all of the public places, order his court to be held in the new location.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this conforms the section to current law.

§ 15.1-563 15.2-1648. Donation of land and money.

Any town or individual may donate to the county the land necessary for its uses at any of the locations named in the petition, which shall not be less than one acre, and may offer as an inducement for such removal such sum or sums of money as may be desired. Any offer to donate the land shall be accompanied by a deed for the same land, to the be regularly executed and placed in the hands of the clerk of the county, and any. Any offer of money shall be accompanied by a certified check or other satisfactory security to be likewise placed in the hands of the clerk to be delivered by him to the treasurer of the county. If the location stated in the deed or offer of money shall be is selected by the voters, the treasurer shall record the deed and collect and place the fund to the credit of the county to be drawn on by the board of supervisors as hereinafter directed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-564 15.2-1649. Town may issue bonds to finance donation; election on bonds.

When any town shall desire desires to donate to the county any land or sums of money as an inducement for such removal and such the town has not sufficient funds in its treasury as it may desire to offer, such the town may borrow such the money and issue its bonds therefor, bearing not more than six per centum interest. And whenever Whenever a number of voters equal to at least twenty-five per centum percent of the qualified voters of such town, registered in the town on the January 1 preceding the filing of the petition, shall petition the circuit court of for the county wherein such town is located for an election to be held on such bond issue, in which petition shall be stated the purposes for which the proceeds of such bond issue shall be used, and the amount of such issue, the circuit court shall, in accordance with Article 5 (§ 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, issue a writ of election, ordering a special election upon such bond issue, in which shall be fixed the date of holding such election in the town, and deliver the same to the sheriff of the county, whose duty it shall be to post at least three notices of the time of holding such election in the town shall be fixed. Such petition shall state the purposes for which the proceeds of such bond issue shall be used, and the amount of such issue. The election shall be held and conducted and the vote canvassed and returns made in accordance with the requirements of the general election law, except that the certificate of the electoral board shall be as follows:

 6 [] Yes

7 [] No."

The electoral board shall certify in duplicate the vote cast in such elections, for and against the bond issue, one of such certificates to be filed with the clerk of the county and the other with the judge of the circuit court.

Such election shall be subject to inquiry in the manner provided by § 15.1-569 15.2-1654.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The interest rate limitation is deleted to conform to current law.

§ 15.1-565 15.2-1650. When and how council to issue bonds; payment of interest; sinking fund.

In case If a majority of the voters in the town taking part in such election shall vote in favor of such the bond issue, the council of such the town may issue its bonds to the amount set out in the petition, either coupon or registered, signed by its mayor or the president of its council, and attested by the town recorder or clerk, and deliver the same to the clerk of the county as satisfactory security for the obligations imposed by this section. The council of the town shall have power to may make annual appropriations out of the revenues of the corporation town to pay the interest on the bonds and to provide a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds by special levy or otherwise.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

 \S 15.1-566 15.2-1651. When supervisors may issue bonds of county.

If the land shall <u>is</u> not be donated, and the fund offered <u>be</u> <u>is</u> not sufficient to acquire the land and erect the necessary buildings, or if the land shall <u>be</u> <u>is</u> donated and the fund offered <u>be</u> <u>is</u> not sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, the board of supervisors shall have authority to <u>may</u> issue the bonds of the county, <u>bearing not more than six per centum interest</u>, to an amount which

- 1 with the fund offered shall be equal to the amount set out in the petition, and the proceeds of the 2 bonds with the amount donated shall constitute the fund out of which the land shall be acquired, 3 if not donated, and the buildings erected and improvements made. If the financial condition of 4 the county shall be is such as to render the issue of bonds unnecessary, the supervisors may 5 decline to issue them. But However, the amount expended shall not exceed the amount named in 6 the petition and authorized by the voters. 7 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this conforms the section to 8 current law. 9 10 § 15.1-567 15.2-1652. Form of ballots for county election on removal and appropriation; 11 certificate of judges electoral board. 12 The ballots used in the election required by § 15.1-559 15.2-1644 shall be respectively as follows: 13 14 "Shall the courthouse be removed to , and shall the Board of Supervisors be 15 permitted to spend \$..... therefor? 16 [] Yes 17 [] No." 18 The manner of receiving and canvassing the ballots ascertaining the vote and making 19 returns and abstracts thereof shall conform in all respects to the requirements of the general 20 election law, except that the certificate of the judges electoral board shall be as follows: 21"We hereby certify, that at the election held on the day of, 19. . ., upon the 22 question of removing the courthouse to and permitting the expenditure of \$. 23 . therefor, votes were cast Yes; and votes were cast No." 24Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this conforms the section to
- § 15.1–568 15.2-1653. Canvassing returns Ascertaining results.

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current law.

The proper official canvassers of general election returns electoral board shall canvass these returns in like manner and at like time as other county election returns ascertain the vote from the returns, and shall certify in duplicate the votes cast for removal voting and authorizing

the expenditure of the amount stated in the petition and against removal, one. One of the certificates to shall be filed with the county clerk and the other with the judge of the circuit court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; conforms section to current law.

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§ 15.1–569 <u>15.2-1654</u>. Contest of election.

Returns in such election shall be subject to the inquiry, determination and judgment of the circuit court of for the county in which such the election is held, upon complaint of fifteen or more qualified voters of such the county of an undue election or false return. The complaint shall fully set out the grounds of contest and, if any votes were improperly received or rejected, shall give a list of such votes, with objections to the action of the judges of election officials in receiving or rejecting the same. Two of the persons making the complaint shall take and subscribe an oath that the facts therein stated are true to the best of their knowledge and belief. The complaint shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of for the county in which such election is held. Notice of contest, stating that the complaint has been filed in the clerk's office, shall be given by posting the same at the courthouse door and at two or more public places in the county, and by publishing it once a week for two successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county or, if there be is none so published, then in some newspaper having general circulation in the county. If it is desired to take depositions, the The time and place of taking the same depositions, if any, shall be stated in the notice, which shall entitle the parties giving the same notice to take the depositions to be read as evidence in the contest. The complaint shall be filed and notice given within ten days after the election, otherwise the complaint shall not be valid. Any one or more persons who voted at such removal election may, within thirty days from the election, file in the circuit court clerk's office an answer to the complaint, in which any of the allegations of the same complaint may be denied, and any statement made going to show the regularity of the old election, and the propriety of the action of the judges of the election officials in receiving or rejecting the votes set out in the complaint, and a list of the votes he or they will dispute. And if If the respondents desire to take depositions, notice thereof shall be given to any one or more of the persons signing the complaint. If no answer is filed to the complaint within thirty days from the election, no one shall be heard to deny the allegations of the complaint, but the persons making the same shall prove the allegations thereof to the satisfaction of the court. The circuit court of for the county in which the

election is held, at the next term after the expiration of thirty days from the election, shall proceed to pass upon the complaint without a jury, on such depositions as may have been taken under the notices aforesaid, and upon such other legal testimony as may be adduced by either party at the hearing of the case. In judging of such election and return, the court shall proceed on the merits thereof and decide the same on the Constitution and laws and according to the right of the case and shall enter such order as will carry its decision into full and complete effect. And the The judgment of the court shall be final.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-570 <u>15.2-1655</u>. No other election held for ten years.

After an election has been held in any county upon the question of the removal of its courthouse, no other such election shall be held within ten years.

Drafting note: No change.

Article 9.

Supplies and Equipment.

§ 15.1-19 15.2-1656. Supplies and equipment to be furnished to clerks of courts of record.

The governing body of each county and city shall, at the expense of the county or city, provide (i) suitable books and stationery, in addition to supplies furnished by the Commonwealth, for the use of clerks of all courts of record, together with appropriate cases and other furniture, for the safe and convenient keeping of all the books, documents and papers, in the custody of such officers and also (ii) official seals for such officers, when the same are required by law; and also (iii) such other office equipment and appliances, including typewriters and adding machines, as in their judgment may be reasonably necessary for the proper conduct of such offices.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 3 <u>17</u> .
3	POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: This chapter is reorganized with little significant change.
6	
7	Article 1.
8	General Provisions.
9	
10	§ 15.1-137 15.2-1700. Preservation of peace, etc. and good order.
11	The governing body of any city or town may protect the property of the city or town and
12	its inhabitants Any locality may provide for the protection of its inhabitants and property and
13	preserve for the preservation of peace and good order therein.
14	Drafting note: Counties are added to the section with no intent to change the law.
15	
16	§ 15.1–131.7 <u>15.2-1701</u> . Organization of police forces.
17	The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance, provide
18	for the organization of their its authorized police forces. Such forces shall include a Chief chief
19	of Police police, and such officers and privates and other personnel as may be provided for in
20	such ordinance appropriate.
21	When a locality provides for a police department, the chief of police shall be the chief
22	law enforcement officer of that locality. However, in towns, the chief law-enforcement officer
23	may be called the town sergeant.
24	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
25	
26	§ 15.1-131.6:1 15.2-1702. Referendum required prior to establishment of county police
27	force.
28	Any county which does not presently have a police force shall not establish one until the
29	voters of such county have approved establishment of a police force by majority vote in a
30	referendum held for such purpose and the General Assembly enacts appropriate authorizing
31	legislation. Also, any county which was previously authorized by the General Assembly to have

a police force but has not as yet established one will be required to have its operation approved in a referendum conducted as provided for in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 below.

A. A county shall not establish a police force unless (i) such action is first approved by the voters of the county in accordance with the provisions of this section and (ii) the General Assembly enacts appropriate authorizing legislation.

4 <u>B</u>. The governing body of any county shall petition the court, by resolution, asking that a referendum be held on the question, "Shall a police force be established in the county and the sheriff's office be relieved of primary law-enforcement responsibilities?" The court, by order entered of record in accordance with <u>Article 5 (§ 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2</u>, shall require the regular election officials of the county to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters on the question as herein provided.

The clerk of the circuit court of such for the county shall publish notice of such the election in a newspaper of general circulation in such the county once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to such the election.

2 <u>C</u>. The regular election officers of such the county shall open the polls at the various voting places in such county on the date specified in such order and conduct such the election in the manner provided by law. The election shall be by ballot which shall be prepared by the electoral board of the county and on which shall be printed the following:

"Shall a police force be established in the county and the sheriff's office be relieved of primary law-enforcement responsibilities?"

21 [] Yes

22 [] No"

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the electoral board to the court ordering such the election. If a majority of the voters voting in such the election shall have voted vote "Yes," thereupon, such the court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of such the election and a duly certified copy of such order shall be transmitted to the governing body of such the county who. The governing body shall proceed to establish such a police force following the enactment of authorizing legislation by the General Assembly.

3 <u>D</u>. After a referendum has been conducted pursuant to this section, either before or after July 1, 1993, no subsequent referendum shall be conducted pursuant to this section in the same county for a period of four years from the date of the prior referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; updates and simplifies language.

§ 15.1–131.6:2 15.2-1703. Referendum to abolish county police force.

The police force in any county which has established such a the force subsequent to July 1, 1983, may be abolished and its responsibilities assumed by the sheriff's office after a referendum held pursuant to this section.

Either (i) the registered voters of the county by petition signed by not less than ten percent of the registered voters therein on the January 1 preceding the filing of the petition or (ii) the governing body of the county, by resolution, may petition the circuit court for the county that a referendum be held on the question, "Shall the county police force be abolished and its responsibilities assumed by the sheriff's office?" The court, by order entered of record in accordance with Article 5 (§ 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, shall require the regular election officials of the county at the next general election held in the county to open the polls and take the sense of the qualified voters on the question as herein provided. The clerk of the circuit court of such for the county shall publish notice of such the election in a newspaper of general circulation in such the county once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to such the election.

The ballot shall be printed as follows:

"Shall the county police force be abolished and its responsibilities assumed by the county sheriff's office?"

24 [] Yes

25 [] No<u>"</u>

The election shall be held and the results certified as provided in § 24.1-165 24.2-684. If a majority of the qualified voters voting in such the election vote in favor of the question, the court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of such the election, and a duly certified copy of such order shall be transmitted to the governing body of such the county. The governing body shall proceed with the necessary action to abolish the police force and transfer its responsibilities to the sheriff's office, to become effective on July 1 following the referendum.

Once a referendum has been held <u>pursuant to this section</u>, no further referendum shall be held <u>pursuant to this section</u> within four years thereafter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; makes clarifying changes.

§ 15.1–138 15.2-1704. Powers and duties of police force; compensation; rewards.

A. The officers and privates constituting the police force of a counties, cities and towns of the Commonwealth are locality is hereby invested with all the power and authority which formerly belonged to the office of constable at common law in taking cognizance of, and in enforcing the criminal laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances and regulations of the county, city or town, respectively, for which they are appointed or elected. Each policeman shall endeavor to prevent the commission within the county, city or town of offenses against the law of the Commonwealth and against the ordinances and regulations of the county, city or town; shall observe and enforce all such laws, ordinances and regulations; shall detect and arrest offenders against the same; shall preserve the good order of the county, city or town; and shall secure the inhabitants thereof from violence and the property therein from injury and is responsible for the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension of criminals, the safeguard of life and property, the preservation of peace and the enforcement of state and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

<u>B.</u> Such policeman shall have no power or <u>A police officer has no</u> authority in civil matters, except that a policeman of a county, city or town may (i) to execute and serve an order of temporary detention and an emergency custody order orders and may exercise such any other powers as may be specified for granted to law-enforcement officers pursuant to in § 37.1-67.01 or §37.1-67.1 or may (ii) to serve an order of protection pursuant to §§ 16.1-253.1, 16.1-253.4 and 16.1-279.1. However, a policeman of a city or town shall in all other cases or (iii) to execute such all warrants or summons as may be placed in his hands by any magistrate for the county, city or town locality and shall to make due return thereof.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the charter of any city or town, such policeman shall not receive any fee or other compensation out of the state treasury or the treasury of the city or town for any service rendered under the provisions of this chapter other than the salary paid him by the city or town and a fee as a witness in cases arising under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth. And except as otherwise specifically provided in the charter of any city

or town, such policeman shall not receive any fee as a witness in any case arising under the ordinances of his city or town; nor for attendance as a witness before any magistrate in his city or town. If, however, it shall become necessary or expedient for him to travel beyond the limits of the county, city or town in his capacity as a policeman, he shall be entitled to his actual expenses, to be allowed and paid as is now provided by law for other expenses in criminal cases.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a policeman of a county, city or town from claiming and receiving any reward which may be offered for the arrest and detention of any offender against the criminal laws of this or any other state or nation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; updates language by replacing the old description of police duties with one which is similar to that found in numerous other statutes (See §§ 9-169, 14.1-84.2, 16.1-253.4, 18.2-51.1 and 18.2-57.1). The last two paragraphs are moved to § 15.2-1710.

§ 15.1-131.8 15.2-1705. Minimum qualifications; waiver.

A. The chief of police and all police officers of any eounty, city or town locality, all deputy sheriffs and jail officers in this Commonwealth, and all law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9-169 who enter upon the duties of such office after July 1, 1994, are required to meet the following minimum qualifications for office. Such person shall (i) be a citizen of the United States, (ii) be required to undergo a background investigation including fingerprint-based criminal history records inquiries to both the Central Criminal Records Exchange and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (iii) have a high school education or have passed the General Educational Development exam, (iv) possess a valid driver's license if required by the duties of office to operate a motor vehicle, (v) undergo a physical examination, subsequent to a conditional offer of employment, conducted under the supervision of a licensed physician, (vi) be at least eighteen years of age, (vii) not have been convicted of or pleaded guilty or no contest to a felony or any offense that would be a felony if committed in Virginia, and (viii) not have produced a positive result on a pre-employment drug screening, if such screening is required by the hiring law-enforcement agency or jail, where the positive result cannot be explained to the law-enforcement agency or jail administrator's satisfaction.

B. Upon request of a sheriff or chief of police, or the director or chief executive of any agency or department employing law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9-169, or jail officers

as defined in § 53.1-1, the Department of Criminal Justice Services is hereby authorized to waive the requirements for qualification as set out in subsection A of this section for good cause shown.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–131.8:1 15.2-1706. Certification through training required for all law-enforcement officers.

All law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9-169 and all jail officers as defined in § 53.1-1, must be certified through the successful completion of training at an approved criminal justice training academy in order to remain eligible for appointment or employment. The appointee's or employee's hiring agency must provide the Department of Criminal Justice Services with verification that law-enforcement or jail officers first hired after July 1, 1994, have met the minimum standards set forth in § 15.1-131.8 15.2-1705.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-131.8:2 15.2-1707. Decertification of law-enforcement officers.

Upon written notification from the sheriff, chief of police or agency administrator that any certified law-enforcement or jail officer has (i) been convicted of or pled guilty or no contest to a felony or any offense that would be a felony if committed in Virginia, (ii) failed to comply with or maintain compliance with mandated training requirements, or (iii) refused to submit to a drug screening or has produced a positive result on a drug screening reported to the employing agency, where the positive result cannot be explained to the agency administrator's satisfaction, which notification, where appropriate, shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment of conviction, the Criminal Justice Services Board shall decertify such law-enforcement or jail officer. Such officer shall not have the right to serve as a law-enforcement officer within this Commonwealth until his certification has been reinstated by the Board.

The clerk of any court in which a conviction of a felony is made who has knowledge that a law-enforcement or jail officer has been convicted shall have a duty to report these findings promptly to the employing agency.

When a conviction has not become final, the Board may decline to decertify the officer until the conviction becomes final, after considering the likelihood of irreparable damage to the officer if such officer is decertified during the pendency of an ultimately successful appeal, the

likelihood of injury or damage to the public if the officer is not decertified, and the seriousness of the offense.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-131.8:3 15.2-1708. Notice of decertification.
- A. Service of notice. The Board shall, within ten days of decertification, serve notice upon an affected officer, in person or by certified mail, and upon the law-enforcement or jail agency employing said officer, by certified mail, specifying the action taken and remedies available. The Board shall stay final action until the period for requesting a hearing expires.
- B. Decertification hearing. Any law-enforcement or jail officer who has been decertified may, within thirty days of receipt of notice served by the Board, request, by certified mail, a hearing which shall be granted by the Board. Upon receipt of such request, the Board shall set a date, time, and place for the hearing within sixty days and serve notice by certified mail upon the affected officer. The Board, or a committee thereof, shall conduct such hearing. The affected officer may be represented by counsel. In the absence of a request for hearing, decertification shall, without further proceedings, become final thirty days after the initial notice.
- C. Standard of review. The decertification of a law-enforcement or jail officer under § 15.1-131.8:2 15.2-1707 shall be sustained by the Board unless such law-enforcement or jail officer shows, by a preponderance of the evidence, good cause for his certification to be reinstated.
- D. Final decision after request for hearing. The Board shall render a final decision within thirty days.
 - E. Notice of final action. The Board shall notify the officer and the law-enforcement or jail agency involved, by certified mail, of the final action regarding decertification.
 - F. Reinstatement after decertification. Any officer who is decertified may, after a period of not less than five years, petition the Board to be considered for reinstatement of certification.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-131.8:4 15.2-1709. Employer immunity from liability; disclosure of information regarding former deputy sheriffs and law-enforcement officers.

Any sheriff or chief of police, the director or chief executive of any agency or department employing deputy sheriffs or law-enforcement officers as defined § 9-169, or jail officers as defined in § 53.1-1, and the Director of the Department of Criminal Justice Services or his designee who discloses information about a former deputy sheriff's or law-enforcement officer's or jail officer's job performance to a prospective law- enforcement or jail employer of the former appointee or employee is presumed to be acting in good faith and, unless lack of good faith is shown by clear and convincing evidence, is immune from civil liability for such disclosure or its consequences. For purposes of this section, the presumption of good faith is rebutted upon a showing that the information disclosed by the former employer was knowingly false or deliberately misleading, was rendered with malicious purpose, or violated any civil right of the former employee or appointee.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-138.1. Review of records of persons to be hired as police officers.

The chief of police or other chief law enforcement officer of any county, city or town in this Commonwealth may review the record as furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for each person he proposes to hire as a police officer or private in his locality.

Drafting note: Repealed; its provisions are covered by § 15.2-1705.

§ 15.2-1710. Fees and other compensation.

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the charter of any city or town, such A policeman police officer shall not receive any fee or other compensation out of the state treasury or the treasury of the a city or town locality for any service rendered under the provisions of this chapter other than the salary paid him by the city or town locality and a fee as a witness in cases arising under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth. And except as otherwise specifically provided in the charter of any county, city or town, a policeman A police officer shall not receive any fee as a witness in any case arising under the ordinances of his city or town locality, nor for attendance as a witness before any magistrate in his city or town locality. If, however, However, if it is shall become necessary or expedient for him to travel beyond the limits of the county, city or town locality in his capacity as a policeman police officer, he shall be entitled to his actual expenses, to be allowed and paid as is now provided by law for other expenses in criminal cases.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a policeman police officer of a eounty, city or town locality from claiming and receiving any reward which may be offered for the arrest and detention of any offender against the criminal laws of this or any other state or nation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; these two paragraphs are moved from § 15.1-138 (15.2-1704). The references to charters are removed since they merely state the provisions of § 15.2-100.

§ 15.1–131.6 15.2-1711. Providing legal fees and expenses for law-enforcement officers; repayment to local governing body locality of two-thirds of amount by Compensation Board.

If any law-enforcement officer shall be <u>is</u> investigated, arrested or indicted or otherwise prosecuted on any criminal charge arising out of any act committed in the discharge of his official duties, and no charges are brought, the charge is subsequently dismissed or upon trial he is found not guilty, the governing body of the <u>jurisdiction locality</u> wherein he is appointed may reimburse such officer for reasonable legal fees and expenses incurred by him in defense of such investigation or charge; such reimbursement to <u>shall</u> be paid from the treasury of <u>such governing</u> body the locality.

When a governing body reimburses its sheriff or a law-enforcement officer in such the sheriff's employment for reasonable legal fees and expenses as provided for in this section, then, upon certification of such the reimbursement to the Chairman of the Compensation Board by the presiding officer of the governing body, the Compensation Board shall pay to the applicable political jurisdiction locality two-thirds of the amount so certified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-143. Support of dependent children of deceased policemen.

The governing bodies of cities of the first class may, by ordinance adopted by a recorded vote of a majority of the members elected to each branch, if there be more than one branch, appropriate money out of the public funds to aid in the support of dependent children of members of the police departments of such cities who may have lost their lives through injuries received or illness incurred while in the performance of their duties as members of such departments. Such aid shall continue in the case of each such child until he or she shall have

attained the age of sixteen years, and the payment of the same shall be made monthly to the lawful guardian of such dependent child and in such amounts as the governing body may deem wise and just.

Drafting note: Repealed. The task force and Code Commission are unaware of any localities which use this statute. Its provisions seem to be adequately covered by more recently enacted laws such as workers' compensation and the Line of Duty Act.

§ 15.1-143.1. Auxiliary police force in certain cities.

Chapter 173 of the Acts of 1964, relating to the establishment of an auxiliary police force in cities having a population of not less than 114,000 and not more than 200,000, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

Drafting note: Repealed; the repeal of this section, which references certain uncodified acts, will not repeal the referenced Acts.

§ 15.1-133.1 15.2-1712. Employment of off-duty officers.

Notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 2.1-639.1 through 2.1-639.24, any county, city or town locality may adopt an ordinance which permits law-enforcement officers and deputy sheriffs in such locality to engage in off-duty employment which may occasionally require the use of their police powers in the performance of such employment. Such ordinance may provide for include reasonable rules and regulations to apply to such off-duty employment, or it may delegate the promulgation of such reasonable rules and regulations to the chief of the respective police departments or the sheriff of the county or city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–137.2 <u>15.2-1713</u>. Counties, cities and towns <u>Localities</u> authorized to offer and pay rewards in felony and misdemeanor cases.

When any felony or misdemeanor has been committed, or there has been any attempt to commit a felony in any eounty, city or town of the Commonwealth locality, the governing body of such county, city or town the locality or its duly authorized agent may offer and pay a reward for the arrest and final conviction of the person or persons who committed the felony or

misdemeanor or attempted to commit the felony. The reward may be paid out of the general fund of such counties, cities and towns locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-137.1. Certain cities authorized to offer and pay rewards in felony cases.

When any felony has been committed or there has been any attempt to commit a felony in the Cities of Lynchburg and Suffolk, the governing body of such city or its duly authorized agency may offer and pay a reward, not to exceed \$1,000, for the arrest and final conviction of the person or persons who committed or attempted to commit such felony.

Such sum shall be paid out of the general fund of such cities. All offers of rewards in such cases heretofore made subsequent to January 1, 1962, for the City of Lynchburg and January 1, 1982, for the City of Suffolk shall constitute legal and binding obligations upon such cities.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed since its provisions are covered in § 15.2-1713. It applied to Lynchburg and Suffolk only.

§ 15.1-155. Expenditures by counties in felony or misdemeanor cases.

The governing body of any county, in its discretion, when any felony or misdemeanor has been committed or attempted to be committed therein, may employ necessary agencies to aid in the arrest and conviction of the criminal and expend sums of money for such purpose not to exceed \$500. Such sums shall be paid out of the county levy. However, any county whose government is organized pursuant to the provisions of Article 2 (§ 15.1-728 et seq.) of Chapter 15 of this title may expend such sums not to exceed \$5,000.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed since its provisions are covered by § 15.2-1713.

§ 15.1–140.1 15.2-1714. Establishing police lines, perimeters, or barricades.

Whenever fires, accidents, wrecks, explosions, crimes, riots or other emergency situations where life, limb or property may be endangered may cause persons to collect on the public streets, alleys, highways, parking lots or other public area, the chief law-enforcement officer of any county, city or town locality or that officer's authorized representative who is

responsible for the security of the scene may establish such areas, zones or perimeters by the placement of police lines or barricades as are reasonably necessary to (i) preserve the integrity of evidence at such scenes, (ii) notwithstanding the provisions of §§ 46.2-888 through 46.2-891, facilitate the movement of vehicular and pedestrian traffic into, out of and around the scene, (iii) permit firefighters, police officers and emergency services personnel to perform necessary operations unimpeded, and (iv) protect persons and property.

Any police line or barricade erected for these purposes shall be clearly identified by wording such as "Police Line - DO NOT CROSS" or other similar wording. If material or equipment is not available for identifying the prohibited area, then a verbal warning by identifiable law-enforcement officials positioned to indicate a location of a police line or barricade shall be given to any person or persons attempting to cross police lines or barricades without proper authorization.

Such scene may be secured no longer than is reasonably necessary to effect the above-described purposes. Nothing in this section shall limit or otherwise affect the authority of, or be construed to deny access to such scene by, any person charged by law with the responsibility of rendering assistance at or investigating any such fires, accidents, wrecks, explosions, crimes or riots.

Personnel from information services such as press, radio and television, when gathering news, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section except that it shall be unlawful for such persons to obstruct the police, firemen and rescue workers in the performance of their duties at such scene. Such personnel shall proceed at their own risk.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-131.12 15.2-1715. Authority to declare Intensified Drug Enforcement Jurisdictions; expenditure of funds.

Whenever, in the judgment of the Governor or his designee, a county, city, locality or multi-jurisdictional area is confronted with a drug trafficking problem of such a magnitude as to warrant additional resources to supplement the efforts of local officials responsible for the apprehension and prosecution of persons engaged in drug trafficking activities, he may declare such areas Intensified Drug Enforcement Jurisdictions. Upon such declaration, the Governor, or

his designee, may make available funds from the Intensified Drug Enforcement Jurisdictions Fund provided for in § 14.1-133.3.

Drafting note: Adds towns to existing provisions.

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§ 15.1-132. Prohibiting driving while under influence of intoxicating liquor.

The governing bodies of cities, towns and counties may make ordinances prohibiting the driving of motor vehicles, engines and trains in such cities, towns and counties by any person while under the influence of alcohol, brandy, rum, whiskey, gin, wine, beer, lager beer, ale, porter, stout or any other liquid beverage or article containing alcohol or wine or under the influence of any other self-administered intoxicant or drug of whatsoever nature, and may prescribe fines and other punishment for violations of such ordinances. All fines imposed for violations of such ordinances shall be paid to, and retained by, such cities, towns and counties. The Commonwealth shall not be chargeable with any costs in connection with any prosecution for any such violation, nor shall any such costs be paid out of the state treasury. No such ordinance shall provide for a lesser punishment than that prescribed by general law for a similar offense. Such ordinances may provide the same penalties for violations thereof as are provided by general law for similar offenses, anything in the charter of such cities or towns to the contrary notwithstanding, and the judgment of conviction for a violation of any such ordinance shall operate to deprive the person convicted of the right to drive or operate any motor vehicle, engine or train in this Commonwealth to the same extent as if such conviction had been under the general law of the Commonwealth for a similar offense, or to a greater extent if so provided in such ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; substance is covered in § 46.2-1313.

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§ 15.1-132.1 15.2-1716. Reimbursement of expenses incurred in responding to DUI incident.

Any county, city or town <u>locality</u> may provide by ordinance that any person who is convicted of a violation of § 18.2-266 or § 29.1-738, or a similar ordinance, when his operation of a motor vehicle, engine, train or watercraft while so impaired is the proximate cause of any accident or incident resulting in an appropriate emergency response, shall be liable in a separate civil action to the county, city or town locality or to any volunteer rescue squad, or both, which

may provide such emergency response for the reasonable expense thereof, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 in the aggregate for a particular accident or incident occurring in such county, city or town locality. As used in this section, "appropriate emergency response" includes all costs of providing law-enforcement, fire-fighting, rescue, and emergency medical services. The provisions of this section shall not preempt or limit any remedy available to the Commonwealth, to the county, city or town locality or to any volunteer rescue squad to recover the reasonable expenses of an emergency response to an accident or incident not involving impaired driving or operation of a vehicle as set forth herein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-139 15.2-1717. Preventing interference with pupils at schools.

The governing body of any county, city or town Localities may adopt any reasonable ordinance necessary to prevent any improper interference with or annoyance of the pupils attending or boarding at any schools situated in such county, city or town locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-131.9 <u>15.2-1718</u>. Receipt of missing child reports.

No police or sheriff's department shall establish or maintain any policy which requires the observance of any waiting period before accepting a missing child report as defined in § 52-32. Upon receipt of a missing child report by any police or sheriff's department, the department shall immediately enter identifying and descriptive data about the child into the National Crime Information Center Computer, forward the report to the Missing Children Information Clearinghouse within the Department of State Police, notify all other law-enforcement agencies in the area, and initiate an investigation of the case.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-133.01 15.2-1719. Disposal of unclaimed property in possession of sheriff or police.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide by ordinance adopted as prescribed by law for (i) the public sale in accordance with the provisions of this section or (ii) the retention for use by the law-enforcement agency of any unclaimed personal

property which has been in the possession of its law-enforcement agencies and unclaimed for a period of more than sixty days. As used herein, "unclaimed personal property" shall be any personal property belonging to another which has been acquired by a law-enforcement officer pursuant to his duties, which is not needed in any criminal prosecution, which has not been claimed by its rightful owner and which the State Treasurer has indicated will be declined if remitted under the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (§ 55-210.1 et seq.). Unclaimed bicycles and mopeds may also be disposed of in accordance with § 15.2-1720. Unclaimed firearms may also be disposed of in accordance with § 15.2-1721.

Prior to the sale or retention for use by the law-enforcement agency of any unclaimed item, the chief of police, sheriff or their duly authorized agents shall make reasonable attempts to notify the rightful owner of the property, obtain from the attorney for the Commonwealth in writing a statement advising that the item is not needed in any criminal prosecution, and cause to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality once a week for two successive weeks, notice that there will be a public display and sale of unclaimed personal property. Such property, including property selected for retention by the law-enforcement agency, shall be described generally in the notice, together with the date, time and place of the sale and shall be made available for public viewing at the sale. The chief of police, sheriff or their duly authorized agents shall pay from the proceeds of sale the costs of advertisement, removal, storage, investigation as to ownership and liens, and notice of sale. The balance of the funds shall be held by such officer for the owner and paid to the owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership. Any unclaimed item retained for use by the law-enforcement agency shall become the property of the county, city or town locality served by the agency and shall be retained only if, in the opinion of the chief law-enforcement officer, there is a legitimate use for the property by the agency and that retention of the item is a more economical alternative than purchase of a similar or equivalent item.

If no claim has been made by the owner for the property or proceeds of such sale within sixty days of the sale, the remaining funds shall be deposited in the general fund of the county, eity or town locality and the retained property may be placed into use by the law-enforcement agency. Any such owner shall be entitled to apply to the county, city or town locality within three years from the date of the sale and, if timely application is made therefor and satisfactory proof of ownership of the funds or property is made, the county, city or town locality shall pay

the remaining proceeds of the sale or return the property to the owner without interest or other charges or compensation. No claim shall be made nor any suit, action or proceeding be instituted for the recovery of such funds or property after three years from the date of the sale.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Cross references have been added in the first paragraph which refer to specific types of unclaimed property.

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§ 15.1-133 15.2-1720. Governing bodies Localities authorized to license bicycles and mopeds; disposition of unclaimed bicycles and mopeds.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, by ordinance adopted as prescribed by law, (i) provide for the public sale or donation to a charitable organization of any bicycle or moped which has been in the possession of the police or sheriff's department, unclaimed, for more than thirty days; (ii) require every resident owner of a bicycle or moped to obtain a license therefor and a license plate or tag, of such design and material as the ordinance may prescribe, to be substantially attached to the bicycle or moped; (iii) prescribe the license fee, the license application forms and the license form; and (iv) prescribe penalties for operating a bicycle or moped on public roads or streets within the county, city or town locality without an attached license plate or tag. The ordinance shall require the license plates or tags to be provided by and at the cost of the county, city or town locality. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide that the license plates or tags shall be good for the life of the bicycles and mopeds to which they are attached or for such other period as it may prescribe and may prescribe such fee therefor as it may deem reasonable. When any town license is required as provided for herein, the license shall be in lieu of any license required by any county ordinance. Any bicycle or moped found and delivered to the police or sheriff's department by a private person which thereafter remains unclaimed for thirty days after the final date of publication as required herein may be given to the finder; however, the location and description of the bicycle or moped shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county, city or town locality. In addition, if there is a license tag affixed to the bicycle or moped, the record owner shall be notified directly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-133.01:1 15.2-1721. Disposal of unclaimed firearms or other weapons in possession of sheriff or police.

Any county, city, or town locality may destroy unclaimed firearms and other weapons which have been in the possession of law-enforcement agencies for a period of more than sixty days. For the purposes of this section, "unclaimed firearms and other weapons" shall be defined the same as "unclaimed personal property" is described in § 15.1-133.01 means any firearm or other weapon belonging to another which has been acquired by a law-enforcement officer pursuant to his duties, which is not needed in any criminal prosecution, which has not been claimed by its rightful owner and which the State Treasurer has indicated will be declined if remitted under the Uniform Disposition of Unclaimed Property Act (§ 55-210.1 et seq.).

At the discretion of the chief of police, sheriff, or their duly authorized agents, unclaimed firearms and other weapons may be destroyed by any means which renders the firearms and other weapons permanently inoperable. Prior to the destruction of such firearms and other weapons, the chief of police, sheriff, or their duly authorized agents shall comply with the notice provision contained in § 15.1–133.01 15.2-1719.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifies definition of "unclaimed firearms and other weapons."

§ 15.1-135. When police authorities authorized to take fingerprints and photographs.

All duly constituted police authorities of counties, cities and towns are hereby authorized to take fingerprints and photograph of any person arrested and charged by them with a felony or with any misdemeanor an arrest for which is required to be reported by them to the Central Criminal Records Exchange, and such authorities of cities having a population of more than 70,000 and any county having a population of more than 4,000 per square mile and any county adjoining a city lying wholly within this Commonwealth having a population of more than 200,000 and any county having a population of more than 240,000 are further authorized to take the fingerprints of any person arrested and charged by them with a misdemeanor, other than a misdemeanor under Title 46.2, where such person is taken into physical custody by such police authorities; provided, however, that the foregoing authority shall not include the authority to fingerprint juveniles charged with misdemeanors in any county adjoining a city lying wholly within this Commonwealth having a population of more than 200,000.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section are superseded by § 19.2-392.

- § 15.1-135.1 15.2-1722. Certain records to be kept by sheriffs and chiefs of police.
- A. It shall be the duty of the sheriff or chief of police of every eounty, city, or town locality to insure, in addition to other records required by law, the maintenance of adequate personnel, arrest, investigative, reportable incidents, and noncriminal incidents records necessary for the efficient operation of a law-enforcement agency. Failure of a sheriff or a chief of police to maintain such records or failure to relinquish such records to his successor in office shall constitute a misdemeanor. Former sheriffs or chiefs of police shall be allowed access to such files for preparation of a defense in any suit or action arising from the performance of their official duties as sheriff or chief of police. The enforcement of this section shall be the duty of the attorney for the Commonwealth of the county or city wherein the violation occurs. Except for information in the custody of law-enforcement officials relative to the identity of any individual other than a juvenile who is arrested and charged, and the status of the charge of arrest, the records required to be maintained by this section shall be exempt from the provisions of Chapter 21 (§§ 2.1-340 to 2.1-346.1 et seq.) of Title 2.1.
 - B. For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
 - 2. "Arrest records" shall mean means a compilation of information, centrally maintained in law-enforcement custody, of any arrest or temporary detention of an individual, including the identity of the person arrested or detained, the nature of the arrest or detention, and the charge, if any.
 - 3. "Investigative records" shall mean means the reports of any systematic inquiries or examinations into criminal or suspected criminal acts which have been committed, are being committed, or are about to be committed.
 - 5. "Noncriminal incidents records" shall mean means compilations of noncriminal occurrences of general interest to law-enforcement agencies, such as missing persons, lost and found property, suicides and accidental deaths.
 - 1. "Personnel records" shall mean means those records maintained on each and every individual employed by a law-enforcement agency which reflect personal data concerning the employee's age, length of service, amount of training, education, compensation level, and other pertinent personal information.

4. "Reportable incidents records" shall mean means a compilation of complaints received by a law-enforcement agency and action taken by the agency in response thereto.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; definitions are alphabetized.

§ 15.1-142.2 15.2-1723. Validation of certain police forces.

Any police force in existence on July 1, 1980, whose existence is authorized or was authorized by any provision of law, general or special, that is was repealed by this act Chapter 333 of the Acts of Assembly of 1979 is hereby validated and shall continue. Any police force in existence on December 1, 1996, whose existence is authorized or was authorized by any provision of law, general or special, that is repealed by this act is hereby validated and shall continue. Any police force in existence in James City County, de facto or de jure, on July 1, 1980, is hereby validated and shall continue.

Drafting note: The intent of this section is to preserve the validity of any police force in existence upon the original effective date of § 15.1-142.2 as well as upon the effective date of this act. The James City County police force will be grandfathered by the previous sentence.

§ 15.1-131.11. Authorization for a police force of the County of Roanoke.

A county police force having been approved by a majority of the voters of the County of Roanoke in a referendum conducted pursuant to § 15.1-131.6:1, the county is authorized to establish a county police department. Such police department shall be organized in accordance with an ordinance to be adopted by the board of supervisors thereof. Such police department shall be headed by a chief of police who shall be the principal law-enforcement officer for the county and shall include such officers, privates, and other personnel as may be provided for in the ordinance. Such police department shall exercise all the powers and duties imposed upon police by the provisions of Chapter 3 (§ 15.1-131 et seq.) of Title 15.1 of the Code of Virginia. The officers constituting this department shall be, and hereby are, vested with all of the power and authority which pertain to the office of constable at common law in taking cognizance of and enforcing the criminal laws of the Commonwealth and the ordinances and regulations of the County of Roanoke.

Drafting note: Repealed. The Roanoke County police force will be grandfathered in by the previous section.

§ 15.1-137.3. Operation of sheriff's department.

The governing body of any county or city may appropriate funds for the operation of the sheriff's department.

In addition to those items listed in § 14.1-80, counties and cities shall provide at their expense in accordance with standards set forth in § 15.1-90.3 a reasonable number of uniforms and items of personal equipment required by the sheriff to carry out his official duties.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to § 15.2-1613.

12 Article 2.

Interjurisdictional Law-enforcement Authority and Agreements.

§ 15.1-131 15.2-1724. Police, etc., and other officers may be sent beyond territorial limits; reciprocal agreements between counties, cities or towns and certain private police forces for mutual aid.

Whenever the necessity arises (i) for the enforcement of laws designed to control or prohibit the use or sale of controlled drugs as defined in § 54.1-3401 or laws contained in Article 3 (§ 18.2-344 et seq.) of Chapter 8 of Title 18.2, of (ii) in response to any law-enforcement emergency involving any immediate threat to life or public safety, of (iii) during the execution of the provisions of § 37.1-67.01 or § 37.1-67.1 relating to orders for temporary detention or emergency custody for mental health evaluation or (iv) during any emergency resulting from the existence of a state of war, internal disorder, or fire, flood, epidemic or other public disaster, the policemen police officers and other officers, agents and employees of any county, city or town locality and the police of any state-supported institution of higher learning appointed pursuant to § 23-233 may, together with all necessary equipment, lawfully go or be sent beyond the territorial limits of such county, city or town locality or such state-supported institution of higher learning to any point within or without the Commonwealth to assist in meeting such emergency or need, or while enroute to a part of the jurisdiction which is only accessible by roads outside the jurisdiction. However, the police of any state-supported institution of higher learning may be

sent only to a county, city or town <u>locality</u> within the Commonwealth, or locality outside the Commonwealth, whose boundaries are contiguous with the county or city <u>locality</u> in which such institution is located. No member of a police force of any state-supported institution of higher learning shall be sent beyond the territorial limits of the county or city <u>locality</u> in which such institution is located unless such member has met the requirements established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services as provided in subdivision 2 (i) of § 9-170.

In such event the acts performed for such purpose by such policemen police officers or other officers, agents or employees and the expenditures made for such purpose by such eounty, eity or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning shall be deemed conclusively to be for a public and governmental purpose, and all of the immunities from liability enjoyed by a county, city or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning when acting through its policemen police officers or other officers, agents or employees for a public or governmental purpose within its territorial limits shall be enjoyed by it to the same extent when such county, city or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning within the Commonwealth is so acting, under this section or under other lawful authority, beyond its territorial limits.

The policemen police officers and other officers, agents and employees of any county, eity or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning when acting hereunder or under other lawful authority beyond the territorial limits of such county, eity or town locality or such state-supported institution of higher learning shall have all of the immunities from liability and exemptions from laws, ordinances and regulations and shall have all of the pension, relief, disability, workers' compensation and other benefits enjoyed by them while performing their respective duties within the territorial limits of such county, eity or town locality or such state-supported institution of higher learning.

Subject to the approval of the Congress of the United States, the governing body of any county, city or town or a state supported institution of higher learning, may in its discretion, enter into reciprocal agreements for such periods as it deems advisable with any county, city or town, within or without the Commonwealth, including the District of Columbia, in order to establish and carry into effect a plan to provide mutual aid through the furnishing of its police and other employees and agents together with all necessary equipment in the event of such need or emergency as provided herein. No county, city or town or state supported institution of higher

learning, shall enter into such agreement unless the agreement provides that each of the parties to such agreement shall: (i) waive any and all claims against all the other parties thereto which may arise out of their activities outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement and (ii) indemnify and save harmless the other parties to such agreement from all claims by third parties for property damage or personal injury which may arise out of the activities of the other parties to such agreement outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement.

The principal law-enforcement officer, in any city, county or town or of a state-supported institution of higher learning having a reciprocal agreement with a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth for police mutual aid under the provisions hereof, shall be responsible for directing the activities of all policemen and other officers and agents coming into his jurisdiction under the reciprocal agreement, and while operating under the terms of the reciprocal agreement, the principal law-enforcement officer is empowered to authorize all policemen and other officers and agents from outside the Commonwealth to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the same extent as if they were duly authorized law enforcement officers of any city, county or town or a state-supported institution of higher learning in Virginia.

The governing body of any city, county or town or a state supported institution of higher learning in the Commonwealth is authorized to procure or extend the necessary public liability insurance to cover claims arising out of mutual aid agreements executed with other cities, counties or towns outside the Commonwealth.

The policemen, and other officers, agents and employees of a county, city or town or a state supported institution of higher learning serving in a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth under a reciprocal agreement entered into pursuant hereto are authorized to carry out the duties and functions provided for in the agreement under the command and supervision of the chief law-enforcement officer of the jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: The last four paragraphs are moved to § 15.2-1727.

§ 15.1-142 15.2-1725. Extending police power of counties, cities and towns localities over lands lying beyond boundaries thereof; jurisdiction of courts.

The governing body of any county, city, or town Any locality owning and operating an airport, public hospital, sanitarium, nursing home, public water supply or watershed, public park, recreational area, sewage disposal plant or system, public landing, dock, wharf or canal, public

school, a public utility, public buildings and other public property located beyond the limits of such county, city, or town the locality shall have and may exercise full police power over the same property, and over persons using the same property, and may, by ordinance, prescribe rules and regulations for the operation and use of the same property and for the conduct of all persons using the same property and may, further, provide penalties for the violation of such rules and regulations contained in an ordinance, such penalties, however, shall not to exceed those provided by general law for misdemeanors; provided, however, that. However, no such ordinances in conflict with an ordinance of the jurisdiction wherein the property is located shall be enacted.

Any locality which maintains or operates in whole or in part any property enumerated in this section may lawfully send its law-enforcement officers to the property owned beyond the limits of the locality for the purpose of protecting the property, keeping order therein, or otherwise enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth and ordinances of the locality owning the property as such laws and ordinances may relate to the operation and use thereof. The law-enforcement officer shall have power to make an arrest for a violation of any law or ordinance relating to the operation and use of the property. The district court in the city or town where the offense occurs shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising therein, and the district court of the county where the offense occurs shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising therein.

It shall be the duty of the attorney for the Commonwealth for the locality wherein the offense occurs to prosecute all violators of the ordinances of the locality that pertain to the operation and use of the property enumerated in this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; combines former §§ 15.1-142 and 15.1-142.1 into one section.

§ 15.1-142.1. Powers of police and certain other officers as to property owned by a county, city, or town beyond its territorial limits; jurisdiction of courts.

The policemen and any other officer having powers of arrest in any county, city, or town which maintains or operates in whole or in part any property enumerated in § 15.1-142 may lawfully go or may be sent to the property so owned beyond the limits of such county, city, or town for the purpose of protecting such property, keeping order therein, or otherwise enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth and ordinances of such county, city, or town owning such

property as such laws and ordinances may relate to the operation and use thereof. Such policemen or other officer shall have power to make arrest for violation of any law or ordinance relating to the operation and use of such property. The district court in the city or town where the offense occurs shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising thereunder within the city or town and the district court of the county wherein the offense occurs shall have jurisdiction of all cases arising thereunder within the county.

It shall be the duty of the attorney for the Commonwealth for the county, city, or town wherein the offense occurs to prosecute all violators of the ordinances of the county, city, or town that pertain to the operation and use of any such property enumerated in this section.

Drafting note: Repealed. The substance of this section is now contained in the last two paragraphs of § 15.2-1725.

§ 15.1–131.1. Powers of police and certain other officers as to property owned by county, city or town beyond its territorial limits.

The policemen, and any other officer having powers of arrest in any county, city or town, which owns, maintains or operates, in whole or in part, an airport, hospital, sanitorium, public water supply, sewage disposal plant or system, public building or any other municipal or county property, beyond the territorial limits of such county, city or town, may lawfully go or may be sent to the property so owned beyond the limits of the county, city or town within which such policeman or other officer has powers of arrest, for the purpose of protecting such property, keeping order therein, or otherwise enforcing the laws of the Commonwealth, with respect to such property. Nothing in this section shall affect or supersede the power and authority granted to a city by its charter.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section are covered by § 15.2-1725.

§ 15.1-131.3 15.2-1726. Agreements for consolidation of police departments or for cooperation in furnishing police services.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may, in its discretion, enter into a reciprocal agreement with any other county, city or town locality, any agency of the federal government exercising police powers, police of any state-supported institution of higher learning appointed pursuant to § 23-233, or with any combination of the foregoing, for such

periods and under such conditions as the contracting parties deem advisable, for cooperation in the furnishing of police services. Such governing bodies localities also may enter into an agreement for the cooperation in the furnishing of police services with the Department of State Police. The governing body of any county, city and town locality also may, in its discretion, enter into a reciprocal agreement with any other county, city or town locality, or combination thereof, for the consolidation of police departments or divisions or departments thereof. Subject to the conditions of the agreement, all policemen police officers, officers, agents and other employees of such consolidated or cooperating police departments shall have the same powers, rights, benefits, privileges and immunities in every jurisdiction subscribing to such agreement, including the authority to make arrests in every such jurisdiction subscribing to the agreement, except that; however no policeman or police officer of any county, city or town of the Commonwealth locality shall have authority to enforce federal laws unless specifically empowered to do so by statute.

The governing body of a county also may enter into a tripartite contract with the governing body of any town, one or more, in such county and the sheriff for such county for the purpose of having the sheriff furnish law-enforcement services in the town. The contract shall be structured as a service contract and may have such other terms and conditions as the contracting parties deem advisable. The sheriff and any deputy sheriff serving as a town law-enforcement officer shall have authority to enforce such town's ordinances. Likewise, subject to the conditions of the contract, the sheriff and such deputy sheriffs while serving as a town's law-enforcement officers shall have the same powers, rights, benefits, privileges and immunities as those of regular town policemen police officers. The sheriff under any such contract shall be the town's chief of police.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-1727. Reciprocal agreements with localities outside the Commonwealth.

Subject to the approval of the Congress of the United States, the governing body of any eounty, city or town A locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning, may in its discretion, enter into reciprocal agreements for such periods as it deems advisable with any eounty, city or town, within or without locality outside the Commonwealth, including the District

of Columbia, in order to establish and carry into effect a plan to provide mutual aid through the furnishing of its police and other employees and agents, together with all necessary equipment, in the event of such need or emergency as provided herein. No county, city or town locality or state-supported institution of higher learning, shall enter into such agreement unless the agreement provides that each of the parties to such agreement shall: (i) waive any and all claims against all the other parties thereto which may arise out of their activities outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement and (ii) indemnify and save harmless the other parties to such agreement from all claims by third parties for property damage or personal injury which may arise out of the activities of the other parties to such agreement outside their respective jurisdictions under such agreement.

The principal law-enforcement officer, in any eity, county or town locality or of a state-supported institution of higher learning having a reciprocal agreement with a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth for police mutual aid under the provisions hereof, shall be responsible for directing the activities of all policemen police officers and other officers and agents coming into his jurisdiction under the reciprocal agreement, and while. While operating under the terms of the reciprocal agreement, the principal law-enforcement officer is empowered to authorize all policemen police officers and other officers and agents from outside the Commonwealth to enforce the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the same extent as if they were duly authorized law-enforcement officers of any city, county or town the locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning in Virginia.

The governing body of any city, county or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning in the Commonwealth is authorized to procure or extend the necessary public liability insurance to cover claims arising out of mutual aid agreements executed with other cities, counties or towns localities outside the Commonwealth.

The policemen police officers, and other officers, agents and employees of a county, city or town locality or a state-supported institution of higher learning serving in a jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth under a reciprocal agreement entered into pursuant hereto are authorized to carry out the duties and functions provided for in the agreement under the command and supervision of the chief law-enforcement officer of the jurisdiction outside the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: This section was part of § 15.1-131 (now § 15.2-1724). This section is amended to clarify that it applies only to agreements with localities outside of the Commonwealth. Agreements with localities within the Commonwealth are covered by other sections within this article.

§ 15.1-131.10 15.2-1728. Mutual aid agreements between police departments and federal authorities.

In any case where exclusive jurisdiction over any property or territory has been granted by the Commonwealth to the United States government, or to a department or agency thereof, the governing body of any contiguous county, city or town locality may enter into a mutual aid agreement with the appropriate federal authorities to authorize police cooperation and assistance within such property or territory. Subject to the conditions of any such agreement, all police officers and agents of the contracting governing body shall have the same powers, rights, benefits, privileges and immunities while acting in the performance of their duties on the property or territory under federal authority as are lawfully conferred upon them within their own jurisdictions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-131.4 15.2-1729. Agreements for enforcement of state and county laws by federal officers on federal property.

The governing body of any county governed under the provisions of Chapter 45 8 (§ 15.1-722 15.2-800 et seq.) of Title 15.1 may enter into an agreement with the United States government or a department or agency thereof, under the terms of which agreement lawenforcement officers employed by such government, including but not limited to members of the United States Park Police, may enforce the laws of such county and the Commonwealth on federally owned properties within such county, and on the highways and other public places abutting such properties. In the event such an agreement is entered into, all of the provisions of § 15.1-131 15.2-1724 shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–131.5 15.2-1730. Calling upon law-enforcement officers of counties or towns for assistance.

In case of an emergency declared by the chief law-enforcement officer of a county, city or town locality, such officer may call upon the chief law-enforcement officer of towns within his county and the chief law-enforcement officer of an adjoining county or city, or towns in adjoining counties for assistance from him or his deputies or other police officers, without the necessity for deputizing such deputies or officers. Such deputies or officers shall have full police powers in such county, city or town locality as are conferred upon them by law during the period of such emergency.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-131.2. Powers of policemen of certain counties and towns on grounds of certain educational institutions; jurisdiction to try persons arrested by such policemen.

Upon the written request of the chief administrative officer of any state owned educational institution, policemen employed in any county having a population of more than 16,000 but less than 16,700 or town within such county which is contiguous to such educational institution lawfully may go or be sent upon the grounds or into buildings which are specified in the request of such educational institution to maintain peace and order, or to assist in the maintenance of peace and order, during periods of public assembly thereon or therein.

In such cases such policemen shall have the same powers to arrest as they lawfully have within the territorial limits of the county or town in which they are employed and shall have all of the immunities from liability and exemptions from laws, ordinances and regulations and shall have all of the pension, relief, disability, workers' compensation and other benefits enjoyed by them while performing their duties within the territorial limits of the county or town in which they are employed.

Any person arrested by a policeman performing the duties authorized by this section for an offense committed on or in the property of a state owned educational institution where such policeman is performing such duties may be tried in the court or courts of the contiguous county or town employing such policeman.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed since its provisions are covered by other sections in this article. It applied to Rockbridge County.

§ 15.1-140. Preserving order at race courses, fairgrounds, baseball and football parks, etc.

When uniformed police of any city are in attendance at a race course, fairgrounds, baseball or football park and other places where athletic sports are held, situated without the corporate limits of any city, they shall, when requested so to do by the management of any such race course, fairgrounds, baseball or football park, or any other place where athletic sports are held, or by the county officials or special police appointed to preserve order, assist in the preservation of order and make arrests; and when any arrest is made as herein provided the offender or offenders shall be taken before a justice of the peace or trial justice in the county where the offense was committed to be by him dealt with according to law.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed since its provisions are covered by other sections in this article.

14 Article 3.

Auxiliary Police Forces in Counties, Cities and Towns Localities.

§ <u>15.1-159.2</u> <u>15.2-1731</u>. Establishment, etc., authorized; powers, authority and immunities generally.

A. In cities, counties and towns in the Commonwealth, the governing bodies thereof Localities, for the further preservation of the public peace, safety and good order of the community shall have the power to may establish, equip and maintain auxiliary police forces, the members of which when called into service as hereinafter provided shall have all the powers and authority and all the immunities of constables at common law.

B. Such governing bodies shall Localities also have the power to may establish, equip and maintain auxiliary police forces which have all the powers and authority and all the immunities of full-time law-enforcement officers, if all such forces have met the training requirements established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services under § 9-170. Any auxiliary officer employed prior to July 1, 1987, shall be exempted from any initial training requirement, except that any such officer shall not be permitted to carry or use a firearm while serving as an auxiliary police officer unless such officer has met the firearms training

requirements established in accordance with in-service training standards for law-enforcement officers as prescribed by the Criminal Justice Services Board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-159.3 <u>15.2-1732</u>. Appropriations for equipment and maintenance.

The governing body of the county, city or town shall have authority to Localities may make such appropriation or appropriations as may be necessary to arm, equip, uniform and maintain such auxiliary police force.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–159.4 <u>15.2-1733</u>. Appointment of auxiliary policemen <u>police officers</u>; revocation of appointment; uniform; organization; rules and regulations.

The governing body of the eounty, city or town locality may appoint or provide for the appointment, as auxiliary policemen police officers as many persons of good character as it shall deem deems necessary, not to exceed the number fixed by ordinance adopted by the governing body, and their appointment shall be revocable at any time by the said governing body. The governing body shall have the authority to may prescribe the uniform, organization, and such rules and regulations as it shall deem deems necessary for the operation of the said auxiliary police force.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–159.5 <u>15.2-1734</u>. Calling auxiliary policemen police officers into service; policemen police officers performing service to wear uniform; exception.

A. The governing body of the county, city or town A locality may call into service or provide for calling into service such auxiliary policemen police officers as may be deemed necessary (i) in time of public emergency, (ii) at such times as there are insufficient numbers of regular policemen police officers to preserve the peace, safety and good order of the community, or (iii) at any time for the purpose of training such auxiliary policemen police officers. At all times when performing such service, the members of the auxiliary police force shall wear the uniform prescribed by the governing body.

1	B. Members of any auxiliary police force which has have been trained in accordance
2	with the provisions of § 15.1-159.2 B 15.2-1731 may be called into service by the Chief chief of
3	Police police of any jurisdiction locality to aid and assist regular police officers in the
4	performance of their duties.
5	C. When the duties of an auxiliary policeman police officers are such that the wearing of
6	the prescribed uniform would adversely limit the effectiveness of the auxiliary policeman's
7	police officer's ability to perform his prescribed duties, then clothing appropriate for the duties to
8	be performed may be required by the Chief chief of Police police.
9	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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§ 15.1-159.6 15.2-1735. Acting beyond limits of jurisdiction of county, city or town locality.

The members of any such auxiliary police force shall not be required to act beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of any such political subdivision locality except when called upon to protect any public property belonging to such political subdivision the locality which may be located beyond its boundaries, or as provided in § 15.1-159.7 15.2-1736.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-159.7 15.2-1736. Mutual aid agreements among governing bodies of contiguous counties, cities and towns localities.

The governing bodies of counties, cities, towns <u>localities</u>, and a state supported <u>institution</u> institutions of higher learning having a police force appointed pursuant to § 23-233, or any combination thereof whose boundaries are contiguous, by proper resolutions, may enter in and become a party to contracts or mutual aid agreements for the use of their joint police forces, both regular and auxiliary, their equipment and materials to maintain peace and good order. Any police officer, regular or auxiliary, while performing his duty under any such contract or agreement, shall have the same authority in any county, city, or town <u>such locality</u> as he has within the county, city, or town <u>locality</u> where he was appointed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

31 Article 4.

Drafting note: The 1996 General Assembly expanded the applicability of the following provisions from counties only to counties and cities. The task force recommends expanding these provisions to towns also.

- § 15.1-144 15.2-1737. Circuit courts may appoint special police officers.
- A. The circuit court of <u>for</u> any <u>eounty or city locality</u> may, upon the application of, and a showing of a necessity for the security of property or the peace by, the sheriff or chief of police, appoint special police officers for so much of such county or city as is not embraced within an incorporated town, who a locality within its jurisdiction. The special police officers shall be suitable and discreet persons and who shall serve as such for such length of time as the court may designate, but not exceeding four years under any one appointment. Such person or persons so appointed shall be conservators of the peace under the supervision of the person or agency making application for the appointment, who shall likewise be civilly liable for any wrongful action or conduct committed by the appointee while within the scope of his employment.
- B. The court shall, prior to appointment, order the applicant to conduct a background investigation, in accordance with § 15.1-131.8 15.2-1705 (ii), clause A (ii) of § 15.2-1705 of each prospective appointee who is not a police law-enforcement officer as defined in § 9-169.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; expanded to include towns. This change is made throughout the article.

- § 15.1-145 15.2-1738. Application for appointment as special police officer; qualifications.
- Before any person shall be is appointed as a police officer under § 15.1-144 15.2-1737, the sheriff or chief of police shall make written application for such appointment to the circuit court. Such application shall state the necessity for the appointment and the prospective appointee's full name, age, place of residence, occupation and regular employer. A part-time deputy of the sheriff may be appointed as such police officer. Any person appointed as a police officer under § 15.1-144 15.2-1737 shall reside in the Commonwealth during his tenure of office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-146 15.2-1739. Compensation of special policeman police officer.

The governing body of such county may A locality, if deemed proper, except where the policeman police officer is otherwise regularly employed and his duties as policeman police officer are merely incidental to such private employment, may allow such compensation to the policeman police officer appointed under the provisions of § 15.1-144 15.2-1737 as, together with any expenses incurred in executing his duties, shall be deemed right and proper by such the governing body to be paid out of the county local levy.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–147 <u>15.2-1740</u>. Certain special policemen <u>police officers</u> not employees of Commonwealth or county <u>locality</u>.

No policeman police officer appointed under § 15.1-144 15.2-1737 who is otherwise regularly employed and whose duties as policeman police officer are merely incidental to such private employment, shall be deemed to be an employee of the Commonwealth or county locality within the meaning of the Virginia Workers' Compensation Act (§ 65.2-100 et seq.).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-149 15.2-1741. Removal of special policemen police officers; filling vacancies.

The court may, at any time, remove any or all of such police, and appoint others, and may fill any vacancy that may occur in such police force, or may add to the number theretofore previously appointed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-150 15.2-1742. Removal from county locality creates vacancy.

The removal from the <u>county locality</u> in which he was appointed shall vacate the office of <u>such the</u> person so appointed, or <u>such the</u> person may resign or decline appointment; and thereupon the vacancy shall be filled by the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the final clause is covered by the preceding section.

§ 15.1-151 15.2-1743. Bond of special police officers.

Before entering upon the duties of his office, any person initially appointed on or after July 1, 1996, shall give bond in the penalty of such sum as may be fixed by the court, with approved security before the circuit court clerk, with condition faithfully to discharge his official duties. No bond shall be required, however, if the person so appointed has successfully completed the minimum entry-level law-enforcement training requirements established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services under § 9-170 within three years of the date of initial appointment or has been employed as a law-enforcement officer as defined by subdivision 9 of § 9-169 within the preceding three years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-152 <u>15.2-1744</u>. Jurisdiction and authority of special police officers; evidence of their office.

The jurisdiction and authority of such special police shall extend no further than the limits of the county or city locality in which they are appointed, and a copy of the order of appointment made by the court, attested by the clerk of such court, shall in all cases be received as evidence of their official character. But the authority of such special police shall extend throughout the Commonwealth when actually in pursuit of persons accused of crime and when acting under authority of a duly executed warrant for the arrest of persons accused of committing crime.

The jurisdiction and authority of such special police upon order entered of record by the circuit court for the locality may be limited to a specific place or places in a locality; may limit or prohibit the carrying of weapons by such special police; and shall prescribe the type of uniform, badge, insignia or identification to be worn or carried by such special police to the extent that such the uniform, badge, insignia or identification shall not resemble or be in facsimile of the uniform, badge, insignia or identification of the State Police or that of any sheriff, or member of a police department in such the county or city locality or an adjoining county or city locality. Any special police officer initially appointed on or after July 1, 1996, whose order of appointment does not prohibit the carrying of weapons while within the scope of his employment as such may be required by the court to meet the minimum entry training requirements

established by the Department of Criminal Justice Services under § 9-170 for law-enforcement officers within twelve months of his appointment. Such order may provide that such special police shall, within the limits of their jurisdiction, have the same authority and responsibility as deputy sheriffs with regard to the service of civil and criminal process.

However, the jurisdiction and authority of such special police, upon an order entered of record by the circuit court of for an adjoining county or city locality, may be extended into such adjoining county or city locality or into such part thereof as said the order may designate, provided that the special circumstances necessitating such extension of jurisdiction and authority are set forth in the order and provided that such authority shall not extend into an incorporated town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the final clause is deleted as it appears unnecessary.

§ 15.1-153 15.2-1745. Duties and powers of special police officers.

Such Special police shall apprehend and carry before a judge or magistrate to be dealt with according to law, all persons whom they may be directed by the warrant of a judge or magistrate to apprehend, shall have the authority to make arrests and issue summonses in accordance with Chapter 7 (§ 19.2-71 et seq.) of Title 19.2; and may execute any search warrant issued under §§ 19.2-52 and 19.2-53. If such property as that is mentioned in such these sections is found, the police shall proceed as officers acting under Chapter 5 (§ 19.2-52 et seq.) of Title 19.2.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-154 15.2-1746. Duty of county district judge; may bind to good behavior, etc.

In all cases arising under § 15.1-153 15.2-1745, the county district judge before whom the person so arrested is brought, shall examine into the case and dispose of the same it according to law; and, if. If he think thinks the person so apprehended ought to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace and be of good behavior, he shall require him to do so, and in default thereof such person may be committed to jail.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; updates court reference.

1 Article 5.

Criminal Justice Training Academies.

- § 15.1-159.7:1 15.2-1747. Creation of academies.
- A. The governing bodies of two or more counties, cities, towns <u>localities</u> or other political subdivisions or other public bodies hereinafter collectively referred to as "governmental units," may by ordinance or resolution enter into an agreement which creates a regional criminal justice training academy under an appropriate name and title containing the words "criminal justice training academy" which shall be a public body politic and corporate. Any regional criminal justice training academy created under this article shall also be subject to the requirements of § 9-170.
- B. The agreement shall set forth (i) the name of the academy, (ii) the governmental subdivision in which its principal office shall be situated, (iii) the effective date of the organization of the academy and the duration of the agreement, (iv) the composition of the board of directors of the academy which may include representation of each county, city, town locality, political subdivision or governmental entity party to the agreement, the members of which shall be the governing body of the academy, (v) the method for selection and the terms of office of the board of directors, (vi) the voting rights of the directors which need not be equal, (vii) the procedure for amendment of the agreement and for addition of other governmental units which are not parties to the original agreement, (viii) the procedure for withdrawal from the academy by governmental units electing to do so, and (ix) such other matters as the governmental units creating the academy deem appropriate. Sheriffs and members of the governing bodies of the governmental units as well as other public officials or employees may be members of the board of directors.
- C. The chairman of the academy board shall serve as a member and as the chairman of an executive committee. The composition of the remaining membership of the executive committee, the term of office of its members and any alternate members, procedures for the conduct of its meetings, and any limitations upon the general authority of the executive committee shall be established in the bylaws of the academy. The bylaws shall also establish any other special standing committees, advisory, technical or otherwise, as the board of directors shall deem desirable for the transaction of its affairs.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-159.7:2 <u>15.2-1748</u>. Powers of the academies.
- A. Upon organization of an academy, it shall be a public body corporate and politic, the purposes of which shall be to establish and conduct training for public law-enforcement and correctional officers, those being trained to be public law-enforcement and correctional officers and other personnel who assist or support such officers. The persons trained by an academy need not be employed by a county, city or town locality which has joined in the agreement creating the academy.
- B. Criminal justice training academies shall have the following powers may:
- 1. To adopt Adopt and have a common seal and to alter that seal at the pleasure of the board of directors;
 - 2. To sue Sue and be sued;
 - 3. To adopt Adopt bylaws and make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business;
 - 4. To make Make and enter into all contracts or agreements, as it may determine are necessary, incidental or convenient to the performance of its duties and to the execution of the powers granted under this article;
 - 5. To apply Apply for and to accept, disburse and administer for itself or for a member governmental unit any loans or grants of money, materials or property from any private or charitable source, the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Virginia, any agency or instrumentality thereof, or from any other source;
 - 6. To employ Employ engineers, attorneys, planners and such other professional experts or consultants, and general and clerical employees as may be deemed necessary and to prescribe such experts, consultants, and employees' powers, duties, and compensation;
 - 7. To perform Perform any acts authorized under this article through or by means of its own officers, agents and employees, or by contracts with any person, firm or corporation;
 - 8. To acquire Acquire, whether by purchase, exchange, gift, lease or otherwise, any interest in real or personal property, and to improve, maintain, equip and furnish academy facilities;

- 9. To lease Lease, sell, exchange, donate and convey any interest in any or all of its projects, property or facilities in furtherance of the purposes of the academy as set forth in this article;
- 10. To accept Accept contributions, grants and other financial assistance from the United States of America and its agencies or instrumentalities thereof, the Commonwealth of Virginia, any political subdivision, agency or public instrumentality thereof or from any other source, for or in aid of the construction, acquisition, ownership, maintenance or repair of the academy facilities, for the payment of principal of, or interest on, any bond of the academy, or other costs incident thereto, or to make loans in furtherance of the purposes of this article of such money, contributions, grants, and other financial assistance, and to comply with such conditions and to execute such agreements, trust indentures, and other legal instruments as may be necessary, convenient or desirable and to agree to such terms and conditions as may be imposed;
- 11. To borrow Borrow money from any source for capital purposes or to cover current expenditures in any given year in anticipation of the collection of revenues;
- 12. To mortgage Mortgage and pledge any or all of its projects, property or facilities or parts thereof and to pledge the revenues therefrom or from any part thereof as security for the payment of principal and premium, if any, and interest on any bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness;
- 13. To ereate Create an executive committee which may exercise the powers and authority of the academy under this article pursuant to authority delegated to it by the board of directors;
 - 14. To establish Establish fees or other charges for the training services provided;
 - 15. To exercise Exercise the powers granted in the agreement creating the academy; and
- 16. To execute Execute any and all instruments and do and perform any and all acts necessary, convenient or desirable for its purposes or to carry out the powers expressly given in this article.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
- 29 § 15.1-159.7:3 15.2-1749. Revenue bonds.

A. Each academy is hereby authorized, after a resolution adopted by a majority of its board of directors, to issue, at one time or from time to time, revenue bonds of the academy on a

taxable or tax exempt tax-exempt basis for the purpose of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, or improving training facilities and acquiring necessary land or equipment therefor, and to refund any bonds issued for such purposes. The bonds of each issue shall be dated, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their issue date or dates and shall bear interest at such fixed or variable rate or rates as may be determined by the board of directors, and may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the board of directors at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority prior to the issuance of the bonds. The board of directors shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall afix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds, such signature or facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this article or any recitals in any bonds issued under the provisions of this article, all such bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments under the laws of this Commonwealth. The bonds may be issued in coupon or registered form or both, as the board of directors may determine, and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The board of directors may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interests of the academy.

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B. The resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds, and any trust agreement securing such bonds, may also contain such limitations upon the issuance of additional revenue bonds as the board of directors may deem proper and such additional bonds as shall be issued under such restriction and limitations as may be prescribed by such resolution or trust agreement.

C. Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this article without obtaining the consent of any commission, board, bureau, or agency of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision and without any other proceedings or conditions as are specifically required by this article.

- D. Bonds issued under the provisions of this article shall not be deemed to constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision thereof or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision thereof. The bonds shall be payable solely from revenues or other property of the academy specifically pledged for such purpose.
- E. "Bonds" or "revenue bonds" as used in this article shall embrace notes, bonds and other obligations authorized to be issued pursuant to this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-159.7:4 <u>15.2-1750</u>. Governmental units authorized to appropriate or lend funds.

The governmental units which are parties of the agreement creating the academy or which arrange to have personnel trained at the academy are authorized to appropriate or lend funds; pay fees or charges for services; convey by sale, lease or gift real or personal property, or any interest therein; provide services to the academy; or enter into such other contracts with the academy as may be appropriate to carry out any other power granted to those localities or the academy.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-159.7:5 <u>15.2-1751</u>. Exemption from taxation.

Any academy created under the provisions of this article shall not be required to pay taxes or assessments upon any project or upon any property acquired or used by it or upon the income therefrom and income derived from bonds shall be exempt at all times from every kind and nature of taxation by this Commonwealth or by any of its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, or public agencies of any kind.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-159.7:6 15.2-1752. Governmental immunity.

Any academy created pursuant to this article shall be deemed to be a governmental entity exercising essential governmental powers, and any such academy and its directors, officers and employees shall be entitled to immunity in any civil action or proceeding for damages or injury to any person or property of any person to the same extent that counties and their officers and

- 1 employees are immune. Members of the board of directors of the academy shall have the same
- 2 immunity as members of county boards of supervisors.
- 3 **Drafting note: No change.**

- 5 § 15.1-159.7:7 <u>15.2-1753</u>. Liability of board members.
- No member of the board of directors of an academy shall be personally liable for any indebtedness, obligation or other liability of an academy, barring willful misconduct.
- 8 **Drafting note: No change.**

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 8 <u>18</u> .
3	BUILDINGS, MONUMENTS AND LANDS GENERALLY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Sections dealing with related topics are gathered in this
6	chapter. An effort is made to delete repetitive material and to provide uniformity between
7	counties, cities and towns when appropriate.
8	
9	Article 1.
10	Purchase, Sale, Etc., of Real Property.
11	
12	§ 15.1-846. Buildings and structures.
13	A municipal corporation may construct, maintain and equip all buildings and other
14	structures necessary or useful in executing its powers and duties, the performance of its functions
15	and accomplishment of its purposes and objectives.
16	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800;
17	personal property is dealt with in Chapter 9 (General Powers).
18	
19	§ 15.1-847. Use, management and disposal of property.
20	A municipal corporation may control and regulate the use and management of all of its
21	property, real and personal, within and without the municipal corporation; and may sell, lease,
22	mortgage, pledge or dispose of such property, which includes the superjacent airspace (except
23	airspace provided for in § 15.1-376.1) which may be subdivided and conveyed or leased separate
24	from the subjacent land surface, subject to such limitations as may be imposed by the
25	Constitution of Virginia or general law.
26	Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800;
27	personal property is dealt with in Chapter 9 (General Powers).
28	
29	§ 15.1-288. Insurance of county buildings; providing temporary offices.
30	The governing body of every county may cause the county buildings to be insured, in the
31	name of such governing body and their successors in office, for the benefit of the county, if they

deem it expedient; and if there are no public buildings, may provide temporary suitable rooms for county purposes.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-1800 allows localities to insure buildings. Express authorization for providing temporary offices is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-262 15.2-1800. Purchase, sale, etc., of real property.

The governing body of the county shall have the power to A. A locality may acquire by purchase, gift, devise, bequest, grant exchange, lease as lessee, or otherwise, title to, or any interests in, any real property, whether improved or unimproved, within its jurisdiction, for any public purposes, including, but not limited to, those purposes set forth elsewhere in this chapter use. Acquisition of any interest in real property by condemnation is governed by Chapter 19 (§ 15.2-1900 et seq.).

The governing body of the county shall have power to B. Subject to any applicable requirements of Article VII, Section 9 of the Constitution, any locality may sell, at public or private sale, of exchange, lease as lessor, mortgage, pledge, subordinate interest in or otherwise dispose of the its real property, which includes the superjacent airspace (except airspace provided for in § 15.1-376.1 15.2-2030) which may be subdivided and conveyed separate from the subjacent land surface, of the county; to purchase any real estate as may be necessary for the erection of all necessary county buildings; to provide a suitable farm as a place of general reception for the poor of the county; provided that no such land real property, whether improved or unimproved, shall be disposed of unless and until the governing body has held a public hearing thereon concerning such disposal thereof and provided further that the holding of a public hearing shall not apply to the leasing of real property to another public body, political subdivision or authority of the Commonwealth. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the vacation of public interests in real property under the provisions of Articles 7 6 (§ 15.1-486 15.2-2280 et seq.) and 8 7 (§ 15.1-486 15.2-2280 et seq.) of Chapter 11 22 of this title.

C. A city or town may also acquire real property for a public use outside its boundaries; a county may acquire real property for a public use outside its boundaries when expressly authorized by law.

D. A locality may construct, insure and equip buildings, structures and other improvements on real property owned or leased by it.

- E. A locality may operate, maintain and regulate the use of its real property or may contract with other persons to do so.
- <u>F.</u> This section shall not be construed to deprive the <u>resident</u> judge <u>or judges</u> of the right to control the use of the courthouse of the county during the term of his court therein.
 - G. "Public use" as used in this section shall have the same meaning as in § 15.2-1900.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section is amended to include provisions from the sections stricken above; the section as rewritten generally covers the provisions of §§ 15.1-288, 15.1-846, 15.1-847 and 15.1-897; acquisition of personal property is dealt with generally in Chapter 9 (General Powers). The first and second paragraphs of this section have been reversed. The requirement of a public hearing prior to disposition of property is new to cities and towns. A cross-reference to condemnation provisions is added in the first paragraph.

- § 15.1-871. Use of parks, recreational facilities, public buildings and airports.
- A municipal corporation by ordinance may regulate the use of parks, playgrounds, playfields, recreation facilities, public buildings and facilities, excluding courthouses and court grounds, and airports.
- Drafting note: Repealed; provisions regulating the use of public buildings and structures and recreational facilities are covered by §§ 15.2-1800 and 15.2-1806.

§ 15.1-275. Acquiring property adjoining parks, monuments, streets, etc.; disposal of such property.

Any city or town of this Commonwealth may acquire by purchase, gift or condemnation property adjoining its parks or plats on which its monuments are located, or other property used for public purposes, or in the vicinity of such parks, plats or property, which is used and maintained in such a manner as to impair the beauty, usefulness or efficiency of such parks, plats or public property, and may likewise acquire property adjacent to any street the topography of which, from its proximity thereto, impairs the convenient use of such street, or renders impracticable, without extraordinary expense, the improvement of the same. The city or town so acquiring any such property may subsequently dispose of the property so acquired, making

limitations as to the use thereof, which will protect the beauty, usefulness, efficiency or convenience of such parks, plats or property.

Any city or town proposing to open or widen a street by acquiring any part of a block or square in such a manner that the value of the property abutting the proposed street would be injuriously affected unless the property on such block or square is replatted and the property line readjusted, may at the same time it acquires the land for such street also acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise, all or any part of the property on such squares or blocks and may subsequently replat and dispose of the property so acquired, in whole or in part, making such limitations as to the uses thereof as it may see fit.

Drafting note: Repealed; the part of the section relating to acquisition of real property near parks, etc., is found in § 15.2-1801; the part relating to streets is relocated to § 15.2-2002.

§ 15.1-277 15.2-1801. Acquisition of <u>real</u> property near parks or other public property.

Any city or town A locality may acquire by purchase, gift or condemnation pursuant to § 15.2-1800 real property adjoining its parks or plats, land on which its monuments are located, or other city or town property land used for public purposes; or real property in the vicinity of such parks, plats and public land on which its monuments are located or other public real property, which is used in such manner as to impair the beauty, usefulness or efficiency of such parks, plats land on which its monuments are located or public other public real property and any acquisition of any such property is hereby declared to be for a public use as the term public uses is used in Article I, Section 11 of the Constitution of Virginia. The city or town locality so acquiring any such real property may subsequently dispose of the same, in whole or in part, making such limitations as to the uses thereof as it may see fit. But nothing in this section shall be construed to give any city or town any power to condemn the property of any railroad company or public service corporation which it does not otherwise possess under existing law.

Drafting note: The section is expanded to include counties as well as cities and towns. The clause regarding "public uses" is deleted since it duplicates § 15.2-1814. The last sentence is deleted as it restates current law.

§ 15.1–18 15.2-1802. Authority of localities to acquire, lease or sell land for development of business and industry.

The governing body of any town A locality may acquire by gift or purchase pursuant to § 15.2-1800, but not by condemnation, land within the town or its boundaries for the development thereon of business and industry. Towns may also acquire such land within three miles thereof outside their boundaries, for the development thereon of business and industry. No such land shall be so acquired unless and until the council governing body has held a public hearing thereon concerning such proposed acquisition. Any land so acquired may be leased or sold at public or private sale to any person, firm or corporation who will locate thereon any business or manufacturing establishment. This section shall constitute the authority for any town locality to exercise the powers herein conferred notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary.

If any land so acquired, or any part thereof, is not sold to a person, firm or corporation who will locate thereon any business or manufacturing establishment, and such land is, in the discretion of such the governing body not required for the development thereon of business and industry, such the governing body, if deemed proper by it, may dispose of the land so acquired, in whole or in part, making such limitations as to the uses thereof as it may see fit. No such land shall be disposed of unless and until the governing body has held a public hearing thereon concerning such proposed disposal.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section is expanded to include counties and cities; however, counties and cities are not given extraterritorial authority under this section.

§ 15.1-266. Building and repairing buildings.

The governing body of any county shall have power to locate, build and keep in repair county buildings and, in its discretion, may locate and construct a suitable building to be used for a county or regional free library or library system, or office buildings on the same lot on which is located the courthouse, clerk's office, jail or public high school.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1800.

§ 15.1-285. Title to real estate for public uses either to be approved by attorney at law or title insurance; appeal.

Whenever it shall be necessary for any county or the public officers of the county, having authority for the purpose, to purchase real estate or acquire title thereto for public uses, the contract therefor shall be in writing and, whenever the consideration paid for said real estate exceeds \$1,000, the title thereto shall be examined and approved in writing by a competent and discreet attorney at law selected by the governing body or title insurance, approved by a competent and discreet attorney at law selected by the governing body, shall be purchased for said real estate. Such approval or policy of insurance shall be filed with the clerk for the county along with the recorded deed or other papers by which the title is conveyed. No such contract shall be valid unless and until the title to such real estate be thus approved or insured.

If the attorney who has been designated refuses to approve the same, the disapproval shall be in writing and filed with the clerk of the county. The governing body of the county, or any five citizens thereof, may, by motion, appeal of right from the decision of the attorney to the circuit court of the county submitting with such motion their petition, accompanied with the evidences of title. Ten days' notice of such motion shall be given to the attorney and from the decision of the court, upon such motion, an appeal of right may be taken by the petitioners to the Supreme Court.

The public officers of the county purchasing real estate or acquiring title thereto for public uses shall pay to the attorney a reasonable compensation for his services.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the acquisition of easements.

No contract entered into prior to July 1, 1975, the consideration for which was less than \$1,000, shall be declared invalid for failure to comply with the requirements of this section to obtain a title examination.

Drafting note: Repealed; the task force recommended that this section be repealed as it is obsolete.

§ 15.1-286 15.2-1803. Approval and acceptance of conveyances of real estate to counties.

Every deed purporting to convey real estate to a county <u>locality</u> shall be in a form approved by the county attorney for the county to which such conveyance is made <u>locality</u>, or if there <u>be</u> is no such attorney, then a qualified attorney-at-law selected by the governing body. No such deed shall be valid unless accepted by the county <u>locality</u>, which acceptance shall appear on the face thereof or on a separately recorded instrument and shall be executed by a person

authorized to act on behalf of the county pursuant to a resolution duly adopted by the governing body of such county; however, the locality. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any conveyance of real estate to any county locality under the provisions of the Virginia Land Subdivision Act Article 6 (§ 15.1-465 15.2-2240 et seq.) of Chapter 22 or prior to December 1, 1997.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the section is expanded to include cities and towns as well as counties.

§ 15.1-33.3 15.2-1804. Building by local governments locality.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, when a local government locality builds facilities for its own use on real property owned by it but located in another local government's locality's jurisdiction, then in that event, all building inspections required by law shall be conducted without payment of any fees or costs to the local government locality within whose boundaries the building occurs; provided, however, that the local government locality within whose boundaries the building occurs may require that such inspections be carried out by the agents of the local government locality building the facility.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-289 15.2-1805. Permitting visually handicapped persons to operate stands for sale of newspapers, etc.

The governing body of any county, city or town in the Commonwealth may A locality, by ordinance or resolution otherwise, grant permission to may authorize any blind visually handicapped person to construct, maintain and operate, under the supervision of the Virginia Department for the Visually Handicapped, in the county or city courthouse or city hall, or other appropriate place adjacent thereto in any other property of the locality, a stand for the sale of newspapers, periodicals, confections, tobacco products and similar articles and may prescribe all needful rules and regulations for the conduct operation of any such stand so permitted.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The need for this section is questionable in light of the authority to manage property conferred in § 15.2-1800. The word "resolution" replaces "otherwise" in the second line of text.

§ 15.1-261.1. Leasing county land.

The governing body of any county, in its discretion, may lease to any responsible person, firm or corporation any improved or unimproved lands owned or held by such county for any lawful purpose provided such governing body shall first hold a public hearing after giving at least seven days' notice thereof in a newspaper having general circulation in the county. The terms and provisions of any such lease shall be prescribed by the governing body, provided that any such lease shall contain a clause to the effect that at the termination of such lease it shall not be renewed if required for any of the purposes mentioned in § 15.1-258, and that upon termination, all improvements erected thereon shall revert to the county and shall be free from any encumbrance at the time of such reversion. All moneys received by such county under this section shall be paid into the treasury of such county. The provision of this section requiring the holding of a public hearing shall not apply to the leasing of such land to another public body, political subdivision or authority of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: Repealed; the authority to lease real estate is found in § 15.2-1800; all details of any lease is left to the judgment of the governing body.

Article 2.

Parks, Recreation Facilities and Playgrounds.

§ 15.1-526. Counties may operate parks, recreation areas and swimming pools.

The governing body of any county may, for the use and benefit of the public in such county in addition to the other powers and duties granted under other laws:

- (1) Construct, maintain and operate parks, recreation areas and swimming pools;
- (2) Acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease or otherwise and maintain and operate parks, recreation areas and swimming pools;
- (3) Contract with any person, firm, corporation or municipality to construct, establish, maintain and operate the parks, recreation areas and swimming pools;
- (4) Fix and prescribe the rates of charge for use of the parks, recreation areas and swimming pools and provide for collection of same;

1 (5) Levy and collect an annual tax upon all the property in the county subject to local 2 taxation to pay in whole or in part the expenses and charges incident to maintaining and 3 operating such parks, recreation areas and swimming pools; and 4 (6) Employ and fix compensation of any technical, clerical or other force to help deemed 5 necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the parks, recreation areas and 6 swimming pools. 7 Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1806. 8 9 § 15.1-874. Parks and playgrounds. 10 A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal 11 corporation public parks, parkways, playfields, skateboard facilities, and playgrounds, and lay 12 out, equip, and improve them with all suitable devices, facilities, equipment, buildings, and other 13 structures. 14 Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1806. 15 16 § 15.2-1806. Parks, recreation facilities, playgrounds, etc. 17 A. A locality may establish parks, recreation facilities and playgrounds; set apart for such use any land or buildings owned or leased by it; and acquire land, buildings and other 18 19 facilities pursuant to § 15.2-1800 for the aforesaid purposes. 20 In regard to its parks, recreation facilities and playgrounds, a locality may: 211. Fix, prescribe, and provide for the collection of fees for their use; 22 2. Levy and collect an annual tax upon all property in the locality subject to local 23 taxation to pay, in whole or in part, the expenses incident to their maintenance and operation; 243. Operate their use through a department or bureau of recreation or delegate the 25 operation thereof to a recreation board created by it, to a school board, or any other appropriate 26 existing board or commission. 27 B. A locality may also establish, conduct and regulate a system of hiking, biking, and 28 horseback riding trails and may set apart for such use any land or buildings owned or leased by it

and may obtain licenses or permits for such use on land not owned or leased by it.

<u>In furtherance of the purposes of this subsection, a locality may provide for the protection of persons whose property interests, or personal liability, may be related to or affected by the use of such trails.</u>

Drafting note: New; however, the substance of subsection A of this section was taken from §§ 15.1-15, 15.1-271, 15.1-526 and 15.1-874. Subsection B is relocated from § 15.1-274.1 with the provisions regarding regulation of trails coming from § 15.1-16.2. Although some of these provisions currently apply only to municipalities or counties, an attempt is made in this section to have these similar provisions apply uniformly to all localities.

§ 15.1-16.2. Adoption of ordinances to establish bicycle paths and regulate their use.

The governing body of any county, city or town may, by ordinance, provide for the establishment of bicycle trails or paths and the regulation of traffic on such trails or paths including prohibiting the use of such trails or paths by vehicles other than bicycles and by pedestrians. Such ordinances may provide that violations shall be a misdemeanor.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1806.

§ 15.1-274.1. Hiking, biking and riding trails.

A. Any county, city, or town may establish and, conduct a system of hiking, biking, and horseback riding trails; may set apart for such use any land or buildings owned or leased by it; may obtain licenses or permits for such use on land not owned or leased by it; may acquire land, buildings, and other recreational facilities by gift, purchase, lease, or otherwise and equip and conduct the same; may expend funds; and may do all acts and things necessary and convenient to carry out the purposes of this section.

B. In furtherance of the purposes of this section, any county, city, or town may provide for the protection of persons whose property interests, or personal liability, may be related to or affected by the use of such trails.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section are relocated to \S 15.2-1806 B.

§ 15.1-271. Systems of public recreation and playgrounds.

Any city, town or county may establish and conduct a system of public recreation and playgrounds; may set apart for such use any land or buildings owned or leased by it; may acquire land, buildings and other recreational facilities by gift, purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise and equip and conduct the same; may employ a director of recreation and assistants; and may expend funds for the aforesaid purposes.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section can be found in § 15.2-1806.

§ 15.1-272. Same; how conducted.

The local authorities establishing such system may conduct the same through a department or bureau of recreation or may delegate the conduct thereof to a recreation board created by them or to a school board or to any other appropriate existing board or commission.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section are found in subsection A 3 of § 15.2-1806.

§ 15.1-273. Same; joint systems.

Any two or more cities, towns or counties may jointly establish and conduct such a system of recreation and may exercise all the powers given by §§ 15.1-271 and 15.1-272.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter generally covered by § 15.2-1300 (§ 15.1-21).

§ 15.1-274 15.2-1807. Same Recreation, etc., system; petition and election for establishment.

A. Whenever a petition, signed by at least ten per centum of the qualified voters of any eounty, city or town shall be equal in number to at least ten percent of the number of voters registered in the locality on January 1 preceding its filing, is filed with the applicable circuit court, the court shall by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1–165 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, require the regular election officials to open a poll the polls and submit to the voters at such election the question of the establishment establishing and conduct of conducting a system of public recreation and playgrounds and to levy levying a specified annual tax therefor, provided that such tax shall not exceed 2¢ two cents on each \$100 of the assessed valuation of property subject to local taxation.

<u>B.</u> Upon the adoption of such proposition by a majority of the qualified voters voting in such the election, the local authorities shall, by resolution, provide for the establishment and conduct of a system of recreation and playgrounds and for the levy and collection of such tax and shall designate the body to be vested with the powers and duties necessary to the conduct thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; includes standard petition language for referendum and updates the Code references.

§ 15.1-886 15.2-1808. Sports Certain sports facilities.

A municipal corporation A locality may provide and operate stadia, stadiums and arenas, swimming pools and other sports facilities and the lands, structures, equipment and facilities appurtenant thereto; provide for their management and operation by an agency of the municipality locality; contract with others for the operation and management thereof upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the municipal corporation locality; and charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the use of or admission to such stadia, stadiums and arenas, swimming pools, sports facilities and their appurtenances.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; section limited to stadiums and arenas as other recreation facilities are covered in § 15.2-1806. The scope of this section is expanded to include counties since there appears to be no logical reason to specifically exclude counties from operating such facilities.

§ 15.1-291 15.2-1809. Liability of counties, cities, and towns localities in the operation of parks, recreational facilities and playgrounds.

No city or town which shall operate operates any bathing beach, swimming pool, park, playground, skateboard facility, or other park, recreational facility or playground shall be liable in any civil action or proceeding for damages resulting from any injury to the person or from a loss of or damage to the property of any person caused by any act or omission constituting simple or ordinary negligence on the part of any officer or agent of such city or town in the maintenance or operation of any such park, recreational facility or playground. Every such city or town shall, however, be liable in damages for the gross or wanton negligence of any of its

officers or agents in the maintenance or operation of any such <u>park</u>, recreational facility <u>or</u> <u>playground</u>.

The immunity created by this section is hereby conferred upon counties in addition to, and not limiting on, other immunity existing at common law or by statute.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; specific examples of recreation facilities are replaced with more general terms.

§ 15.1-261 15.2-1810. Leasing eounty land for swimming pool purposes.

The governing body of any county Any locality, in its discretion, may lease to any responsible person, firm or corporation any lands owned or held by such county locality for the purpose of constructing or erecting thereon a swimming pool and buildings and improvements incident thereto. The terms and provisions of any such lease shall be prescribed by the governing body, provided that any such lease shall contain contains a clause to the effect that at the termination of such lease it shall not be renewed, but and that the land and all improvements thereon shall revert to the county locality and shall be free from any encumbrance at the time of such reversion. All moneys received by the counties a locality under this section shall constitute a fund for the development and improvement of recreational facilities within such county locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; section is expanded to include municipalities. However, localities arguably have this authority under §§ 15.2-1800 and 15.2-1806 also.

§ 15.1-278 15.2-1811. Certain counties Counties and cities may operate parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools in sanitary districts.

The governing body of any county <u>or city</u> in which a sanitary district has been established under the laws of this Commonwealth may, for the use and benefit of the public in such sanitary district in addition to the other powers and duties granted under other laws:

- (1) 1. Construct, maintain and operate parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools;
- 30 (2) 2. Acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease or otherwise and maintain and operate parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools;

- 1 (3) 3. Contract with any person, firm, corporation or municipality to construct, establish, maintain and operate the parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools;
 - (4) <u>4.</u> Fix and, prescribe the rates of charge and provide for the collection of fees for use of the parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools and provide for collection of same;
 - (5) <u>5.</u> Levy and collect an annual tax upon all the property in the <u>districts</u> subject to local taxation to pay in whole or in part the expenses and charges incident to maintaining and operating such parks, recreation <u>areas facilities</u> and swimming pools; and
 - (6) 6. Employ and fix compensation of any technical, clerical or other force or help deemed necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the parks, recreation areas facilities and swimming pools.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; cities are added as they may also establish sanitary districts; "areas" is changed to "facilities" in order to conform with the wording used in the rest of the article.

§ 15.1-279. Same; other counties.

Chapter 177 of the Acts of 1942, approved March 11, 1942, codified as § 2743h of Michie Code 1942, and chapter 298 of the Acts of 1944, approved March 29, 1944, codified as § 2743i of Michie Supp. 1946, and continued in effect by § 15-705 of the Code of 1950, relating to the acquisition of parks, playgrounds and other recreational facilities by counties having a population in excess of 1,000 a square mile, are continued in effect.

Chapter 355 of the Acts of 1948, approved March 31, 1948, as amended by chapter 153 of the Acts of 1954, approved March 5, 1954, authorizing the school board or governing body of any county having a population in excess of 2,000 per square mile to acquire lands in such county and construct thereon recreational facilities, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

The following amendment to Acts of Assembly, continued in effect by this section, is incorporated in this Code by this reference:

Chapter 331 of the Acts of 1950, which amended chapter 177 of the Acts of 1942.

Drafting note: Repealed; the repeal of this section, which references certain uncodified acts, will not repeal the referenced acts.

§ 15.1-280. Swimming pools in certain counties.

Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1950, approved February 17, 1950, as amended by chapter 115 of the Acts of 1954, approved March 3, 1954, relating to the construction, etc., of swimming pools by the governing body of any county having a population of more than 1,000 per square mile, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

Drafting note: Repealed; the repeal of this section, which references certain uncodified acts, will not repeal the referenced acts.

§ 15.1-290. Governing body may designate member to manage park.

The governing body of any county which owns and operates within its borders any park within the limits of which is a pond or lake upon which pleasure boats are operated and other recreational facilities are provided may designate one of its members to manage, or supervise the management of, such park and recreational facilities and may allow him such compensation for his services in that regard as the board may deem proper, the same to be paid out of the general fund in the county treasury, and to be in addition to his compensation for his general services as a member of the board; provided that such additional compensation shall not exceed \$150 for any year.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed as unnecessary.

19 Article 3.

20 <u>Miscellaneous.</u>

§ 15.1-269. Armory buildings and stables in certain cities.

Chapter 95 of the Acts of 1918, approved March 4, 1918, codified as § 3030a of Michie Code 1942, and continued in effect by § 15-695 of the Code of 1950, relating to the erection and maintenance of armory buildings, stables, etc., in cities having a population of from 65,000 to 100,000, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; the repeal of this section, which references certain uncodified acts, will not repeal the referenced acts.

§ 15.1-270 <u>15.2-1812</u>. Memorials for war veterans.

The circuit court of any county A locality may, with the concurrence of the governing body of the county entered of record, authorize and permit the erection of Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Confederate, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, Korean War and Viet Nam War monuments or memorials for any war or engagement designated in § 2.1-21 upon the public square of such county at the county seat any of its property. If such are erected, it shall be unlawful for the authorities of the county locality, or any other person or persons, to disturb or interfere with any monuments or memorials so erected, or to prevent the its citizens of the county from taking proper measures and exercising proper means for the protection, preservation and care of same.

The governing body may appropriate a sufficient sum or sums of money out of the its funds of the county to complete or aid in the erection, in the public square or elsewhere at the county seat, of monuments or memorials to the county's veterans of such wars. The governing body may also make a special levy to raise the money necessary for the erection or completion of any such monuments or memorials, or the erection of monuments or memorials to such veterans, or to supplement the funds already raised or that may be hereafter raised by private persons, the American Legion or other organizations, for the purpose of building such monuments or memorials; and it. It may also appropriate, out of any funds of such county locality, a sufficient sum or sums of money permanently to care for, protect and preserve such monuments or memorials and may expend the same thereafter as other county funds are expended.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section is expanded to include all localities. A code citation replaces the list of wars.

§ 15.1-282. Solid and hazardous waste management.

The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are authorized in their discretion to acquire by lease, gift, purchase or condemnation, land, facilities or equipment to be utilized in solid and hazardous waste management as defined in § 10.1-1400. The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are vested with the power of eminent domain insofar as the exercise of such power is necessary for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of this section and in the exercise of such power are vested with such powers and rights as are or which may hereafter be vested by law in the governing bodies of counties, cities and towns and the procedure in such condemnation suit or procedure shall be under the restrictions provided by the general statutes of

Τ	this Commonwealth relative to the condemnation of land so far as the same may be applicable
2	and are not in conflict with provisions of this section.
3	Drafting note: Repealed; local governments may acquire such land under the
4	general authority given in § 15.2-1800.
5	
6	§ 15.1-283. Drainage; condemnation for drainage systems.
7	The governing body of any county, city or town shall have power to provide for adequate
8	drainage of any and all areas in the county, city or town, and to effectuate such power may install
9	and maintain drainage systems, and acquire, by gift, purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise,
10	lands, buildings, structures or any interest therein and may appropriate money therefor. The
11	power of eminent domain is vested in any such governing body to the extent necessary to effect
12	such acquisition.
13	The provisions of this section as to the power of condemnation shall be subject to the
14	provisions of § 25-233.
15	It is the intention of the General Assembly that this section shall be liberally construed to
16	effectuate the purposes set out herein.
17	Drafting note: Repealed; local governments may acquire such land under the
18	general authority given in § 15.2-1800.
19	
20	§ 15.1–284. Condemnation for stone quarries; sale of crushed stone.
21	Every incorporated town in this Commonwealth may, through its governing body,
22	acquire land suitable for stone quarries or the quarry rights in such land and may take stone
23	therefrom and manufacture the same into crushed stone for its own use. Every such town may
24	also sell to its own residents or to the Commonwealth or any of its political subdivisions any
25	crushed stone so manufactured and not needed for its own use.
26	Drafting note: Repealed; this section appears to be obsolete.
27	
28	§ 15.2-1813. Notice when public hearing required.
29	Any public hearing required by this chapter shall be advertised once in a newspaper
30	having general circulation in the locality at least seven days prior to the date set for the hearing

1	Drafting note: New; this section is added in order to clarify the notice requirements
2	of sections which are otherwise silent on this point.
3	
4	§ 15.2-1814. Acquisition authorized by chapter declared to be for public use.
5	Any acquisition of property authorized by any provision of this chapter is hereby
6	declared to be for a public use as the term "public uses" is used in § 15.2-1900.
7	Drafting note: New: provides a cross reference to the definition of "public uses."

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 7 <u>19</u> .
3	PUBLIC WORKS GENERALLY.
4	CONDEMNATION.
5	
6	Chapter drafting note: Old Article 1, relating to condemnation, is extensively
7	rewritten for consistency and clarity. Sections related to condemnation from other
8	chapters are shown here and either amended or repealed. Old Articles 2 and 3 are now
9	found in proposed Chapter 23.
10	
1	Note to task force members: Certain members of the task force are working with
12	other interested parties to make additional modifications to this chapter. If all parties
13	agree, these changes can be recommended to the Code Commission at the September 18
4	1996, joint meeting.
5	
16	Article 1.
L 7	Condemnation Proceedings Generally.
18	
9	§ 15.1-276 <u>15.2-1900</u> . Definition of public uses.
20	The term "public uses" mentioned in Article I, Section 11 of the Constitution of Virginia
21	is hereby defined to embrace all uses which are necessary for public purposes.
22	Drafting note: No significant change.
23	
24	§ 15.2-1901. Condemnation authority.
25	A. In addition to the authority granted to localities pursuant to any applicable charter
26	provision or other provision of law, whenever a locality is authorized to acquire real or personal
27	property or property interests for a public use, it may do so by exercise of the power of eminent
28	domain, except as provided in subsection C.
29	B. A city or town may acquire property or property interests outside its boundaries by
30	exercise of the power of eminent domain.

C. A county may acquire property or property interests outside its boundaries by exercise of the power of eminent domain only if such authority is expressly conferred by general law or special act.

Drafting note: New. In subsection A, the power of eminent domain is generally conferred. There is no intent to expand the instances in which property may be condemned, but only to make the code in this area more uniform and consistent.

Sections 15.1-897, 15.1-898, 25-232.01 and 15.1-526 are the source of the language in subsection A. Section 15.1-897 authorizes municipal corporations (defined in 15.1-837 as cities of first and second class, incorporated towns and counties granted a charter under title 15.1) to exercise the power of eminent domain for the purpose of exercising any of the locality's powers and duties and for performing any of its functions, as provided in §§ 15.1-898 through 15.1-900. Section 15.1-898 authorizes a municipal corporation to exercise the power of eminent domain, and thereby "acquire lands, . . . whenever a public necessity exists" for such acquisition. As to counties lacking charters, as well as counties with charters and all cities and towns, § 25-232.01 authorizes the exercise of eminent domain for the purpose of acquiring land, buildings and structures for "a road and for any other authorized public undertaking . ." (The use of the power of eminent domain to acquire property for the purposes set out in § 15.1-257 (courthouses, jails, and offices for court clerks and commonwealth attorneys), a section that does not expressly extend the power of eminent domain, has been held to arise under § 25-232.01.

Subsection B provides that cities and towns may exercise eminent domain outside their boundaries. This is consistent with § 15.1-897 authorizing the acquisition of property "within and without the municipal corporation" for certain purposes, and also authorizing the exercise of eminent domain for the same purposes.

Subsection C provides that property interests outside a county's boundaries may be acquired by eminent domain only where such authority is expressly conferred.

All provisions regarding condemnation procedures are moved to the following sections.

§ 15.1-236. Condemnation proceedings by counties, cities and towns; how conducted; taking or conversion of properties populated by low and moderate income families in multifamily projects.

A. Subject to the provisions and limitations of this article, proceedings for the acquisition of property and of property interests by counties, cities and towns in all cases in which they now have or may hereafter be given the right of eminent domain may be instituted and conducted in the name of the governing body of such county, city or town and the procedure may be mutatis mutandis the same as is prescribed in Article 7 (§ 33.1-89 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 33.1 for condemnation proceedings by the Commonwealth Transportation Board in the construction, reconstruction, alteration, maintenance and repair of the public highways of the Commonwealth, or § 33.1-229, or the same as is prescribed in Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25. Except that if the property sought to be taken is for the easement or right of way, the plat attached to the petition as required by § 25-46.7-2 f shall reasonably indicate thereon an appurtenant right of way or easement for ingress and egress to and from the principal easement or right of way being taken.

If the property sought to be condemned is situated in a city the procedure shall be by petition to the circuit court of the city or any other city court of record having jurisdiction of condemnation proceedings, or to the judge of any such court in vacation.

B. In any condemnation proceeding initiated by any county, city, town or any public agency or authority which involves the taking or conversion of properties populated by low and moderate income families in multi-family projects owned or controlled by the redevelopment and housing authority, the condemnor, simultaneously with the institution of condemnation proceedings, shall file in the office of the clerk of the same court, a plan of relocation identifying alternative housing for the persons who will be displaced, which plan has been approved by the housing authority, or, if there is no housing authority, the governing body of the political subdivision in which the land is located.

Drafting note: Repealed; the right of eminent domain and limitations on its use referenced in this section are basically provided for in § 15.2-1901 and Title 25. The right to use the "quick take" procedure in Title 33.1 is included in the rewritten § 15.2-1902.

31 § 15.1-237. Limitation on power of eminent domain.

No property shall be condemned for the purposes specified in §§ 15.1-14, 15.1-15 and 15.1-292 unless the necessity therefor shall be shown to exist to the satisfaction of the court having jurisdiction of the case or shall be declared by resolution of the governing body following a public hearing and no property of any public service corporation, except lands required for drains, sewers or public ducts, shall be condemned except in accordance with §§ 15.1-335 to 15.1-340 and 25-233. No property that is within an agricultural and forestal district as provided by § 15.1-1506 et seq. shall be condemned except in accordance with § 15.1-1512.

Drafting note: Repealed; limitations on condemnation are found elsewhere in this chapter and in Title 25. For example, (i) the judicial review provisions regarding §§ 15.1-14, 15.1-15 and 15.1-292 are satisfied by § 15.2-1903 B's mandate of a public hearing and a resolution or ordinance justifying the purpose and necessity of the taking, (ii) the restrictions of §§ 15.1-335, 15.1-340 and 25-233 continue in § 15.2-1904 and (iii) the procedural burdens on condemnation within forestal districts imposed by § 15.1-1512 are self-executing.

§ 15.1-238.1. Same; special provisions for certain counties.

A. In addition to the exercise of the power of eminent domain, as provided hereinabove, and subject to the provisions of this section, every county having a population of more than 39,900 but less than 41,000, every county having a population of more than 250,000 and every county having a population of more than 56,400 but less than 65,000 and every county having a population of more than 117,000 but less than 120,000 and every county having a population of more than 70,000 and adjoining four cities in this Commonwealth is authorized to enter upon and take possession of such property and rights of-way, for the purposes set out in subdivision (1) of § 15.1-14, or § 25-232.01, and for the acquisition of necessary land for the construction of drainage facilities, water supply and sewage disposal systems and roads and facilities related thereto, as the governing body thereof may deem necessary and proceed with the construction of such project.

B. No property shall be entered upon and taken by any such county under condemnation proceedings unless, prior to entering upon and taking possession of such property or right-of-way, the governing body of such county notifies the owners of such property and rights of way by certified mail, that it intends to enter upon and take the same. Upon the passage of a

resolution or ordinance providing for any such taking, such notice setting forth the compensation and damages offered by the county to each property owner shall be sent forthwith on a date to be specified in such ordinance or resolution and the property owners affected shall have thirty days within which to contest the taking in such fashion.

C. At any time after the giving of such notice, upon the filing of an application by the landowner to such effect in the court having jurisdiction and in any event within one hundred twenty days after the completion of such project, if the county and the owners of such land are unable to agree as to compensation and damages, if any, caused thereby, the county shall institute condemnation proceedings, as provided in this article; and the amount of such compensation and damages, if any, awarded to the owner in such proceeding shall be paid by such county. The county shall pay to the landowner or into court or to the clerk thereof for his benefit such sum as the governing body thereof estimates to be a fair value of the land taken and damage done, before entering upon such land for construction purposes, provided such payment shall in nowise limit the amount to be allowed under proper proceedings. It is the intention of this section to provide that such property and rights of-way may be condemned after the construction of the project, as well as prior thereto, and to direct the fund out of which the judgment of the court in condemnation proceedings shall be paid, except that no property of any public service corporation shall be condemned except in accordance with §§ 15.1-335 to 15.1-340 and 25-233. But the authorities constructing such project under the authority of this section shall use diligence to protect growing crops and pastures and to prevent damage to any property not taken. So far as possible all rights of way shall be acquired or contracted for before any condemnation is resorted to.

D. Any owner of property or rights of-way sought to be taken by any such county by entry upon and taking possession thereof shall be given notice as provided in subsection B of this section and shall have thirty days within which to contest the manner of such taking. Any such property owner desiring so to do may institute a proceeding in the circuit court of the county, wherein the condemnation proceedings are to be instituted, to determine whether or not such taking is of an emergency nature such as to justify resort to entry upon the land prior to an agreement between the county and the property owner as to compensation and damages to be paid therefor. Any other property owner affected may intervene. The members of the governing body of the county shall be served with notice as provided by law and shall be made parties

defendant. Upon the bringing of any such proceeding the same shall be placed upon the privileged docket of the court and shall take precedence over all other civil matters pending therein and shall be speedily heard and disposed of. The issue in any such proceeding shall be whether or not the circumstances are such as to justify an entry upon and taking possession by the county of the property involved prior to an agreement or award upon compensation and damages therefor. If the court be of the opinion that no such emergency exists, and that such manner of taking would work an undue hardship upon any such owner, it shall enter an order requiring the county to proceed by methods of condemnation providing for the ascertainment of compensation and damages for property to be taken prior to such taking, if the county deems it necessary to proceed with the project for which the property is sought.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of section is found in § 15.2-1902.

§ 15.1-851. Acquisition of rights of abutting owners in sewers, culverts or drains.

A municipal corporation may acquire in any manner authorized by this chapter or in its charter any interest or right of any abutting landowner in or to any sewer, culvert or drain or in or to the use thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is included in § 15.2-1901.

§ 15.1-898. Condemnation proceedings generally.

A municipal corporation may acquire by condemnation proceedings, in the manner and in accordance with the procedure provided in Title 25 of the Code or in §§ 33.1-91 through 33.1-94, 33.1-96 and 33.1-98 through 33.1-132 of this Code, or any amendment or revision thereof or provisions of law which are successor thereto, lands, buildings and other structures and personal property, including any interest, right, easement or estate therein of any person or corporation, whenever a public necessity exists therefor which shall be declared in the resolution or ordinance adopted by the municipal corporation directing such acquisition by condemnation proceedings, whenever the municipal corporation cannot agree on the compensation to be paid the owner or owners of such property or other terms of purchase or settlement, or because of the incapacity of such owner or owners or because such owner or owners are unknown, or because such owner or owners are unable to convey valid title to such property; provided, however, that the provisions of § 33.1-119 shall not

be used except for the acquisition of lands or easements necessary for streets, water, sewer,
 municipally owned gas or utility pipes or lines or related facilities.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-1902.

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§ 15.2-1902. Condemnation proceedings generally.

Except where otherwise authorized by any applicable charter provision, a locality shall exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner, and in accordance with the procedures, set out in Title 25 or §§ 33.1-91 through 33.1-94, § 33.1-96, and §§ 33.1-98 through 33.1-132, except that (i) only lands or easements for streets and roads, drainage facilities, water supply and sewage disposal systems (including pipes and lines), and water, sewer and governmentally-owned gas and utility lines and pipes and related facilities may be condemned using the procedures in §§ 33.1-98 through 33.1-132, as provided in §§ 15.2-1904 and 15.2-1905, as applicable, (ii) existing water and sewage disposal systems in their entirety shall be condemned in accordance with the procedures in §§ 33.1-98 through 33.1-132, as required by § 28.2-628.

Drafting note: This section is derived from existing §§ 15.1-236, 15.1-238, 15.1-238.1, 15.1-320, 15.1-340 and 15.1-898, all of which address the procedures to be used by localities when exercising their power of eminent domain. Each of these sections has some reference to the quick take procedure available to the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner under § 33.1-119 et seq., but the current interplay of the sections makes this procedure, sometimes in modified form, available in different situations to different localities. For instance, § 15.1-236 makes the title 33.1 quick take procedure available to all cities and towns in all cases of condemnation, but § 15.1-898 restricts the availability of the procedure to such localities to certain instances of condemnation. Similarly, § 15.1-236 makes the title 33.1 quick take procedure available to all counties in all cases of condemnation, but is followed by §§ 15.1-238 and 15.1-238.1, which are applicable to only counties (the latter section applies to five population-bracketed counties, and the former ostensibly to all others), and which (i) provide, in certain instances of condemnation only, a modified quick take procedure -- the modification being twofold: one, an extension to landowners of the right to judicially contest a county decision to enter, take possession of and begin working on property before the commencement of formal condemnation

1	proceedings, a right not provided under the title 33.1 procedure (it should be noted that the
2	two sections differ as to this authority, in that § 15.1-238 extends the modified procedure
3	where this is a "necessity" for the quick take, and § 15.1-238.1 extends it where there is an
4	"emergency" justifying the quick take); and, two, an ability on the property owner's part
5	to force the commencement of formal condemnation proceedings far earlier than is the case
6	under title 33.1 and (ii) provide, in § 15.1-238, to the non-population-bracketed counties
7	only and in certain instances of condemnation only, the full quick take powers in title 33.1.
8	Provision (ii) of this section is derived from §§ 15.1-320.1 (sewage disposal systems)
9	and 15.1-340 (water supply systems). Provision (iii) is derived from § 28.2-628.
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11	§ 15.2-1903. Requirements for initiating condemnation; filing of ordinance or resolution
12	with petition; voluntary conveyance.
13	A. Condemnation proceedings may be instituted when:
14	1. the locality and owner cannot agree on the compensation to be paid or other terms of
15	purchase or settlement;
16	2. the owner is legally incapacitated;
17	3. either the owner or his whereabouts is unknown; or
18	4. the owner is unable to convey valid title to the property.
19	B. Prior to initiating condemnation proceedings, the governing body shall adopt a
20	resolution or ordinance approving the project and directing the acquisition of property for the
21	project by condemnation or other means. The resolution or ordinance shall state the public
22	necessity of the acquisition and the planned public use of the property.
23	C. When a petition for condemnation is filed by or on behalf of the locality, a true copy
24	of the resolution or ordinance duly adopted by the governing body declaring the public use for
25	the taking, and the necessity therefor, may be filed with the petition, and when so filed
26	constitutes sufficient evidence of such public use and necessity.
27	D. The fact that no petition has been filed by a locality to condemn any interest conveyed
28	by deed shall not by itself render such conveyance free from the threat of condemnation, nor
29	shall such fact constitute sufficient proof of voluntary conveyance for the purposes of any taxing
30	authority.

Drafting note: In subsections A and B, the procedural preconditions to instituting a condemnation proceeding are carried forward from § 15.1-898, but addressed in reverse order. Since proposed § 15.2-1902 authorizes the exercise of eminent domain authority to acquire property for a "public use" and since current § 15.1-898, as well as § 15.1-237, requires there be a "public necessity " for the use, in subsection B, retaining the formulation of "public necessity" is retained and integrated with the concept of "public use."

In subsection D, a provision is added clarifying that the fact that a petition in condemnation has not been filed does not, by itself, establish either that a conveyance of the property was not made under threat of condemnation, or that the conveyance was voluntary.

§ 15.1-899. Jurisdiction of proceedings.

Condemnation proceedings for the acquisition of such property shall be instituted in the circuit or corporation court of or in the municipal corporation having jurisdiction of such proceedings if the subject to be acquired is located within the municipal corporation. If the subject to be acquired is located without the municipal corporation, then the proceedings shall be instituted in the circuit court of the county in which the subject is located. If the subject to be acquired is located partly within a municipal corporation of the first class and partly within a county, then the circuit court of the county shall have concurrent jurisdiction of such proceedings with the circuit or corporation court of the municipal corporation.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in Title 25.

§ 15.1-900. Condemnation of property of corporations possessing power of eminent domain.

A municipal corporation in the exercise of the power of eminent domain, pursuant to the provisions of this article shall be subject to the provisions of § 25–233 when the interest sought is held by another corporation having the power of eminent domain.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in Title 25.

§ 15.1-238 <u>15.2-1904</u>. Counties authorized to take possession <u>Possession</u> of property prior to condemnation; notice to owner; how taking contested; powers of Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner vested in boards of supervisors for purposes of certain takings conferred.

A. In the exercise of the power of eminent domain as provided hereinabove, and subject to the provisions of this section, every county is authorized to enter upon and take possession of such property and rights-of-way, for the purpose of laying out, constructing, altering, improving and lighting streets and alleys, of acquiring necessary land for the construction of drainage facilities, water supply and sewage disposal systems and roads and facilities relating thereto, or for any of the purposes set out in § 25-232.01, as the governing body thereof may deem necessary, and proceed with the construction of such project.

A. When a condemnation is authorized by § 15.2-1902, a locality may enter upon and take possession of property before the conclusion of condemnation procedures, using the procedures in §§ 33.1-119 through 33.1-132, for public purposes of streets and roads, drainage facilities, water supply and sewage disposal systems (including pipes and lines) and oyster beds and grounds, and the procedure may be, when the necessary changes have been made, the same as is prescribed in Article 7 (§ 33.1-89 et seq.) of Chapter 33.1 for condemnation proceedings by the Commonwealth Transportation Commission in the construction, reconstruction, alteration, maintenance, and repair of the public highways of the Commonwealth or § 33.1-229, or the same as prescribed in Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25. It is the intention of this section to provide that property may be condemned after the construction of a project, as well as prior thereto, and to direct the fund out of which the judgment of the court in condemnation proceedings shall be paid. However, no property of any public service corporation shall be condemned except in accordance with §§ 15.2-1905, 15.2-2146 through 15.2-2148 and 25-233.

B. Except as otherwise provided, no property shall be entered upon and taken by any county under condemnation proceedings unless, prior to entering upon and taking possession of such property or right of way, the governing body of the county notifies the owners of such property and rights of way by certified mail, that it intends to enter upon and take the same. Upon the passage of an ordinance or resolution providing for any such taking, such notice setting forth the compensation and damages offered by the county to each property owner shall be sent

forthwith on a date to be specified in such ordinance and the property owners affected shall have thirty days within which to contest the taking in such fashion.

C. At any time after the giving of such notice upon the filing of an application by the landowner to such effect in the court having jurisdiction and in any event within sixty days after the completion of such project, if the county and the owners of such land are unable to agree as to compensation and damages, if any, caused thereby, the county shall institute condemnation proceedings, as provided in this article; and the amount of such compensation and damages, if any, awarded to the owner in such proceeding shall be paid by the county. The county shall pay to the landowner or into court or to the clerk thereof for his benefit such sum as the governing body thereof estimates to be the fair value of the land taken and damage done, before entering upon such land for construction purposes, provided such payment shall in nowise limit the amount to be allowed under proper proceedings. It is the intention of this section to provide that such property and rights-of-way may be condemned after the construction of the project, as well as prior thereto, and to direct the fund out of which the judgment of the court in condemnation proceedings shall be paid, except that no property of any public service corporation shall be condemned except in accordance with §§ 15.1-335 through 15.1-340 and 25-233. But the authorities constructing such project under the authority of this section shall use diligence to protect growing crops and pastures and to prevent damage to any property not taken. So far as possible all rights-of-way shall be acquired or contracted for before any condemnation is resorted to.

D. Except as otherwise provided, any owner of property or rights of way sought to be taken by the county by entry upon and taking possession thereof shall be given notice as provided in subsection B of this section and shall have thirty days within which to contest the manner of such taking. Any such property owner desiring so to do may institute a proceeding in the circuit court of the county, wherein the condemnation proceedings are to be instituted, to determine whether such taking is of such necessity as to justify resort to entry upon the land prior to an agreement between the county and the property owner as to compensation and damages to be paid therefor. Any other property owner affected may intervene. The members of the governing body of the county shall be served with notice as provided by law and shall be made parties defendant. Upon the bringing of any such proceeding the same shall be placed upon the privileged docket of the court and shall take precedence over all other civil matters pending

therein and shall be speedily heard and disposed of. The issue in any such proceeding shall be whether or not the circumstances are such as to justify an entry upon and taking possession by the county of the property involved prior to an agreement or award upon compensation and damages therefor. If the court be of the opinion that no such necessity exists, and that such manner of taking would work an undue hardship upon any such owner, it shall enter an order requiring the county to proceed by methods of condemnation providing for the ascertainment of compensation and damages for property to be taken prior to such taking, if the county deems it necessary to proceed with the project for which the property is sought.

E. The provisions of subsections B and D of this section and any other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, upon the passage of an ordinance or resolution following a public hearing by the board of supervisors of any county declaring its intent to enter and take certain specified properties, rights-of-way or other easements or properties for the purposes of constructing, installing, expanding, maintaining, or repairing pipelines, meter boxes, pumps, treatment or storage facilities or any other appurtenances to a sewerage disposal system or a water distribution system, or both, or for counties under § 33.1-75.3, for roads and related or appurtenant facilities, with such ordinances or resolutions also setting forth compensation and damages, if any, offered each property owner by the county, and declaring the necessity to enter upon and take such property prior to or during the condemnation proceeding, and the county for such purposes set forth in the ordinance or resolution shall be vested with those powers granted the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner pursuant to §§ 33.1-119 through 33.1-129, both inclusive, and the board of supervisors shall perform the duties and functions required of the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner in such statutes. Procedures in eminent domain suits brought under this subsection shall be as described in § 33.1-98, except that such suits shall be instituted by and conducted in the name of the governing body of the county.

- B. In all other condemnation proceedings authorized by § 15.2-1901, property shall be acquired by condemnation proceedings in accordance with the procedure provided in Title 25.
- C. Before entering and taking possession of any property, the locality shall pay into court or to the clerk thereof, for the property owner's benefit, such sum as the governing body estimates to be the fair value of the property taken and damage, if any, done to the residue. Such payment shall not limit the amount to be allowed under proper proceedings.

D. When a locality enters upon and takes possession of property before the conclusion of a condemnation case pursuant to the procedures in §§ 33.1-119 through 33.1-132, a certificate in lieu of payment may be issued by the governing body through its authorized designee, which certificate shall be countersigned by the locality's director of finance or authorized agent for availability of funds.

Drafting note: This section is rewritten to apply to all localities, with the unique restrictions on counties (old subsections B through E) relocated in § 15.2-1905. The "quick-take" procedure is limited to certain public purposes which are identified in subsection A. Pursuant to A, a locality may condemn for certain purposes utilizing "quick-take" or the procedures of Title 25. Subsection B confirms that condemnation for all public purposes not identified as in subsection A may condemn only using those procedures in Title 25. Subsection C codifies the requirement to pay money into court under §§ 25-46.8 and 33.1-120. Subsection D is added to clarify the manner in which localities may exercise the authority conferred by reference to §§ 33.1-119 through 33.1-132.

§ 15.1-1905. Special provisions for counties.

A. When a county elects to use the procedures set forth in §§ 33.1-119 through 33.1-132, as authorized by § 15.2-1904 A, it shall comply with the requirements of this section.

B. No property shall be entered upon and taken by any county before the conclusion of condemnation proceedings unless, prior to entering upon and taking possession of such property or right-of-way, the governing body of the county notifies the owners of the property by certified mail, that it intends to enter upon and take the property. Such notice shall be sent by the date specified in the resolution or ordinance required by § 15.2-1903 and shall set forth the compensation and damages offered by the county to each property owner.

C. Any property owner given notice as provided in subsection B may, within 30 days following the sending of the notice, institute a proceeding in the circuit court of the county, wherein the condemnation proceedings are to be instituted, to determine whether such taking is of such necessity as to justify resort to entry upon the property prior to an agreement between the county and the property owner as to compensation and damages to paid therefor. Any other property owner affected may intervene. The county shall be served notice as provided by law and shall be made a party defendant. The proceedings shall be placed upon the privileged docket

of the court and shall take precedence over all other civil matters pending therein and shall be speedily heard and disposed of . The issue in any such proceeding shall be whether the circumstances are such as to justify an entry upon and taking possession by the county of the property involved prior to an agreement or award upon compensation and damages therefor. If the court is of the opinion that no such necessity exists, and that such manner of taking would work an undue hardship upon any such owner, it shall enter an order requiring the county to proceed by methods of condemnation providing for the determination of compensation and damages for property to be taken prior to such taking, if the county deems it necessary to proceed with the project for which the property is sought.

D. At any time after the giving of the notice as provided in subsection B, upon the filing of an application by the landowner to such effect in the court having jurisdiction, and, in any event, within 120 days after the completion of the project for which the entry and taking of possession prior to condemnation was undertaken, if the county and the owner of such property have been unable to agree as to compensation and damages, if any, caused thereby, the county shall institute condemnation proceedings, and the amount of such compensation and damages, if any, awarded to the owner in such proceeding shall be paid by the county. But the authorities constructing such project under the authority of this section shall use diligence to protect growing crops and pastures and to prevent damage to any property not taken. So far as possible all rights-of-way shall be acquired or contracted for before any condemnation is resorted to.

E. The provisions of B and C of this section and any other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, upon the passage of an ordinance or resolution following a public hearing by the board of supervisors of any county declaring its intent to enter and take certain specified properties for any of the purposes set out in § 15.2-1904 A, with such ordinance or resolution also setting forth compensation and damages, if any, offered each property owner by the county, and declaring the necessity to enter upon and take such property prior to or during the condemnation proceeding, the county for such purposes set forth in the resolution or ordinance shall be vested with those powers granted the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner pursuant to §§ 22.1-119 through 33.1-132. Procedures in eminent domain suits brought under this section shall be as described in § 33.1-198, except that suits shall be instituted by and conducted in the name of the governing body of the county.

Drafting note: This section is derived from subsections B through E of § 15.1-238 (§ 15.2-1904).

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§ 15.1-320.1. Condemnation proceedings under article.

In condemnation proceedings had under this article, the provisions of Chapter 2 (§ 25-47 et seq.) of Title 25 so far as applicable shall govern; except that the provisions of § 25-233 shall not apply in the case of the condemnation of an existing sewage disposal system in its entirety. The proper court of the county, city or town wherein the property proposed to be condemned, or any part thereof, is located, shall have jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings. It shall not be necessary to file with the petition for the condemnation of an existing sewage disposal system, in its entirety, a minute inventory and description of the property sought to be condemned, provided the property is described therein generally and with reasonable particularity and in such manner as to disclose the intention of the petitioner that such existing sewage disposal system be condemned in its entirety. But the court having jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings shall, as the occasion arises and prior to the filing of the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain a just compensation for the property sought to be condemned in its entirety, take such steps as may be necessary and proper to cause to be included in an inventory of the property sought to be condemned full descriptions of any and all such property whenever the exigencies of the case or the ends of justice will be promoted thereby. Such inventory shall be made a part of the record in the proceedings and referred to the commissioners.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is combined with § 15.1-340 in § 15.2-1906.

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§ <u>15.1-340</u> <u>15.2-1906</u>. Condemnation proceedings under article <u>of existing water or sewage disposal systems</u>.

In condemnation proceedings had under this article Condemnation of existing water or sewage disposal system, shall be governed by the provisions of Chapter 2 (§ 25-47 et seq.) of Title 25 so far as applicable shall govern; except that however, the provisions of § 25-233 shall not apply in the case of condemnation of an existing water or sewage disposal system in its entirety. The proper circuit court of for the city or county wherein the property proposed to be condemned, or any part thereof, is located, shall have jurisdiction of the condemnation

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proceedings. It shall not be necessary to file with the petition for the condemnation of an existing waterworks system water or sewage system, in its entirety, a minute inventory and description of the property sought to be condemned, provided the property is described therein generally and with reasonable particularity and in such manner as to disclose the intention of the petitioner that such existing waterworks system water or sewage system be condemned in its entirety. But the The court having jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings shall, as the occasion arises and prior to the filing of the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain determine a just compensation for the property sought to be condemned in its entirety, take such steps as may be necessary and proper to cause to be included in an inventory of the property sought to be condemned full descriptions of any and all such property whenever the exigencies of the case or the ends of justice will be promoted thereby. Such inventory shall be made a part of the record in the proceedings and referred to the commissioners.

Drafting note: This section combines former §§ 15.1-320.1 and 15.1-340 which are nearly identical except for subject matter (one for water the other for sewage); however, note that § 15.1-340 does not specifically limit the waiver of § 25-233's application only to condemnation of an entire waterworks system.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 10 20.** 3 STREETS AND ALLEYS. 4 Chapter drafting note: Pulls together various sections related to streets and 5 6 provides uniformity between counties, cities and towns. However, because of the 7 limitations of § 15.2-2000 A, many of the provisions are not generally applicable to 8 counties. 9 10 Article 1. 11 Construction of Roads, Streets and Alleys Generally. 12 13 § 15.1-896 15.2-2000. State highway systems excepted; town streets. 14 A. Nothing contained in this chapter, except as otherwise provided, shall have 15 application apply to any highway, road, street or other public way right-of-way which constitutes 16 a part of any of the system of state highway systems highways as defined in § 1-13.40; however, 17 any highway for which a municipal corporation locality receives highway maintenance funds 18 pursuant to § 33.1-23.5:1 or § 33.1-41.1 shall not, for purposes of this section, be deemed to be a 19 part of any of the system of state highway systems highways. 20 B. Public rights-of-way subject to local control under this chapter which lie within the 21boundaries of incorporated towns which receive highway maintenance funds pursuant to § 33.1-22 41.1 shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the town council of such town and not the board of 23 supervisors of the county in which such town is located. 24C. The term "public right-of-way" as used in this chapter means any area over which the 25public has a general privilege to travel. It includes, but is not limited to, ways, areas between 26 deeded right-of-way boundary lines, and easements of all descriptions that are available for 27 general travel by the public. 28 Drafting note: "Public right-of-way" is used throughout the chapter instead of 29 "public way" as it includes "public way" but is more comprehensive. The reference to § 30 33.1-23.5:1 is added to cover Arlington and Henrico counties, which the state treats 31 similarly to municipalities with regard to highway maintenance. Subsection B is added to

clarify the authority of towns over town streets. A definition for "public right-of-way" is added to avoid confusion.

§ 15.1-889 15.2-2001. Streets, sidewalks and public ways rights-of-way generally.

A municipal corporation Every locality may lay out, open, extend, widen, narrow, establish or change the grade of, close, construct, pave, curb, gutter, plant and maintain shade trees on, improve, maintain, repair, clean and light: streets, including limited access or highways, express highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses, and. Localities may make, improve and convert to bicycle paths, repair sidewalks and walkways upon streets and improve and pave alleys within the municipal corporation all public rights-of-way and may convert sidewalks to bicycle paths. A municipal corporation shall have the same power and authority over any street, alley or other public way or place dedicated or conveyed to the municipal corporation or dedicated or devoted to public use as over other streets, alleys and other public ways and places. A locality's power and authority over its public rights-of-way and other public places shall be the same, regardless of whether the public right-of-way or place has been expressly or impliedly dedicated to public use, has been conveyed to the locality by deed, or has been acquired by any other means.

Drafting note: Expands section to include counties subject to the exception in § 15.2-2000. The last sentence is rewritten to remove ambiguity.

§ 15.1-372 15.2-2002. Acquisitions in connection with street public right-of-way changes.

Any city or town of the Commonwealth Every locality proposing to open or widen a street any public right-of-way by taking a part of any lot or other subdivision of property in such manner that the remnant thereof would, in the opinion of the council of the city or town governing body, be so small or of such shape as to be unsuited for the erection of appropriate buildings thereon may, in its discretion, acquire, by purchase, gift or condemnation as permitted by § 15.2-1800, the whole of such the lot or other subdivision of property of the owner whose property is sought to be acquired in the proceedings and any. Any such acquisition thereof is hereby declared to be for a public use, as the term public uses is used in Article I, Section 11 of the Constitution of Virginia. Any such city or town The locality may subsequently replat and

dispose of the remnant of such property so acquired not used for street right-of-way purposes in whole or in part, making such limitations as to limiting the uses thereof as it may see fit. Nothing in this section shall be construed to give any city or town locality any power to condemn the property of any railroad company or public service corporation which they do it does not otherwise possess under existing law.

Drafting note: Expands section to include counties and extends authority from streets only to all public rights-of-way. This section is basically the same as the last paragraph of § 15.1-275.

§ 15.1-368. Grading streets, etc.

Whenever the council of any city or town or any administrative board of any city or town, created under the charter of such city or town and by such charter authorized to exercise powers and functions of an administrative character, shall deem it desirable to grade any street, alley or other public place belonging to the city or town, they shall, by resolution or ordinance, as the case may be, direct the same to be done and if the improvement be such as may cause damage to the abutting owners, the resolution or ordinance shall designate and direct some committee of the council or some officer of the city or town, when the determination is made by the council, and the board itself, when the determination is made by an administrative board, to proceed by personal inspection of all of the premises likely to be affected by such grading to ascertain what damages, if any, will accrue to the owners of the several properties so likely to be affected.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this obsolete section are covered by general condemnation law.

§ 15.1-369. Notice to abutting landowner; how served.

The committee, officer or board, as the case may be, upon such ascertainment having been made, shall give written notice to all of the abutting owners of the amount of ascertainment made by them or him. The notice shall cite the owners to appear before such committee, officer or board, as the case may be, not less than ten days after the service thereof, at a time and place to be designated therein, to show cause, if any they can, against the ascertainment made as aforesaid. The notice may be given by personal service on each of the property owners, except

that notice to an infant or insane person may be served on his guardian or committee and notice to a nonresident may be mailed to him at his place of residence or served on any agent of his, resident in the city or town, or on his tenant occupying the premises, or n any case, in lieu of such personal service on the parties or their agents, such notice may be given by publishing the same in some daily newspaper, published in the city or town once a week for two successive weeks, the last publication to be made at least ten days before the day on which the parties are cited to appear.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this obsolete section are covered by general condemnation law.

§ 15.1-370. Defense to damages assessed; appeal.

Anyone wishing to make objection to such ascertainment, so far as the same affects him, may appear in person or by counsel and state his objections. If his objections are overruled he may within ten days thereafter, but not afterwards, have an appeal as of right to the corporation or hustings court of the city or in case of a town to the circuit court of the county in which such town is situated. When an appeal is taken the committee, officer or board having the matter in charge shall cause the original notice relating to the ascertainment of the damages, with the judgment of the committee, officer or board endorsed thereon, delivered to the clerk of such court and the clerk shall docket the same. Every such appeal shall be tried by the court or the judge thereof in a summary way, without pleadings in writing, in term time or vacation, after reasonable notice to the adverse party and the hearing shall be de novo.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this obsolete section are covered by general condemnation law.

§ 15.1-371. Report; amount ascertained to have effect of judgment.

When a committee or officer, as the case may be, has the matter in charge, they or he shall, in ten days after the expiration of the time within which an appeal may be made to the court, file a detailed report with the clerk of the council of such city or town, showing the amount of damages separately assessed in favor of each property owner and also, which, if any, have taken an appeal. The clerk of the council shall lay such report before the next regular meeting of the council or either branch thereof, for its action on the amount of damages assessed as

aforesaid, and the council may confirm, amend or reject the same in whole or in part, and when the ascertainment is made by an administrative board as hereinbefore provided, the same shall stand confirmed as of the date on which the board shall direct the grading of the street, alley or other public place to be made. The amount finally ascertained in the manner hereinbefore provided to be due to any property owner shall have the effect of a judgment in favor of the property owner and against the city or town as of the date on which such final ascertainment is determined, and may be enforced by proper proceedings before any court of record having jurisdiction of civil actions at law within the city or town.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this obsolete section are covered by general condemnation law.

§ <u>15.1-373</u> <u>15.2-2003</u>. Condemnation <u>Acquisition</u> of land for <u>highways</u> <u>public rights-of-way</u> outside <u>certain</u> corporate limits.

Whenever the council of any city having a population of more than 100,000 deems it desirable seeks to acquire land for the purpose of projecting roads, streets and avenues or of for extending any of its existing roads, streets and avenues of uniform width into the territory adjacent to such city, it may acquire the necessary lands deemed necessary by gift, grant, purchase or condemnation in the manner provided by the statutes relating to eminent domain; provided, as permitted by § 15.2-1800; however, that no such land shall be acquired except within five (5) miles from the corporate limits. And provided that, and the proposed location of any such projected or extended roads, streets and avenues shall be approved by the board of supervisors of the county in which such road, street or avenue is located.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-378. Improvement by counties of streets contiguous to certain cities.

Whenever the board of supervisors of any county adjacent to cities having a population of more than 170,000 have heretofore or hereafter approved the acquisition of land by such cities for the purpose of projecting streets, roads and avenues or of extending any of its existing streets, roads and avenues shall deem it desirable to improve, maintain and repair such streets, roads and avenues, the board of supervisors of any such county may make such improvements, maintain

1	and repair such streets, roads and avenues and appropriate such sums as may be necessary for the
2	purpose.
3	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
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5	§ 15.1-890 15.2-2004. Streets, highways, etc., without the municipal corporation outside
6	a city or town.
7	A municipal corporation A city or town may construct, improve and maintain, or aid in
8	the construction, improvement and maintenance of streets, roads, highways, bridges and
9	underpasses without outside the municipal corporation city or town in order to facilitate public
10	travel and traffic into and out of the municipal corporation city or town or any property owned
11	by the municipal corporation situated without the municipal corporation it outside its boundaries.
12	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
13	
14	§ 15.1-374 15.2-2005. Streets, etc., through any lands belonging to Commonwealth or to
15	Confederate Memorial Association.
16	No street, alley or public highway not now actually improved and open to public travel
17	shall be opened, required or maintained through, on or over any land lying in any city or town of
18	the Commonwealth which belongs to the Commonwealth, the Confederate Memorial
19	Association or any agency of the Commonwealth, without first obtaining the consent of the
20	General Assembly of Virginia so to do, anything in the charter or ordinances of any such city or
21	town to the contrary notwithstanding.
22	Nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering in any way with the present or
23	future plans of any such cities or towns in regard to the location and maintenance of sewerage
24	and surface drainage on or through such properties when submitted to and approved by the
25	Governor.
26	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The Confederate Memorial
27	Association is no longer in existence.
28	
29	Article 2.
30	Vacation, etc., of Public Rights-of-Way.

§ 15.1-364 15.2-2006. Alteration and vacation of streets and alleys public rights-of-way; appeal from decision.

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In addition to (i) the powers contained in the charter of any eity or town and locality, (ii) any powers now had by such governing body bodies under the common law or (iii) powers by other provisions of law, streets and alleys public rights-of-way in cities and towns localities may be altered or vacated on motion of such governing body bodies or on application of any person after notice of intention so to do so has been published at least twice, with at least six days elapsing between the first and second publication, in some a newspaper published or having general circulation in such county or municipality the locality. Such The notice shall specify the time and place of a hearing at which persons affected may appear and be heard. The cost of publishing such the notice shall be taxed to the applicant. At the conclusion of the hearing, and on application of any person, the council governing body may appoint not less than three nor more than to five viewers people to view such street or alley public right-of-way and report in writing whether in their opinion, any, and if any, what, inconvenience that would result from discontinuing the same right-of-way. Such The governing body may allow such the viewers not exceeding up to fifty dollars each for their services. The sum allowed shall be paid by the person making the application to alter or vacate the street or alley public right-of-way. From such report and other evidence, if any, and after the land proprietors owners affected thereby, along the street or alley public right-of-way proposed to be altered or vacated, have been notified, the council or other governing body may discontinue such street or alley the public right-of-way. When an applicant requests a vacation to accommodate expansion or development of an existing or proposed business, the governing body may condition the vacation upon commencement of the expansion or development within a specified period of time. Failing to commence within such time may render the vacation, at the option of the governing body, null and void. A certified copy of the ordinance of vacation shall be recorded as deeds are recorded, and indexed in the name of the eity or town locality. A conditional vacation shall not be recorded until the condition has been met.

An Any appeal, if any, shall be filed within sixty days of adoption of the ordinance with the circuit court for the municipality or county locality in which the street or alley public right-of-way is located.

All proceedings which have been instituted and concluded in the manner prescribed by this section are valid to the same extent as if they had been expressly conducted hereunder and any such pending proceedings may be conformed to and continued under the provisions of this section without necessity of discontinuance and institution of the new proceedings.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last paragraph is stricken because it is an unnecessary savings clause. The section is expanded to expressly include counties, presently included by operation of § 15.2-1201 (§ 15.1-522).

§ 15.1-364.1 15.2-2007. Fee for processing application under § 15.1-364 15.2-2006.

The governing body of any <u>eity or town locality</u> may prescribe and charge a reasonable fee not exceeding \$100 for processing an application pursuant to § <u>15.1-364</u> <u>15.2-2006</u> for the <u>closing or vacating of any street or alley</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-365. Vacating plat of subdivision.

Any plat of subdivision hereafter recorded in any clerk's office, whether or not pursuant to §§ 15.1-465 through 15.1-485, may be vacated in the manner prescribed by § 15.1-482 and the provisions of §§ 15.1-483 and 15.1-485 shall be applicable to such vacation.

Drafting note: Moved to proposed Chapter 22 as section has no application here.

§ 15.1-366 15.2-2008. Sale of public streets, alleys rights-of-way, easements, etc., to certain purchasers.

Any county, city or town, notwithstanding Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special law, any locality, as a condition to a vacation or abandonment, may require the fractional portion of its streets, alleys, public rights-of-way and easements and other public ways to be purchased by any abutting property owner or owners; and the. The price shall be no greater than its the property's fair market value or its contributory value to the abutting property, whichever is greater, or the amount agreed to by the parties. No such vacation or abandonment shall be concluded until the agreed price has been paid. If any abutting property owner does not make such payment pay for such owner's fractional portion within one year, or other time period made a condition of the vacation or abandonment, of the local government

action to vacate or abandon, <u>then</u> the vacation or abandonment shall be null and void as to any such property owner.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; changes are for clarity.

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5 Article 3.

Encroachments on Rights-of-Way, Etc.

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§ 15.1-893 15.2-2009. Obstructions or encroachments.

A municipal corporation A locality may prevent any unlawful obstruction of or encroachment over, under or in any street, highway, road, alley, bridge, viaduct, subway, underpass or other public way right-of-way or place; may provide penalties for maintaining any such unlawful obstruction or encroachment; may remove the same and charge the cost thereof to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property so obstructing or encroaching; and may collect the cost in any manner provided by law for the collection of state or local taxes. The locality may require the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of the property so obstructing or encroaching to remove the same; property and, pending such removal, may charge the owner or owners of the property so obstructing or encroaching compensation for the use of such portion of the street, highway, road, alley, bridge, viaduct, subway, underpass or other public way rightof-way or place obstructed or encroached upon the equivalent of what would be the tax upon the land so occupied if it were owned by the owner or owners of the property so obstructing or encroaching, and, if such. If removal shall is not be made accomplished within the time ordered, the locality may impose penalties for each and every day that such the obstruction or encroachment is allowed to continue thereafter;. The locality may authorize encroachments upon such public ways rights-of-way and places subject to such terms and conditions as the municipal corporation governing body may prescribe, but the owner or. However, owners, occupant or occupants shall be liable for negligence on account of such encroachment;, and the governing body may institute and prosecute a suit or action in ejectment or other appropriate proceedings to recover possession of any such public way right-of-way or place or any other property of the municipal corporation unlawfully occupied or encroached upon.

Drafting note: Expanded to include counties.

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§ <u>15.1-376</u> <u>15.2-2010</u>. <u>Cities and towns Localities</u> may permit awnings, fire escapes, etc., to overhang <u>streets</u> public rights-of-way.

Any incorporated city or town may adopt ordinances authorizing locality may authorize owners or occupants of property abutting upon any streets or alleys therein public rights-of-way, within such limitations as they the locality may prescribe, to construct and maintain in, upon and over such streets and alleys public rights-of-way, awnings, fire escapes, shutters, signs, cornices, gutters, downspouts, bay windows and other appendages to buildings; but such authority or permission so granted shall be held and deemed to be a license merely and shall be revocable at the pleasure of such cities or towns the localities or of the General Assembly. Nothing herein contained in this section shall be construed to relieve such owners or occupants from liability for any negligence on their part.

Drafting note: Expanded to include counties. "Occupants" is added in the last sentence to correct an apparent oversight in existing language.

§ 15.1-377 15.2-2011. Counties, cities and towns Localities may permit existing encroachments.

It shall be lawful for the councils or other governing bodies of counties cities and towns to adopt ordinances authorizing Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, localities may authorize owners of buildings or structures encroaching under, upon and over any public streets or public alleys rights-of-way therein, within such limitations as they the localities may prescribe, to maintain such encroachments as they exist, until such buildings or structures are destroyed or removed; provided, that however, nothing herein contained in this section shall be construed to relieve said the owners of any negligence on their part on account of any such encroachment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section pertains to encroachments by existing structures themselves while the preceding section pertains to new or existing encroachments by appendages to structures where the structures themselves are not encroaching.

§ 15.1-377.1 15.2-2012. Fee for processing application under § 15.1-377.

1	The governing body of any county, city or town A locality may prescribe and charge a
2	reasonable fee not exceeding up to \$150, for processing an application pursuant to § 15.1-377
3	15.2-2011 for the adoption of ordinances authorizing the maintenance of existing encroachments
4	of public streets and alleys.
5	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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7	Article 4.
8	Temporary Closing of Rights-of-Way.
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10	§ 15.2-2013. Temporary closing of rights-of-way.
11	Any city, any town which receives highway maintenance funds pursuant to § 33.1-41.1,
12	or any county which receives highway maintenance funds pursuant to § 33.1-23.5:1, may permit
13	the temporary use of public rights-of-way for other than public purposes and close the rights-of-
14	way for public use and travel during temporary use, subject to the following conditions:
15	1. No matter advertising any thing or business shall be displayed in or on the public
16	rights-of-way in connection with such temporary use.
17	2. The person so permitted to use public rights-of-way shall furnish a public liability and
18	property damage insurance contract insuring the liability of such person, firm, association,
19	organization or corporation for personal injury or death and damages to property resulting from
20	such temporary use in such amounts as shall be determined by the governing body of the
21	locality; the locality shall be named as an additional insured in the contract.
22	3. When any rights-of-way that are closed are extensions of the state primary highway
23	system, adequate provision shall be made to detour through traffic.
24	Drafting note: Relocates the current provisions of subsection (9) of § 15.1-14 and is
25	expanded to include Arlington and Henrico Counties in order to reflect those counties'
26	existing authority over roads.
27	
28	§ 15.1-889.1 15.2-2014. Temporary closing of streets rights-of-way in certain
29	circumstances.
30	The eity manager of chief administrative officer of any eity locality or, if there be is none,

then the <u>chairman or</u> mayor thereof, may temporarily close any street <u>public right-of-way</u> in such

eity the locality when in his judgment the public safety so requires. Such temporary closing by the city manager or mayor shall not extend past the time of the next meeting of the governing body of such city.

Drafting note: Expanded to include counties and towns; no change in intent.

6 Article 5.

7 <u>Miscellaneous.</u>

§ 15.1-363. Survey and plan of cities and towns to be made and recorded; effect of plan as evidence.

The council of every city and town shall, unless it has already been done, cause to be made a survey and plan of such city or town, showing distinctly each lot, public street and alley therein, the size and number of the lots and the width of the streets and alleys, with such explanations or remarks as they may deem proper. Such plan, when approved by the council, shall be entered in some one of their books and afterwards recorded, in the case of a city in the clerk's office of the corporation court of such city, except that in the City of Richmond it shall be recorded in the chancery court of the city, and in the case of a town in the clerk's office of the county in which the town or the greater part thereof is. When so recorded the plan shall remain in such office. The plan shall be prima facie evidence of the boundaries of the lots, streets and alleys.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed as it is outdated.

§ 15.1-892 15.2-2015. Use of streets, etc. for transportation and utilities; removal and alteration of facilities and equipment; permits and charges.

A municipal corporation Any city or town may provide for the issuance of permits, under such terms and conditions as the municipal corporation they may impose, for the use of streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses and other public ways rights-of-way and places by railroads, buses, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire; may prescribe the location in, under or over and provide for the issuance of permits for the use of such public ways rights-of-way and places for the installation, maintenance and operation of tracks, poles, wires, cables, pipes, conduits, bridges, viaducts, subways, vaults, areas and cellars; may require

tracks, poles, wires, cables, pipes, conduits, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses to be altered, removed or relocated either permanently or temporarily; may charge and collect compensation for the privileges so granted; and may prohibit such use of said such public ways rights-of-way and places except as otherwise provided by law. No such use shall be made of the streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways and underpasses without the consent of the municipal corporation city or town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-895 15.2-2016. Regulation of services and rates charged by person using streets, etc.

A municipal corporation Any city or town may regulate the services rendered to the public and rates charged therefor by any person, firm, association, organization or corporation using the streets, highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways, underpasses or other public ways rights-of-way or places for the rendition of such services, which are not subject to regulation by the State Corporation Commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Definition of "person" in Title 1 includes the business entities deleted.

§ 15.1-375 15.2-2017. Public utilities not to use streets without consent.

No street railway, gas, water, steam or electric heating, electric light or power, cold storage, compressed air, viaduct, conduit, telephone or bridge company, nor any corporation, association, person, or partnership engaged in these or like enterprises, shall be permitted to use the streets, alleys or public grounds of a city or town, without the previous consent of the corporate authorities of such city or town.

Drafting note: No change; this section repeats § 8 of Article VII of the Virginia Constitution.

§ 15.1-512.1 <u>15.2-2018</u>. Use of certain public property without consent or franchise.

Any Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, any person or corporation, except a public service corporation, that shall undertake to occupy or use occupies or uses any of the streets, avenues, parks, bridges or any other public places or public property or any public

easement of any description of a county, in a manner not permitted to the general public, without having first legally obtained the consent thereto of the governing body of such county or a franchise therefor, shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. Each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate offense. Such occupancy or use shall be deemed a nuisance and the. The court trying the case shall have power to may cause the nuisance to be abated and to commit the offenders and all their agents and employees engaged in such offenses to jail until such the order of the court shall be is obeyed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-379 15.2-2019. County governing body Localities may name streets, roads and alleys.

The governing body of any county Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, every locality may, by resolution duly adopted, give names to streets, roads and alleys therein outside the corporate limits of towns name streets, roads and alleys. However, the governing body, by resolution, may delegate this authority to another county official or agency. Such names shall take precedence over any other designation except those primary highways conforming to § 33.1-12, and shall be employed in making reference references to property abutting thereon.

Drafting note: Expanded to include cities and towns with no change in intent. The sentence regarding delegation of authority is deleted as unnecessary.

§ 15.1-380 15.2-2020. Lights on streets and highways public rights-of-way in counties.

The boards of supervisors of counties Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, counties may, in their discretion, install and maintain suitable lights on the streets and highways public rights-of-way in the villages and built-up portions of such counties, respectively, and pay the costs of such installation and maintenance out of the county fund.

Drafting note: The broader phrase "public rights-of-way" is used in place of "streets and highways." "Built-up portions" is deleted as it is not defined.

§ 15.1-381 15.2-2021. Ramps on curbs of certain streets; specifications.

The governing bodies of every county, city and town, Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, every locality requiring curbs along its streets, shall require that curb ramps be

constructed at intersections for use by persons with mobility impairments. Such The ramps shall comply with the Virginia Department of Transportation's Road and Bridge Standards. Local option, variance, or waiver of these standards is prohibited. Transition plans in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act must be implemented by January 26, 1995.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last sentence is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-16.1 15.2-2022. Certain counties may adopt ordinance regulating tracking of mud and debris upon highways.

The governing body of any Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, any county (i) whose roads are not a part of the state secondary highway system of, (ii) which has the urban county executive form of government, or (iii) is adjacent to a county which has the urban county executive form of government may, by ordinance, regulate the tracking of mud and debris upon the highways and secondary highways within the county boundaries of such county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-26.2 <u>15.2-2023</u>. Expenditure of county revenues for certain roads.

Any county may expend so much of its general revenues as its governing body by majority vote of its elected members shall deem deems appropriate for the construction and repair work on of public roads not in the State Highway System state highway system or the secondary system and shall have authority to may own and operate the properties and equipment necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.

Any county revenues expended for <u>such</u> roads not a part of the highway system or secondary system shall not be considered to be highway funds which are made available for highway purposes pursuant to § 33.1-23.1 and shall not diminish funds paid to counties under § 33.1-23.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.11 15.2-2024. Numbers to be displayed on buildings.

The governing body of any county, city or town may Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, every locality, by ordinance, may require that each building that fronts on a public

right-of-way be numbered and such number be displayed on the primary or accompanying building or in a manner that is easily readable from the public right-of-way. Any county, city or town Every locality may adopt such rules or procedures necessary to ensure the compliance with and enforcement of this section and the ordinance adopted pursuant to this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-29.16 15.2-2025. Removal of snow and ice.

Any Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, any county in Northern Virginia Planning District 8 may provide by ordinance reasonable criteria and requirements for the removal of accumulations of snow and ice from public sidewalks, by the owner or other person in charge of any occupied property.

Such ordinance shall include reasonable time frames for compliance and reasonable exceptions for handicapped and elderly persons, and those otherwise physically incapable of meeting the reasonable criteria and requirements for such removal.

Civil penalties not to exceed \$100 may be imposed for violation of such ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-16 <u>15.2-2026</u>. Limited access streets.

Cities and towns Localities shall have the same power and authority with respect to the planning, designation, acquisition, opening, construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance, discontinuance and regulation of the use of limited access streets; the designation of existing streets as limited access streets, and the extinguishment of easements and rights in connection therewith; the regulation and restriction of access to such streets; the construction of service roads in connection therewith; and all other authority with respect to such streets and incidental thereto, as the Commonwealth Transportation Board has under the provisions of Article 4 (§ 33.1-57 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 33.1, or as the Commission Board may be hereafter granted by amendment thereof or otherwise. The term "limited "Limited access street" as used in this section—shall mean means a street especially designed for through traffic over which abutters have no easement or right of light, air or access to by reason of the fact that because their property abuts upon such limited access street.

1	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; "cities and towns" is changed to
2	"localities."
3	
4	§ 15.1-510.5:1 15.2-2027. Regulation of private roadways within multifamily residential
5	developments.
6	Any county locality may regulate and control private roadways within multifamily
7	residential developments to such extent as to allow police, fire and rescue vehicles access to such
8	the developments, as may be necessary in case of emergency.
9	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The task force recommends
10	changing county to locality in order to eliminate possible confusion although cities and
11	towns already have this power under the general police powers.
12	
13	§ 15.1-891 <u>15.2-2028</u> . Regulation of traffic.
14	A municipal corporation Every locality may regulate and control the operation of motor
15	and other vehicles and the movement of vehicular and pedestrian travel and traffic on streets,
16	highways, roads, alleys, bridges, viaducts, subways, underpasses and other public ways rights-of-
17	way and places, provided such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of
18	Chapter 13 (§ 46.2-1300 et seq.) of Title 46.2, or any amendment or revision thereof or
19	provisions of law which are successor thereto.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; adds counties as is authorized by
21	the referenced Chapter 13; deletes unnecessary language.
22	
23	§ 15.2-2029. Regulation of transportation of certain materials.
24	Any locality may regulate the transportation of hay, coal, gasoline, explosives or other
25	articles through the streets of the locality.
26	Drafting note: Relocated from provision (8) of § 15.1-14.
27	
28	§ 15.1-376.1 15.2-2030. Counties, cities and towns Localities may sell or lease airspace
29	over public streets, ways public-rights-of-way, etc., under certain conditions.
30	Subject Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.2-2000 A, subject to the provisions of
31	Article VII, Section 9 of the Constitution of Virginia when applicable, the governing body of

every county, city and town any locality may, by ordinance, authorize the sale or lease of the airspace over or under any public street, lane, alley or other way public right-of-way in such county, city and town locality owned by it in fee simple; provided, however, that any building, structure or appurtenance thereto, constructed over any such street, lane, alley or other way public right-of-way shall have a minimum clearance of sixteen feet six inches and providing further that nothing herein shall be construed to relieve any such grantee or lessee of such airspace of the liability for negligence on their part. No such ordinance shall be adopted until the governing body has held a public hearing thereon after public notice as provided in § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. In addition, in those public ways rights of way in which the Commonwealth has a prescriptive easement for maintenance and public travel, the airspace shall be conveyed or leased only with the consent, in writing, of the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner.

Should the construction of any building or structure in any such airspace require the relocation of any utility, the cost of such relocation shall be borne by the grantee or lessee.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The minimum clearance is increased to reflect current regulations.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 9 21. 3 PUBLIC UTILITIES; FRANCHISES; SALE AND LEASE OF CERTAIN MUNICIPAL PUBLIC PROPERTY; PUBLIC UTILITIES. 4 5 6 Chapter drafting note: The sections of this chapter are consolidated from various 7 other chapters and organized as follows: Article 1, franchises; Article 2, general provisions 8 regarding public utilities; Articles 3 and 5, sewage disposal and water service, respectively; 9 Articles 4 and 6, power of counties to approve construction of such facilities; Article 7, miscellaneous services. 10 11 12 Article 1. 13 Franchises; Sale and Lease of Certain Public Property. 14 15 § 15.1-894. Franchises. 16 A municipal corporation may grant franchises to use public property and may exercise 17 the powers granted in Article 2 (§ 15.1-307 et seq.) of Chapter 9 of this title, to the extent and in the manner therein prescribed, subject to the provision of Article VII, Section 9 of the 18 19 Constitution of Virginia. 20 Drafting note: Repealed; the referenced authority is covered by § 15.2-2100. 2122 § 15.1-307 15.2-2100. Restrictions on granting franchises selling certain municipal public 23 property and granting franchises selling public property. 24The rights of no A. No rights of a city or town in and to its waterfront, wharf property, 25public landings, wharves, docks, streets, avenues, parks, bridges and, or other public places and, 26 or its gas, water and, or electric works shall be sold, except by an ordinance passed by a recorded 27 affirmative vote of three fourths three-fourths of all the members elected to the council, 28 notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special or to each branch thereof, when 29 there are two, and under such other restrictions as may be imposed by law; and. Notwithstanding 30 any contrary provision of law, general or special, in case of the a veto by the mayor of such an 31 ordinance, it shall require a recorded affirmative vote of three fourths three-fourths of all the

members elected to the council or to each branch thereof, when there are two, had in the manner heretofore provided for in § 15.1-817 to pass the same over the veto override the veto.

<u>B.</u> No franchise, lease or right of any kind to use any such public property or any other public property or easement of any description, in a manner not permitted to the general public, shall be granted for a <u>longer</u> period <u>longer</u> than forty years, except for air rights together with easements for columns for support, which may be granted for a period not exceeding sixty years.

Before granting any such franchise or privilege for a term in excess of five years, except for a trunk railway, the city or town shall first, after due advertisement, <u>publicly</u> receive bids therefor publicly, in such manner as is provided by § 15.1-310 15.2-2103, and shall then act as may be required by law.

Such grant, and any contract in pursuance thereof, may provide that, upon the termination of the grant, the plant as well as the property, if any, of the grantee in the streets, avenues and other public places shall thereupon, without compensation to the grantee, or upon the payment of a fair valuation thereof, be and become the property of the city or town; but the grantee shall be entitled to no payment by reason of the value of the franchise; and any. Any such plant or property acquired by a city or town may be sold or leased or, if authorized by general law, maintained, controlled, and operated by such city or town. Every such grant shall specify the mode of determining any valuation therein provided for and shall make adequate provision provisions by way of forfeiture of the grant, or otherwise, to secure efficiency of public service at reasonable rates and the maintenance of the property in good order throughout the term of the grant.

<u>C.</u> Any additional restriction now required in any existing municipal charter relating to the powers of cities and towns in granting franchises or in selling or granting franchises or leasing any of their property is hereby superseded; provided that however, nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the term of any existing franchise, lease or right. The requirement of an affirmative three-fourths vote of council shall apply only to the sale of the listed properties and not to their franchise, lease or use.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The reference to two branch councils, since there are none, is eliminated. The added language states the judicial interpretation of these provisions which restate Article VII, Section 9 of the Constitution.

§ 15.1-308 15.2-2101. Ordinance proposing grant of franchise, etc., to be advertised.

Before granting any franchise, privilege, lease or right of any kind to use any public property described in § 15.2-2100 or easement of any description, for a term in excess of five years, except in the case of and for a trunk railway, the city or town proposing to make the grant shall advertise a descriptive notice of the ordinance proposing to make the grant, after its term shall have been approved by the mayor, or the ordinance passed over the mayor's veto, as in case of other ordinances, once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in the city or town; or, if no newspaper be published therein, then in some newspaper having general circulation therein; and the in the city or town. The descriptive notice of the ordinance may be also be advertised as many times in such other newspaper or newspapers, published in or out of outside the city, town or Commonwealth, as the council may select and determine upon. The advertisement shall include a statement that a copy of the full text of the ordinance is on file in the office of the clerk of the town or city or town council.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; words added and deleted for clarity.

§ 15.1-309 15.2-2102. What advertisements shall contain.

Such The advertisement shall invite bids for the franchise, privilege, lease or right proposed to be granted in the ordinance, which. The bids are to shall be in writing and delivered upon a the day and hour named in the advertisement, in open session, to the presiding officer of the council of the city or town; or, if there be more than one branch thereof, to the presiding officer of the most numerous branch of the city council. The cost of advertising herein required the required advertisement shall be paid by the city or town which, however, shall be reimbursed by the person or corporation to whom the grant is finally made. The city or town shall have the right to reject any and all bids and shall reserve this right in the advertisement hereinbefore required.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The reference to two branch councils is eliminated since there are none. The word "lease" is added in this section, as well as §§ 15.2-2103 through 15.2-2107, since § 15.2-2101 mentions leases. Statutory definition of the word "person" includes a corporation.

§ 15.1-310 15.2-2103. How bids read received and to whom franchise awarded.

The presiding officer aforesaid shall read aloud, or cause to be read aloud, a brief summary of the bids that have been received, for public information, and shall then inquire if any further bids are offered. If further bids are offered, they shall be received, until no further bid is offered; but if not, the. The presiding officer shall thereafter declare the bidding closed, and the bids that have been received shall be communicated in due course to the other branch of the city council, if there be another branch. After reference to a committee, if there is one, and such other investigation as the council, or either branch of the council, sees fit to make, the council, if it sees fit to make the grant, shall accept the highest and best bid from a responsible bidder and shall enact adopt the ordinance as advertised, without substantial variation, except as to the insertion of insert the name of the accepted bidder; provided, that the. However, the council may, by a recorded vote of a majority of the members elected to the council, and to each branch thereof, if it be a council having two branches, may reject a higher bid and accept a lower bid from a responsible bidder and award the franchise, right, lease or privilege to the lower bidder, if, in its opinion, some reason affecting the interest of the city or town makes it advisable so to do so, which reason shall be itself expressed in the body of the subsequent ordinance granting the franchise, right, lease or privilege.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Obsolete material is deleted.

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§ 15.1-311 15.2-2104. Award when no satisfactory bid received.

If, after such advertisements, no bid, or no satisfactory bid, shall be <u>is</u> made, the council may advertise for further bids, and in case no bid at all is made, the council may, if it sees fit so to do <u>so</u>, enact <u>may adopt</u> an ordinance in the manner required by law granting such franchises, rights, <u>leases</u> or privileges to any person or corporation making application therefor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-312 15.2-2105. Bond of person awarded franchise, etc.

The person or corporation to whom any such a franchise, right, lease or privilege is awarded, whether by competing bids or otherwise, as hereinbefore provided, shall first execute a bond, with good and sufficient security, in favor of the city or town. The bond shall be in such sum as the city or town shall determine, conditioned upon the constructing and putting into

<u>construction</u>, operation and <u>maintaining</u> <u>maintenance of</u> the plant or plants provided for in the <u>granted</u> franchise, right, <u>lease</u> or privilege <u>granted</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-313. Subsequent ordinance presented to mayor.

The subsequent ordinance actually making the grant, with a detailed list giving names, amounts and addresses of all bidders, shall be presented to the mayor for his information and for his approval or disapproval, as in the case of all other ordinances.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1-314 15.2-2106. How amendments made to franchise, etc.; notice required.

No amendment or extension of any such franchise, right, lease or privilege that now exists, or that may hereafter be authorized, which extends or enlarges the time or territory of such franchise, right, lease or privilege, either as to the time during which it is to last or as to the territory in which it is to be enjoyed, shall be granted by any city or town until the provisions of §§ 15.1-308 to 15.1-313 15.2-2101 through 15.2-2105 shall have been complied with; and no. No amendment that releases the grantee, or his assignee, from the performance of any duty required by the ordinance granting the franchise or that authorizes an increase in the user charges to be made by such grantee or assignee for the use by the public of the benefits of such franchise shall be granted until notice of such proposed amendment shall be has given to the public by advertising the proposed amendment for ten days in some newspaper published having general circulation in the city or town; or, if there be no newspaper published therein, then in some newspaper having circulation therein. The cost of such advertising shall be paid by the city or town, which shall be reimbursed by the person to whom the amendment is granted. No such amendment shall be adopted except by ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-315 <u>15.2-2107</u>. Powers of court to enforce obedience to franchises by mandamus, etc.

The <u>corporation circuit</u> courts <u>of for</u> the cities and <u>the circuit courts of for</u> the counties in which towns may be situated shall have jurisdiction by mandamus, according to the provisions of

Article 2 (§ 8.01-644 et seq.) of Chapter 25 of Title 8.01, to enforce compliance by the cities or towns and by all grantees of franchises, whether now in force or hereafter granted with all the terms and, contracts and obligations of either party, as contained in the franchises, rights, leases or privileges, whether now in force or hereafter granted. Services of process in such mandamus proceeding may be made upon any agent or employee of such grantees residing in the city or town, or otherwise, as provided by law for service of process on a defendant; provided, however, that such. The jurisdiction in mandamus shall not preclude any party from bringing any other suit or action which such party would be entitled to bring, at law or in equity.

Drafting note: For uniformity, mandamus is extended to rights, leases or privileges.

§ 15.1-316 15.2-2108. Persons occupying or using streets, etc., contrary to law.

Any person or corporation that shall undertake to occupy or use occupying or using any of the streets, avenues, parks, bridges or any other public places or public property or any public easement of any description of a city or town, in a manner not permitted to the general public, without having first legally obtained the consent thereto of the governing body of such the city or town council or a franchise therefor, shall be guilty of a Class 4 misdemeanor. Each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate offense. Such occupancy or use shall be deemed a nuisance and the. The court trying the case shall have power to may cause the nuisance to be abated and to commit the offenders and all their agents and employees engaged in such offenses to jail until such the order of the court shall be is obeyed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

23 Article 2.

24 <u>General Provisions for Public Utilities.</u>

§ 15.1–292 15.2-2109. General powers of counties, cities and towns localities as to public utilities; prevention of pollution of certain water.

A. The governing body of every county, city and town Any locality may (i) acquire or otherwise obtain control of or (ii) establish, maintain, operate, extend and enlarge: waterworks, sewerage, gas works (natural or manufactured), electric plants, public mass transportation systems, stormwater management systems and other public utilities within or without outside the

limits of the county, city or town locality and may acquire within or without the outside its limits of the county, city or town by purchase, condemnation or otherwise in accordance with § 15.2-1800 whatever land may be necessary for acquiring, locating, establishing, maintaining, operating, extending or enlarging waterworks, sewerage, gas works (natural or manufactured), electric plants,—and other public utilities or public transit or mass transportation systems, stormwater management systems and other public utilities, and the rights-of-way, rails, pipes, poles, conduits or wires connected therewith, or any of the fixtures or appurtenances thereof. But no county, city or town shall have the right to acquire by condemnation the steam and electric plants, gas and waterworks, or waterpower and fixtures and appurtenances, or any part thereof, owned and operated in whole or in part on February 18, 1908, by any manufacturing corporation or public service corporation, for the purpose of acquiring, establishing, maintaining, operating or enlarging its electric plant or waterworks. As required by subsection C of § 15.2-1800, this section expressly authorizes a county to acquire real property for a public use outside its boundaries.

Such governing body The locality may also prevent the pollution of water and injury to waterworks for which purpose their its jurisdiction shall extend to five miles about the same and beyond the locality. It may make, erect and construct, within or near the county, city or town its boundaries, drains, sewers and public ducts and acquire within or without such county, city or town, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise outside the locality in accordance with 15.2-1800, so much land as may be necessary to make, erect, construct, operate and maintain any of the works or plants mentioned in this section.

In the exercise of the powers granted by this section and by §—15.1-293 15.2-2115, eounties, cities and towns localities shall be subject to the provisions of § 25-233 to the same extent as are corporations. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to confer upon any county, city or town locality the power of eminent domain with respect to any public utility owned or operated by any other political subdivision of this Commonwealth. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to exempt—counties, cities and towns localities from the provisions of Chapters 12 (§ 56-273 et seq.), 12.3 (§ 56-338.40 et seq.) and 12.4 (§ 56-338.50 et seq.) of Title 56 20 (§ 46.2-2000 et seq.), 22 (§ 46.2-2200 et seq.) and 23 (§ 46.2-2300 et seq.) of Title 46.2.

B. The governing body of a county, city or town A locality may not (i) acquire, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, all of a public utility's facilities, equipment or appurtenances for the production, transmission or distribution of natural or manufactured gas, or of electric power, within the limits of such county, city or town locality, or (ii) take over or displace, in whole or in part, the utility services provided by such gas or electric public utility to customers within the limits of such county, city or town unless first locality until after the acquisition is authorized by a majority of the voters voting in a referendum held in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24. 2 in such county, city or town locality on the question of whether or not such facilities, equipment or appurtenances should be acquired or such services should be taken over or displaced; however, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the use of energy generated from landfill gas in any city with a population between 64,000 and 69,000 or in any county with a population of at least 500,000. In no event, however, shall a county, city or town locality be required to hold a referendum in order to provide gas or electric service to its own facilities. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection, a county, city or town locality may acquire public utility facilities or provide services to customers of a public utility with the consent of the public utility. No city or town which provided electric service as of January 1, 1994, shall be required to hold such a referendum prior to the acquisition of a public utility's facilities, equipment or appurtenances used for the production, transmission or distribution of electric power or to the provision of services to customers of a public utility. Nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to (i) create a property right or property interest or (ii) affect or impair any existing property right or property interest of a public utility.

Drafting note: Sewage disposal and stormwater management systems have been added since they were not considered utilities when this section was initially drafted but are considered to be so today. Obsolete language is deleted in the first paragraph.

§ 15.1-877. Electric energy.

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A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation plants, facilities, and appurtenances for the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy for the use of the municipal corporation and the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for such purposes and services; may charge and collect

compensation for electric energy thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is covered by § 15.2-2109.

§ 15.1-878. Natural or manufactured gas.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation plants, facilities, equipment and appurtenances for the production, transmission and distribution of natural or manufactured gas for the use of the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for such purposes and services; may charge and collect compensation for gas thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is covered by § 15.2-2109.

§ 15.1-292.1 15.2-2110. Mandatory connection to Botetourt County and Halifax County water and sewerage sewage systems in certain counties.

A. The governing bodies of Botetourt, Cumberland, and Halifax Counties may require connection to their water and sewerage sewage systems by owners of property that may be served by such systems; however, those persons having a domestic supply or source of potable water and a system for the disposal of sewage adequate to prevent the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious, and dangerous disease shall not be required to discontinue use of the same, but may be required to pay a connection fee, a front footage fee, and a monthly nonuser service charge that shall not be more than that proportion of a minimum monthly user charge as debt service compares to the total operating and debt service costs.

§ 15.2-292.1:1. Connection to water and sewer systems of Rockingham County.

<u>B.</u> Rockingham County may require connection to its water and sewer systems by owners of property that can be served by the systems if the property, at the time of installation of such public system, does not have a domestic supply or source of potable water and a system for the disposal of sewage adequate to prevent the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious and dangerous diseases. The county may not charge a fee for connection to its water and sewer systems until such time as connection is required.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Sections 15.1-292.1 and 15.1-292.1:1 are combined. Neither section is currently set out in the code. Mandatory

connections may be required for certain companies (§ 15.2-2117), by municipalities (§§ 15.2-2122 and 15.2-2143) and water and sewer authorities (§ 15.2-5137) but not by all counties.

§ 15.1-292.2 15.2-2111. Regulation of sewage disposal or water service.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may exercise its powers to regulate sewage collection, treatment or disposal service and water service notwithstanding any anticompetitive effect. Such regulation may include the establishment of an exclusive service area for any sewage or water system, including a system owned or operated by the county, city or town locality, the fixing of rates or charges for any sewage or water service, and the prohibition, restriction or regulation of competition between entities providing sewage or water service.

No power herein granted shall alter or amend the powers or the duties of any present or future authority created pursuant to the Virginia Water and Sewer Waste Authorities Act (§ 15.1-1239 15.2-5100 et seq.) nor confer any right or responsibility upon the governing body of any county, city or town locality which would supersede or be inconsistent with any of the duties or responsibilities of the State Water Control Board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; authorizes regulation, fixing of rates, etc. between itself and other private entities.

§ 15.1-306.1 15.2-2112. Agreements by political subdivisions for sewage or water service.

The governing body of any Any two or more counties, cities, towns localities, authorities, sanitary districts or other public entities may enter into agreements or contracts that create one or more exclusive service areas for the provision of sewage or water service, that fix the rates or charges for any sewage or water service provided separately or jointly by such entities, and that restrict or eliminate competition between or among such entities and any other public entity for the provision of sewage or water service.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; authorizes regulation, fixing of rates, etc. among public entities.

§ 15.1-292.3 15.2-2113. Public water service charges for Connections of fire suppression systems.

The governing body of any county, city or town may Any locality, by ordinance, may require local water utilities to allow connections of fire suppression systems to the water supply. Such ordinances may prohibit any requirement for installing water meters on a fire suppression system, may prohibit charging an availability fee to provide water service to such fire suppression systems, and may prohibit connection fee charges exceeding the actual cost of connecting the water supply to the fire suppression system.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-292.4 <u>15.2-2114</u>. Regulation of stormwater.
- A. The governing body of every county, city or town Any locality, by ordinance, may adopt a stormwater control program consistent with Article 1.1 (§ 10.1-603.1 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 10.1, or any other state or federal regulation, by establishing a utility or enacting a system of service charges. Any locality which administers a stormwater control program may recover costs associated with planning, design, land acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance activities. Income derived from these charges shall be dedicated special revenue and may be used only to pay or recover costs for the following:
- 1. The acquisition by gift, purchase, or condemnation, as permitted by § 15.2-1800, of real and personal property, and interest therein, necessary to construct, operate and maintain stormwater control facilities;
 - 2. The cost of administration of such programs;
- 3. Engineering and design, debt retirement, construction costs for new facilities and enlargement or improvement of existing facilities;
 - 4. Facility maintenance;
 - 5. Monitoring of stormwater control devices; and
- 6. Pollution control and abatement, consistent with state and federal regulations for water pollution control and abatement.; and
 - 7. Planning, design, land acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance activities.
- B. The charges may be assessed to property owners or occupants, including condominium unit owners or tenants (when the tenant, or tenants, is the party to whom the water

and sewer service is billed), and shall be based upon their contributions to stormwater runoff; however, prior to adopting such a system, a public hearing shall be held after giving notice as required by \$\frac{\text{8}}{15.1-504}\$ or by charter or by publishing a descriptive notice once a week for two successive weeks prior to adoption in a newspaper with a general circulation in the locality. The second publication shall not be sooner than one calendar week after the first publication. A locality adopting such a system shall provide for full waivers of charges to federal, state, or local government agencies when the agency owns and provides for maintenance of storm drainage and stormwater control facilities or is a unit of the locality administering the program. A locality adopting such a system shall also provide for full waivers of charges to any person who owns and provides for complete private maintenance of storm drainage and stormwater facilities, provided such person has obtained the proper permits from the Department of Environmental Quality. Income derived from service charges may not exceed the actual costs incurred by a locality operating under the provisions of this title.

C. Every county, city and town is hereby authorized to Any locality may issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds in order to finance the cost of infrastructure and equipment for a stormwater control program. Infrastructure and equipment shall include structural and natural stormwater control systems of all types, including, without limitation, retention basins, sewers, conduits, pipelines, pumping and ventilating stations, and other plants, structures, and real and personal property used for support of the system. The procedure for the issuance of any such general obligation bonds or revenue bonds pursuant to this section shall be in conformity with the procedure for issuance of such bonds as set forth in the Public Finance Act (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2600 et seq.).

D. In the event charges are not paid when due, interest thereon shall at that time accrue at the rate, not to exceed the maximum amount allowed by law, determined by the governing body of such county, city or town locality until such time as the overdue payment and interest is are paid. Charges and interest may be recovered by the county, city or town locality by action at law or suit in equity and shall constitute a lien against the property, ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid taxes.

E. Any two or more counties, cities or towns <u>localities</u> may enter into cooperative agreements concerning the management of stormwater.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the stricken language in the first paragraph is moved to the new "7." Also, the section is amended to make clear that revenues can be used to pay or recover costs. The task force recommended these changes. The new language in subsection B tracks language from § 15.1-504.

§ 15.1-293 15.2-2115. Purchase of gas, electric and water plants operating in contiguous territory.

Whenever any county, city or town a locality shall lease leases or purchase purchases any gas, electric or water plant operating within territory contiguous to such county, city or town the locality, the county, city or town locality so leasing or purchasing shall have all of the rights, privileges and franchises of the company or companies so person from which the property was leased or purchased and the power to operate, maintain and extend the same service lines in all the territory which the plant or plants so leased and or purchased had the right of operation in to do. Any county, city or town acquiring or locality leasing or purchasing any property hereunder shall rest under obligation be obligated to furnish, from the property so leased or acquired purchased, or from any other source, an adequate supply of gas, electricity or water to the consumers of any company person whose plant is so purchased or was leased or purchased.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-293.1 15.2-2116. Acquisition by county or city of water supply system or sewerage sewage system from sanitary district.

That the board of supervisors of any Any county be, and they are authorized and empowered to or city may acquire any water supply or sewerage sewage systems or water supply and sewerage sewage system, from any sanitary district in any such county or city, and such the sanitary district is hereby authorized and empowered to may convey such the system to such county or city, upon: (i) the payment to the sanitary district by the county or city of the amount of any indebtedness owing by the county or city to the sanitary district with respect to such water supply or sewerage sewage system or water supply and sewerage sewage system (reduced by the amount of any indebtedness owing to the county or city by the sanitary district in respect of such system), provided, that any such amount so paid to the sanitary district shall be set aside and applied to the payment of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the sanitary district incurred

with respect to such water supply or sewerage sewage system or water supply and sewerage sewage system; and (ii) the assumption by the county or city of the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the sanitary district incurred with respect to such water supply or sewerage sewage system, or water supply and sewerage sewage system, for which payment is not provided for pursuant to clause (i) above, or any portion thereof, or the payment by the county or city of moneys (reduced by any amounts paid to the sanitary district pursuant to clause (i) above) sufficient for, and to be applied to, the payment of the principal of and interest on such bonded indebtedness or portion thereof not assumed by the county or city and for which payment is not provided for pursuant to clause (i) above, or a combination of such assumption and payment whereby the payment of the principal of and interest on all such bonds shall be made or provided for.

Such The county or city may limit its assumption of such sanitary district's bonded indebtedness to payment from the revenues to be derived from rates, rentals, fees and charges for the use and services of such water or sewerage sewage system, or water and sewerage sewage system. If at any time the revenues derived from rates, rentals, fees and charges for the use and services of such unified system, are insufficient to provide for the operation and maintenance of the system and for payment of principal of and interest on such bonded indebtedness of the sanitary district as the same shall they become due, such the sanitary district shall levy an annual tax upon all property in such sanitary district subject to local taxation to pay such principal and interest as the same shall they become due.

Nothing contained in the immediately preceding sentence shall, however, be construed to relieve the county or city of its obligations under any such agreement to impose rates, rentals, fees and charges for the use and services of such system sufficient to pay such the costs of operation and maintenance and to provide for the payment of such principal and interest. Such agreement shall also provide for the assumption by the county or city of the contracts for materials and services pertaining to such water supply or sewerage sewage system or water supply and sewerage sewage system, entered into by the sanitary district and existing on the day of such acquisition.

Moneys to be applied to the payment of sanitary district bonded indebtedness under this section shall be applied to such payment upon the earlier of the stated maturity of such bonds or the first date after such the acquisition that such bonds may be redeemed in accordance with their

terms. Pending such application, such moneys may be invested by such the governing body bodies in investments permitted by subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of § 2.1-327 of the Code of Virginia, exclusive of revenue bonds. Amounts earned from time to time on the investment of such moneys and not required for the payment of the principal of and interest and premium, if any, on such bonded indebtedness shall be paid to such county or city and applied by it to water supply or sewerage purposes, or both. The board of supervisors of the The county or city may enter into a contract with any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth, not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions, with respect to the safekeeping and application of the moneys set aside in accordance herewith for the payment of such bonded indebtedness of such sanitary district, the investment of such moneys and the safekeeping and application of the earnings on such investment.

If there be is a sanitary district, in any such county or city, having both a water supply system and a sewerage sewage system, the board of supervisors of any such county may governing bodies, in their discretion, may acquire either or both of such systems, and if there be is a single indebtedness against both such systems and said board of supervisors elects the governing bodies elect to acquire only one such system, then said board the governing body is authorized and empowered to assume such indebtedness in whole or in part. Any such water or sewerage sewage system or water and sewerage sewage system acquired by any county or city hereunder shall constitute a "project" and a "revenue-producing undertaking" as defined in § 15.1-172 (h) 15.2-2602, and such county or city in respect of such project and revenue producing undertaking shall have all the powers granted to counties by the Public Finance Act (Chapter 5.1) (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2600 et seq.). Any acquisition by a county pursuant to this section of a water supply or sewerage sewage system, or water supply and sewerage sewage system, of a sanitary district shall be made pursuant to an agreement entered into between the county or city and such district, which agreement shall be approved by the board of supervisors of such county. No proceeding or approvals other than those specifically required by this section shall be required for the acquisition by the county or city from any sanitary district, or the conveyance to the county or city by any sanitary district, of any such system or systems.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; "cities" are added, as they may also establish sanitary districts. The term "revenue-producing undertaking" is deleted because it is not defined in the new Public Finance Act.

§ 15.1-294 15.2-2117. Contracts with sewerage or water purification company, etc.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may contract with any sewerage or water purification company to introduce, build, maintain and operate a system or systems of sewerage and water purifications purification or of sewers, pipes and conduits suitable, necessary and proper for the purification of the water supply or for the sewerage of any such county, city or town and locality.

Any locality may also require the owners or occupiers of the real estate within the limits of any such county, city or town locality, which may front or abut on the line of any such sewers, pipes or conduits as aforesaid, to make such connections with and to use such sewers, pipes and conduits under such in accordance with ordinances and regulations as the governing body may deem deems necessary to secure the proper sewerage thereof and to improve and secure good sanitary conditions. Such governing body The locality may also enforce the observance of all such ordinances and regulations by the imposition and collection of fines and penalties, to be collected for the use of any such county, city or town as other fines and penalties.

Any locality, contracting with any company for the objects and purposes aforesaid may provide in any such contract for the fees and charges to be paid by the owners or occupiers of the properties within the limits of any such locality, to any such company for connecting with, tapping or using any such sewer, pipes or conduits introduced in any such locality as aforesaid.

Any locality may make and enforce all such ordinances as may be necessary and proper to compel the payment of such fees and charges and may also do all other acts and things that may be necessary to establish, enforce and maintain under any such contract a complete system of water and sewerage purification and sewerage for any such locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; former § 15.1-297 with no material change is added as the next to last paragraph. The last paragraph is former § 15.1-298 from which was deleted language pertaining to fines and penalties; § 15.2-104 (§ 15.1-37.3:6) provides the standard for penalties and interest on unpaid debts.

§ 15.1-295 15.2-2118. Lien for water and sewer charges and taxes imposed by certain counties.

The governing body of any county adjoining a city lying wholly within the Commonwealth and which has a population of more than 75,000 according to the 1970 or any subsequent census and any county having a density of population of more than 600 per square mile according to the 1960 or any subsequent census and of Botetourt, Gloucester, Hanover, Rockingham, Spotsylvania, and York Counties may by ordinance provide that taxes or charges hereafter made, imposed or incurred for water or sewers or use thereof in such county shall be a lien on the real estate served by such waterline or sewer. Where residential rental real estate is involved, no lien shall attach (i) unless the user of the water or sewer services is also the owner of the real estate, or (ii) unless the owner of the real estate negotiated or executed the agreement by which such water or sewer services were provided to the property.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The final paragraph appears to impose conditions upon the designated counties which exceed those which would otherwise apply under the final paragraph of § 15.2-2119.

§ 15.1-321 15.2-2119. Fees, rents and charges for sewer services.

Such For sewer service provided by localities, fees, rents and charges may be charged to and collected from: (i) any person contracting for the same; (ii) the owner of lessee or tenant, or some or all of them who use or occupy any real estate (a) which directly or indirectly is or has been connected with the sewage disposal system and (b) from or on which sewage or industrial wastes originate or have originated and have directly or indirectly entered or will enter the sewage disposal system; or (iii) any user of a municipality's water or sewer system with respect to combined sanitary and stormwater sewer systems where the user is a resident of the municipality and the purpose of any such fee, rent or charge is related to the control of combined sewer overflow discharges from such systems. Such fees, rents and charges shall be practicable and equitable and payable as directed by the respective county, city or town locality operating or providing for the operation of the water or sewer system.

Such fees, rents and charges, being in the nature of use or service charges, shall, as nearly as the governing body shall deem deems practicable and equitable, be uniform for the same type, class and amount of use or service of the sewage disposal system, and may be based or computed either on the consumption of water on or in connection with the real estate, making due allowances for commercial use of water, or on the number and kind of water outlets on or in

connection with the real estate or on the number and kind of plumbing or sewage fixtures or facilities on or in connection with the real estate or on the number or average number of persons residing or working on or otherwise connected or identified with the real estate or any other factors determining the type, class and amount of use or service of the sewage disposal system, or any combination of such factors, or on such other basis as the governing body may determine. Such fees, rents and charges shall be due and payable at such time as the governing body may determine, and the governing body may require the same to be paid in advance for periods of not more than six months. The revenue derived from any or all of such fees, rents and charges is hereby declared to be revenue of such sewage disposal system.

In the event If the fees, rents or and charges charged for the use and services of the sewage disposal system by or in connection with any real estate shall are not be paid when due, a penalty and interest shall at that time begin to accrue thereon at the rate of one percent per month be owed as provided for by general law, and the owner, lessee or tenant, as the case may be, of such real estate shall, until such fees, rents and charges shall be are paid with such penalty and interest to the date of payment, cease to dispose of sewage or industrial waste originating from or on such real estate by discharge thereof directly or indirectly into the sewage disposal system, and if. If such owner, lessee or tenant shall does not cease such disposal within two months thereafter, the county, city or town locality or person or corporation supplying water for the use of such real estate shall cease supplying water thereto unless the health officers shall certify that shutting off the water will endanger the health of the occupants of the premises or the health of others.

Such fees, rents and charges and interests the penalty and interest thereon shall constitute a lien against the property, ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid taxes. Such amounts, plus reasonable attorney's or collection agency's fees which shall not exceed twenty percent of the delinquent tax bill, may be recovered by the county, city or town locality by action at law or suit in equity.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the interest rate stated in this section is deleted since § 15.2-104 (§ 15.1-37.3:6) provides a standard penalty or interest for unpaid local government debts as limited therein; this section is a companion section to § 15.2-2122 that was separated because most of the general subject matter of each section is located in different articles. The word "rents" is deleted as being unnecessary.

- § 15.1-296 15.2-2120. Same; enforcement Enforcement of liens for water or sewer 3 charges.
 - A. Any such lien for water and sewer charges when properly docketed in the clerk's office may be enforced in the same manner as other taxes due the county a locality or by cutting off water or sewer service provided the public health or safety will not be endangered thereby.
 - B. Such lien shall not bind or affect a subsequent bona fide purchaser of such real estate for valuable consideration without actual notice of such lien, until and except from the time that the amount of such fees, rents and charges are entered in a judgment lien book in the office where deeds may be recorded in the political subdivision circuit court for the locality wherein the real estate or a part thereof is located. It shall be the duty of the circuit court clerk in whose office deeds may be recorded to cause entries to be made and indexed therein from time to time upon certification by the county locality.
 - C. Such lien on any real estate may be discharged by the payment to the county locality of the total amount of such lien, and the interest which may accrue to the date of such payment, and it. It shall be the duty of the county locality to deliver a certificate thereof to the person paying the same, and upon presentation thereof, the clerk having the record of such lien shall mark the entry of such lien satisfied.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section presently applies only to those counties listed in § 15.1-295 (§ 15.2-2118). However, to eliminate conflict and provide for a consistent policy in enforcement of liens granted in this chapter, it was redrafted to cover all localities.

§ 15.1-297. Same; what contract may cover.

The governing body of any county, city or town, contracting with any company for the objects and purposes aforesaid may provide in any such contract for the charges and fees to be paid by the owners or occupiers of the properties within the limits of any such county, city or town, to any such company for connecting with, tapping or using any such sewer, pipes or conduits introduced in any such county, city or town as aforesaid.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to the end of § 15.2-2117 with no material change.

§ 15.1-298. Same; powers in connection therewith.

Any such governing body may make and enforce all such ordinances as may be necessary and proper to compel the payment of such fees and charges by the imposition and collection of reasonable fines and penalties to be collected for the use of any such county, city or town, as other fines and penalties; and may also do all other acts and things that may be necessary to establish, enforce and maintain under any such contract a complete system of water and sewerage purification and sewerage for any such county, city or town.

Drafting note: This section is amended and relocated to the end of § 15.2-2117.

§ 15.1-299 15.2-2121. County regulations Regulations as to water, sewer and other facilities in subdivisions and development plans.

Any eounty locality which has adopted regulations under Chapter 11 22 (§ 15.1-427 15.2-2200 et seq.) of Title 15.1 governing the use and development of land may also adopt regulations, subject to the provisions of Chapter 3.1 (§ 62.1-44.2 et seq.) of Title 62.1, fixing requirements as to the extent to which and the manner in which water, sewer and other utility mains, piping, conduits, connections, pumping stations and other facilities in connection therewith shall be installed as a condition precedent to the approval of an original plat of a subdivision or a development plan adopted pursuant to § 15.1-491 15.2-2286, or alteration of any such plat or a development plan adopted pursuant to § 15.1-491 15.2-2286. Such regulations may require the water source to be an approved source of supply capable of furnishing the needs of the eventual inhabitants of such subdivision proposed to be served thereby. Such regulations also may include requirements as to the size and nature of the water and sewer and other utility mains, pipes, conduits, connections, pumping stations or other facilities installed or to be installed in connection with the proposed water or sewer systems.

Drafting note: This section is expanded to include cities and towns due to the repeal of § 15.1-855. This implements the provisions of § 15.2-2232 D.

§ 15.1-300. Counties may establish sewers and water mains.

The governing body of any county may establish and maintain, or cause to be established and maintained, public sewers and public water mains along the streets, alleys and public

highways in any incorporated town, village or suburbs of any city when the same shall be, whether the title to such streets, alleys and public highways be vested in the governing body or not, to protect the public health. The owners of adjacent lands shall have the right to connect their premises with such sewers and water mains on such terms as the governing body shall prescribe.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1-301. Right of landowner when county does not act.

Upon the failure or refusal of the governing body to establish and maintain, or cause to be established and maintained, public sewers as provided for in § 15.1-300, any landowner shall have the right to establish and maintain a sewer from his land along any street, alley or public highway to the nearest natural watercourse; provided, such landowner shall first deposit with the governing body a bond with security in such penalty as the governing body shall prescribe, not in excess of the cost of constructing such sewer, conditioned to keep such sewer in a proper condition to carry off such sewerage as may be emptied therein; and provided, further, that the sewer proposed to be established by such landowner shall be approved by the State Board of Health and with the consent of the county, city or town governing body by ordinance or resolution.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1-302. When county may maintain lines in city.

The governing body of any county shall, with the consent of the governing body of any eity adjacent to such county, have the power to establish and maintain or cause to be established and maintained public sewers and public water mains along the streets, alleys and public highways in such city when the same shall be necessary for the purpose of connecting with any public sewerage system or public water system in such county, whether the title to the streets, alleys and public highways be vested in the city or not, to protect the public health. The owners of the adjacent lands or lots shall have the right to connect their premises with such sewers and water mains within the corporate limits of such city on such terms as the governing body of such city shall prescribe.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

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§ 15.1-303. Appeal from action of governing body under §§ 15.1-300 to 15.1-302.

The action of the governing body of the county under any of §§ 15.1-300 to 15.1-302

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shall be subject to review by the circuit court of the county upon a petition setting forth the proceedings before such board being filed by any person in interest within thirty days from the

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date of the final action of the board in any proceeding under any of such sections.

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Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

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§ 15.1-304. Definition of "project".

10 The term "project" as used in this article shall mean any building or improvement 11 involving an outlay of a capital nature which may be required by or convenient for the purposes 12 of any county, city or town and without limitation of the foregoing shall include water supply, 13 waterworks, electric lights or other lighting system, wharves, docks, harbors, ferries, suitable 14 equipment against fire, erection or improvement of school buildings, jails, city or town halls, 15 firehouses, libraries and other public buildings, incinerators, auditoriums, armories, airports and 16 equipment and furnishings for the same, grading, paving, repaving, curbing or otherwise 17 improving any one or more of the streets or alleys or widening existing ones, locating, instituting 18 and maintaining sewers and culverts, and any other public improvement.

Drafting note: Repealed; projects as defined are for public purposes and are covered by proposed Chapter 18 of this title and other titles in the Code.

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§ 15.1-305. Political subdivisions may jointly construct projects.

Any two or more of the counties, cities and towns of this Commonwealth through their respective boards of supervisors or councils may enter into such contracts and agreements as they may deem proper for or concerning the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of any project.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-1300 authorizes joint action by political subdivisions.

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§ 15.1-306. Contracts between such subdivisions.

Any such counties, cities and towns so contracting with each other may also provide in any contract or agreement for a board, commission or such other body as their governing bodies may deem proper for the supervision and general management of a project and the operation thereof, prescribe their authorities and duties and fix their compensation.

Any such contract or agreement shall also set forth as nearly as may be ascertainable the amount of money necessary for the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of any project and the proportional part thereof to be provided by each county, city or town party thereto and shall authorize and direct the appropriation thereof by their respective governing bodies.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-1300 also authorizes establishment of a joint board for administrative purposes.

13 Article 3.

Sewerage Disposal Generally.

§ 15.1-317. Acquisition of land for sewage disposal purposes; power of eminent domain.

The governing body of any county may acquire, by purchase, gift or otherwise, such lands as may be necessary for the construction and installation of such sewage disposal facilities, including septic tanks, drainage fields and the equipment and connecting sewers, incident to the use thereof, as shall be needful to provide proper sanitation for the public buildings at the county seat.

The governing bodies of counties are hereby vested with the power of eminent domain insofar as the exercise of such power is necessary for the acquisition of lands for the purposes of this section, and in the exercise of such power are hereby vested with such powers and rights as are, or as may hereafter be, vested by law in the governing bodies of counties for the condemnation of land for the opening, constructing, repairing or maintaining of roads and for other public purposes.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by § 15.2-2122.

§ 15.1-876. Sewerage disposal services.

A municipal corporation may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation sewers, drains, culverts and sewerage transmission, treatment and disposal systems, facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of furnishing sewerage disposal services for the inhabitants of the municipality; may contract with others for supplying such services; may, within the corporate limits of the municipality, require the connection of premises with facilities provided for such purposes; may charge and collect compensation for such services; and provide penalties for the unauthorized use of such facilities.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is covered by § 15.2-2122 (§ 15.1-320).

10 Article 4 3.

Sewage Disposal Systems Generally; Bond Issues.

§ 15.1-320- 15.2-2122. Governing body of county, city or town Localities authorized to establish, etc., sewage disposal system; incidental powers.

For the purpose of providing relief from pollution, and for the improvement of conditions affecting the public health, and in addition to other powers conferred by law, the governing body of any county, city or town, hereinafter referred to as governing body, locality shall have power and authority to:

- 1. To establish Establish, construct, improve, enlarge, operate and maintain a sewage disposal system with all the necessary sewers, conduits, pipelines, pumping and ventilating stations, treatment plants and works, and other plants, structures, boats, conveyances and other real and personal property necessary for the operation of such system, subject to the approvals required by § 62.1-44.19.
- 2. To acquire by purchase, gift, condemnation or otherwise, Acquire as permitted by § 15.2-1800, real estate, or rights or easements therein, necessary or convenient for the establishment, enlargement, maintenance or operation of such sewage disposal system and the property, in whole or in part, of any private or public service corporation operating a sewage disposal system or chartered for the purpose of acquiring or operating such a system, including its lands, plants, works, buildings, machinery, pipes, mains and all appurtenances thereto and its contracts, easements, rights and franchises, including its franchise to be a corporation, and have the right to dispose of property so acquired no longer necessary for the use of such system.

- However, any county, city or town <u>locality</u> condemning property hereunder shall rest under obligation to furnish sewage service, <u>at appropriate rates</u>, to the customers of any corporation whose property is condemned, <u>at appropriate rates</u>.
- 3. To borrow Borrow money for the purpose of establishing, constructing, improving and enlarging the sewage disposal system and to issue bonds therefor in the name of such county, city or town, as hereinafter provided in §§ 15.1–322 through 15.1–325 the locality.
- 4. To accept Accept gifts or grants of real or personal property, money, material, labor or supplies for the establishment and operation of such sewage disposal system and to make and perform such agreements or contracts as may be necessary or convenient in connection with the procuring or acceptance of such gifts or grants.
- 5. To enter Enter on any lands, waters and premises for the purpose of making surveys, borings, soundings and examinations for constructing and operating the sewage disposal system, and for the prevention of pollution.
- 6. To enter Enter into contracts with the United States of America, or any department or agency thereof, or any person, firm or corporation, or the governing body of any other county, eity or town locality, providing for or relating to the treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial wastes.
- 7. To fix Fix, charge and collect fees, rents or other charges for the use and services of the sewage disposal system; and, except in counties which are not otherwise authorized, require the connection of premises with facilities provided for sewage disposal services.
- 8. In order to finance <u>Finance</u> in whole or in part the cost of establishing, constructing, improving or enlarging <u>the</u> sewage disposal systems authorized to be established, constructed, improved or enlarged by this section, in advance of putting such systems in operation, to fix.
- 9. Fix, charge and collect fees, rents and other charges for the use and services of sanitary, combined and storm water sewers operated and maintained by any county, city or town, and such locality. Such fees, rents and charges may be fixed and collected in accordance with and subject to the provisions of § 15.1–321 of this article 15.2-2119.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the language pertaining to issuance of bonds is deleted as bonds are covered by the Public Finance Act in this title. The new language in provision 7 is relocated from § 15.1-876.

§ 15.1-317.1 15.2-2123. Sewage treatment plants to include certain capability.

Whenever a local the governing body of a county, city or town locality or a combination of local governing bodies of counties, cities or towns two or more localities is using the authority of this chapter to construct a new sewage treatment plant, the facility shall be designed and constructed so that it has the capability to treat the septage from all onsite sewage disposal systems, which are not adequately served by another approved disposal site, located in the area of the county, city or town locality or combination thereof to be served by such plant.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-318</u> <u>15.2-2124</u>. Contracts between counties, cities and towns <u>localities</u> as to sewers, pumping stations, etc., to prevent pollution.

Any two or more of the counties, cities and/or towns of this Commonwealth, through their respective governing bodies <u>localities</u> may enter into such contracts and agreements as they may deem proper for or concerning the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of such sewers, pumping stations, ventilation stations, treatment plants or works and any other plants and structures and all appurtenances necessary thereto as such governing bodies shall the <u>localities</u> deem proper to prevent the pollution of streams, lakes, ponds, bays, roadsteads, estuaries, inlets and other waters within and adjacent to such counties, cities and towns localities.

Any such contract or agreement shall also set forth, as nearly as may be ascertainable, the amount of money necessary for the acquisition, construction, maintenance and operation of any such works or structures and the proportional part thereof to be provided by each county, city and town party thereto and shall authorize and direct the appropriation thereof by their respective governing bodies locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; excess language is deleted.

§ 15.1-319 15.2-<u>2125</u>. Board, etc., for supervision of such works.

Any such counties, cities and towns Localities so contracting with each other <u>pursuant to</u> <u>§ 15.1-2124</u> may also provide in <u>any such the</u> contract or agreement (i) for a board, commission or other <u>such</u> body as <u>their governing bodies may deem proper</u>, <u>deemed appropriate</u>; (ii) for the supervision-and, general management of any such and operation of such works or structures and

of the operation thereof; and (iii) may prescribe their authority and, duties and fix their compensation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-320.1. Condemnation proceedings under article.

In condemnation proceedings had under this article, the provisions of Chapter 2 (§ 25-47 et seq.) of Title 25 so far as applicable shall govern; except that the provisions of § 25-233 shall not apply in the case of the condemnation of an existing sewage disposal system in its entirety. The proper court of the county, city or town wherein the property proposed to be condemned, or any part thereof, is located, shall have jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings. It shall not be necessary to file with the petition for the condemnation of an existing sewage disposal system, in its entirety, a minute inventory and description of the property sought to be condemned, provided the property is described therein generally and with reasonable particularity and in such manner as to disclose the intention of the petitioner that such existing sewage disposal system be condemned in its entirety. But the court having jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings shall, as the occasion arises and prior to the filing of the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain a just compensation for the property sought to be condemned in its entirety, take such steps as may be necessary and proper to cause to be included in an inventory of the property sought to be condemned full descriptions of any and all such property whenever the exigencies of the case or the ends of justice will be promoted thereby. Such inventory shall be made a part of the record in the proceedings and referred to the commissioners.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is relocated to § 15.2-1906.

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§ 15.1-322. Bonds to finance such sewage disposal systems.

Bonds of the county, city or town, the principal and interest of which shall be payable from ad valorem taxes, which shall be levied upon all the taxable property of said county, city or town without limitation of rate or amount, in the event that the revenue hereinafter referred to is insufficient for the payment of the principal and interest thereof, may be issued from time to time in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Virginia to establish, construct, improve and enlarge a sewage disposal system with all the necessary sewers, conduits, pipelines, pumping and ventilating stations, treatment plants and works and other property, real and personal, necessary

for the operation thereof, from which the county, city or town may derive a revenue to reimburse the general fund or any other fund of the county, city or town for moneys paid from said fund or funds for such purposes, and to fund or refund any existing indebtedness incurred for such purposes, and such bonds shall not be included in determining the power to incur indebtedness within the limitation prescribed by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia, but from and after a period to be determined by the governing body, not exceeding five years from the date of the election authorizing such bonds, whenever and for so long as such sewage disposal system fails to produce sufficient revenue to pay for cost of operation and administration, including the interest on such bonds, and the cost of insurance against loss by injury to persons or property, and an annual amount to be covered into a sinking fund sufficient to pay at or before maturity, all such bonds, then all such bonds outstanding shall be included in determining the limitation of the power to incur indebtedness; provided, however, that bonds may be issued from time to time for any or all of such purposes, including reimbursement of funds and the funding or refunding of existing indebtedness, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution of Virginia, the principal and interest of which bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue of such sewage disposal system, which bonds shall never be included in determining the power to incur indebtedness within the limitations prescribed by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by the Public Finance Act (proposed Chapter 25).

§ 15.1-322.1. Bonds mutilated, lost or destroyed.

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Should any bond issued under this chapter by any county, city or town become mutilated or be lost or destroyed, the governing body of such county, city or town may cause a new bond of like date, number and tenor to be executed and delivered in exchange and substitution for, and upon the cancellation of, such mutilated bond and its interest coupons, or in lieu of and in substitution for such lost or destroyed bond and its unmatured interest coupons. Such new bond or coupon shall not be executed or delivered until the holder of the mutilated, lost or destroyed bond (1) has paid the reasonable expense and charges in connection therewith and (2) in the case of a lost or destroyed bond, has filed with the governing body and its treasurer evidence

satisfactory to such governing body and treasurer that such bond was lost or destroyed and that the holder was the owner thereof and (3) has furnished indemnity satisfactory to the treasurer.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by the Public Finance Act.

- § 15.1-323. Ordinance authorizing issuance of such bonds and calling election thereon.
- The ordinance authorizing the issuance of any of such bonds and the calling of an election on the question of the issuance thereof if such voter approval be required by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia shall state:
 - (a) The maximum amount of bonds to be issued;
 - (b) The purpose or purposes for which such bonds are to be issued;
- (c) That the principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable from ad valorem taxes without limitation of rate or amount, if the revenue of the sewage disposal system is insufficient for that purpose, or that the principal or interest of such bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue of such sewage disposal system;
- (d) If the bonds are to be payable from ad valorem taxes without limitation of rate or amount in the event that the revenue of the sewage disposal plant is insufficient for that purpose, that the bonds are to be issued pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of Virginia and are not to be included in determining the power to incur indebtedness within the limitation prescribed by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia; provided, however, that from and after a period specified in such ordinance not exceeding five years from the date of the election authorizing the bonds, whenever and for so long as such sewage disposal system fails to produce sufficient revenue to pay for cost of operation and administration, including the interest on such bonds, and the cost of insurance against loss by injury to persons or property, and an annual amount to be covered into a sinking fund sufficient to pay at or before maturity, all such bonds, then all such bonds outstanding shall be included in determining the limitation of the power to incur indebtedness;
- (e) If the bonds are to be payable solely from the revenue of such sewage disposal system, that the bonds are to be issued pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution of Virginia and are never to be included in determining the power to incur indebtedness within the limitation prescribed by Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia;

- (f) The maximum rate of interest to be borne by the bonds, not exceeding six per centum per annum;
- (g) The maximum period within which such bonds shall mature, not exceeding thirty-five years from the date of issue;
- (h) Such other details as the governing body may, in its sole discretion, deem necessary, including but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, a pledge of the net revenue of the sewage disposal system to the payment of the principal and interest of any such bonds and a covenant to maintain fees, rents or other charges for the use of such sewage disposal system, authorized by §§ 15.1-320 and 15.1-321, at a level which will produce net revenue sufficient for the payment of the principal and interest thereof, and any reserve funds deemed necessary for the efficient administration of such sewage disposal system and for the protection of the holders of the bonds.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by the Public Finance Act.

§ 15.1-324. How election called and held; notice of sale.

The calling and holding of the election on the question of the issuance of such bonds shall be governed by the provisions of §§ 15.1-180, 15.1-227.12 and 15.1-183 as to cities and towns, and of §§ 15.1-227.12 and 15.1-227.13 as to counties. If such bonds are sold at public sale, the notice of sale may provide that the bidders shall name the rate or rates of interest to be borne by such bonds, not exceeding the maximum rate prescribed by the ordinance calling the election, to be expressed in a multiple or multiples of one fourth or one tenth of one per centum per annum.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by the Public Finance Act.

§ 15.1-325. Sections 15.1-322 to 15.1-324 cumulative.

The powers conferred by §§ 15.1-322 to 15.1-324 shall be deemed to be supplemental to, cumulative of, and in addition to all other powers heretofore granted by the general laws of the Commonwealth or by special acts or other charter provisions of any city or town and no general law or special act or other charter provisions, except as herein expressly provided, shall in any way affect the issuance of such bonds.

Drafting note: Repealed; the referenced sections are repealed.

Article $\frac{5}{4}$.

Approval of Sewerage Sewage Systems by Counties.

§ 15.1-326 15.2-2126. Notice to governing body required prior to construction.

Any person, firm, corporation, including municipal corporations, or association who or which that proposes to establish a sewerage sewage system consisting of pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, force mains or sewerage treatment plants, or any of them, or any an extension of any such existing systems, system which is designed to serve three or more connections, and used for conducting or treating sewage, as that term is defined in Chapter 3.1 (§ 62.1-44.2 et seq.) of Title 62.1, to serve or to be capable of serving three or more connections shall, at least sixty days prior to commencing construction thereof, notify in writing the governing body of the county in which such sewerage sewage system is to be located and shall appear at a regular meeting thereof and notify such governing body in person. However, a town proposing to construct or expand a sewerage sewage system shall not be required to provide notice in writing or in person to a county if the county itself does not operate a sewerage sewage system or provide sewerage services.

In any county having a population of more than 70,000 according to the 1950 or any subsequent census or a county adjoining a city having a population of 230,000 or more according to the 1950 or any subsequent census, no extension of an existing system for the purpose of serving three or more connections shall be made by any person, firm or corporation, other than a municipal corporation, until a plan of such proposed extension, with proof of capacity to serve, has been filed with, and a permit for such the extension has been obtained from, the sanitation engineer or other county official, if any, designated therefor by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-327 15.2-2127. Disapproval of system by governing body; failure to disapprove within seventy days.

The governing body of any county so notified of the proposed establishment of a sewerage sewage system or of the extension of any existing sewerage sewage system under § 15.1-326 of this article 15.2-2126 is authorized to disapprove the same, if it finds that such sewerage sewage system is not capable of serving the proposed number of connections by reason

of inadequate pipes, conduits, pumping stations, force mains, or sewage treatment plants or is otherwise inadequate to render the proposed service. If, at the expiration of seventy days from the date on which the applicant appeared before the governing body, such governing body has not disapproved the application, the applicant may proceed with the construction and installation of such sewerage sewage system, provided he first gives notice to the chairman of the governing body by registered mail of his intention to proceed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–327.1 15.2-2128. Denial of application for sewerage sewage system by governing body of county or town which has adopted master plan for sewerage.

Notwithstanding any other provision of <u>general</u> law relating to the approval of <u>sewerage</u> <u>sewage</u> systems, the governing body of any county <u>or town</u> which has adopted a master plan for <u>a sewerage</u> <u>sewage</u> <u>sewage</u> system is authorized to deny an application for a <u>sewerage</u> <u>sewage</u> system if such denial <u>shall to it appear appears to it</u> to be in the best interest of the inhabitants of <u>such the</u> county <u>or town</u>. The provisions of this section also shall be applicable to the governing body of any town which has adopted a master plan for sewerage and which has, under its charter, authority to approve or disapprove such applications.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the changes make the section applicable to all qualified towns by striking language that would otherwise limit its use by towns.

§ 15.1-328 15.2-2129. Contents of notice to governing body; further information.

The applicant shall state in the notice to the governing body required by § 15.1-326 of this article 15.2-2126 the number and nature of the connections to which service will be given under the certificate applied for. The governing body may require such further information as it deems desirable in order to pass upon the application.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-329 <u>15.2-2130</u>. Extensions to systems.

No person, firm, corporation, including municipal corporations, or association who or which has constructed or installed a sewerage sewage system after having complied with the provisions of this article, shall extend the service in excess of the number of connections for

which approval was originally given. In case any such extension is desired, such the person shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an original application under this article—and proceedings thereon shall comply herewith.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

\$\frac{15.1-330}{5}\$ 15.2-2131. Article not applicable to hotel corporations.

No provision of this article shall apply to a corporation the whose principal business of which is the operation of a hotel and which may extend the use of its surplus sewage facilities to a limited number of patrons.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-331 15.2-2132. Noncompliance with article; separate offense.

Any person, firm, corporation or association who or which who fails or refuses to notify the governing body of the county in which any such sewerage sewage system is to be constructed or installed, or to notify the such governing body of the county of any proposed extension beyond the number of connections for which approval was originally given, and thereafter constructs and installs any such system, or having given such notice and the same having been disapproved, proceeds to construct or install any such system, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in § 15.1-332 15.2-2133. Each day of operation without notifying the governing body as above required, or after disapproval by the governing body, shall constitute a separate offense.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-332 15.2-2133. Penalty; enjoining violation.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be guilty of a <u>Class 2</u> misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000 or by confinement in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both, and, in addition, may be enjoined from further violation of this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

31 Article 6 5.

§ 15.1-332.1. Approval necessary for impoundment of waters.

Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in Articles 6 (§ 15.1 332.1 et seq.), 7 (§ 15.1 341 et seq.) and 8 (§ 15.1 349 et seq.) of this chapter after July 1, 1976, no county or municipality shall impound any waters in the Commonwealth within the boundaries of another county or municipality without first obtaining the approval of such county or municipality to such proposed impoundment of waters; provided, however, no such approval shall be required where an impoundment for such waters is in existence, or in the process of construction, or for which the site has been purchased, or for which plans for construction have been filed with any appropriate agency of the federal, State, or local government on or before July 1, 1976.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's governing body is withheld the party seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 through 15.1-37.1:7.

Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter is generally covered by § 15.2-2134.

§ 15.1-37 15.2-2134. Construction of dams, etc., for purpose of providing public water supply; approval by governing body of political subdivision locality.

The governing body of every county and town Every locality is authorized to make expenditures from the county or town its general fund in order to acquire land, participate in the construction of dams and perform all other necessary acts for the purpose of providing sources of a public water supply for the agricultural, residential, governmental and industrial development of the county or town locality; provided, however, such dam shall not be constructed nor any land acquired therefor when the dam would be located in another political subdivision locality without the approval of such political subdivision's locality's governing body; provided, further, that no. No such approval shall be required where such when the dam is in the process of construction, or for which the site has been purchased, or for which plans for its construction have been were filed with any appropriate agency of the federal, state, or local government on or before July 1, 1976.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's <u>locality's</u> governing body is withheld, the party seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; § 15.1-332.1, which is repealed, generally covered the same subject matter and included cities, which are added here.

- § 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135. Disputes between jurisdictions involving dams or water impoundment; constitution of special court; vacancies occurring during trial.
- A. The special court to hear a case between jurisdictions involving a dam or water impoundment shall be composed of three judges of circuit courts remote from the jurisdictions of the parties involved. The judges shall be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The special court shall sit without a jury.
- B. If a vacancy occurs on the special court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case, the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge and the proceeding shall continue.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-37.1:2 15.2-2136. Same; Powers of special court; rules of decision; order controlling subsequent conduct of case.
- The court, in making its decision, shall balance the equities in the case, and shall enter an order setting forth what it deems fair and reasonable terms and conditions, and shall direct the land acquisition to be in conformity therewith. It shall have power to:
- A. 1. To determine Determine the metes and bounds of the land to be acquired, and may include a greater or smaller area than that described in the petition;
- B. 2. To require Require the payment by the acquiring party of a sum to be determined by the special court, payable on the effective date of acquisition, and to provide for compensation for the value of any improvements also acquired;
- 28 C. 3. To limit Limit the number of expert witnesses, as well as require each expert 29 witness who will testify to file a statement of his qualifications;
 - D. 4. To take Take other action as may aid in the disposition of the case.

The special court shall make an appropriate order which will control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified before or at the trial or hearing to prevent manifest injustice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-37.1:3 15.2-2137. Same Special court; hearing and decision.
- A. The special court shall hear the case upon the evidence introduced as evidence is introduced in civil cases.
- B. The special court shall determine the necessity for and expediency of the acquisition of land or other proposed action and the best interests of the parties.
- C. If a majority of the special court is of the opinion that the proposed action is not necessary or expedient, the petition shall be dismissed. If a majority of the court is satisfied of the necessity for and expediency of the proposed action, it shall determine the terms and conditions of the action and shall enter an order granting the petition. In all contested cases, the special court shall render a written opinion. The order granting the petition shall set forth in detail all such terms and conditions upon which the petition is granted.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-37.1:4 <u>15.2-2138</u>. Same <u>Dispute between jurisdictions</u>; additional parties.
- Any county, city or town <u>locality</u> whose territory is affected by the proceedings or any person affected by the proceedings may appear and shall be made a party defendant to the case, and be represented by counsel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-37.1:5 15.2-2139. Same Special court; costs.
- The costs in the proceedings before the special court shall be paid by the party instituting the proceedings and shall be the same as in other civil cases; provided that the costs shall also include the per diem and expenses of the court reporter, if any, and, in the discretion of the court, a reasonable allowance to the court for secretarial services in connection with the preparation of the written opinion. On In the event of an appeal, the Supreme Court of Virginia shall determine by whom the appellate costs shall be paid.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

8	3 15 1-37 1.6	15.2-2140.	Same Dis	spute between	jurisdictions;	appeals
•	<i>(13.1-31.1.</i> 0	13.4-4170.	Danie Di	bute between	jui isuicuoiis,	appears.

- A. An appeal may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia, or any judge thereof, to any party from the judgment of the special court, and the appeal shall be heard and determined without reference to the principles of demurrer to evidence. The special court shall certify the facts in the case to the Supreme Court, and the evidence shall be considered as on appeal in proceedings under Chapter 1.1 of Title 25 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.). In any case, by consent of all parties of record, a motion to dismiss may be made at any time before final judgment on appeal.
- B. If the judgment of the special court be <u>is</u> reversed on appeal, or if the judgment be <u>is</u> modified, the Supreme Court shall enter such order as the special court should have entered, and <u>such the</u> order shall be final.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141. Same; conflicting Conflicting petitions for same territory; petition seeking territory in two or more counties.
- A. When proceedings for the acquisition of territory to <u>land by</u> a <u>eounty</u>, <u>city or town are locality are pending and a petition is filed seeking the acquisition of the same <u>territory land</u> or a portion thereof to another <u>eounty</u>, <u>city or town locality</u>, the case shall be heard by the special court in which the original proceedings are pending. The special court shall consolidate the cases and hear them together, and shall make such decision as is just, taking into consideration the interest of all parties to each case.</u>
- B. When the territory land sought by a county, city or town locality lies in two or more counties, all such counties shall be made parties defendant to the case. The motion or petition shall be addressed to the circuit court of the county in which the larger part of the territory land is located. The provisions of §§ 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141 shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to any such proceedings.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-37.1 15.2-2142. Certain counties, cities and towns localities may construct dams across navigable streams; permission from Chief of Engineers, Secretary of Army and State Attorney General; approval of governing body.

Any county, city or town locality authorized by its charter or by general law to construct a dam in connection with its public water supply system and which has secured permission from the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of the Army and the authorization of the Attorney General of Virginia with the consent and approval of the Governor, is hereby authorized and granted the right to may construct such dam in and across the bed of any navigable river, stream or tributary in this Commonwealth; provided, however, such dam shall not be constructed nor any land acquired therefor when the dam would be located in another political subdivision locality without the approval of such political subdivision's locality's governing body; provided, further, that no. No such approval shall be required where such when the dam is in the process of construction, or for which the site has been purchased, or for which plans for its construction have been were filed with any appropriate agency of the federal, state, or local government on or before July 1, 1976.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's locality's governing body is withheld, the party seeking such approval may petition the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Virginia for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-333. Waters of Lake Drummond may be used for supply.

Any county, city or town of this Commonwealth may use the waters of Lake Drummond, insofar as such waters, or the use thereof, have not heretofore been granted or disposed of by the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the purpose of furnishing to itself and its inhabitants a supply of water and for that purpose may acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise sufficient lands along the shores of the lake and water rights, whether such land, water and water rights be owned by individuals, private corporations or public service corporations, for the establishment and operation of its waterworks, pumping stations, etc., and all other necessary works.

Drafting note: Repealed; current law would require various regulatory approvals making the section obsolete.

§ 15.1-875 <u>15.2-2143</u>. Water supplies and facilities.

A municipal corporation Every locality may provide and operate within or without the municipal corporation outside its boundaries water supplies and water production, preparation, distribution and transmission systems, facilities and appurtenances for the purpose of furnishing water for the use of the its inhabitants of the municipality; or may contract with others for such purposes and services; Except in counties which are not otherwise authorized, a locality may require the connection of premises with facilities provided for furnishing water; may charge and collect compensation for water thus furnished; and may provide penalties for the unauthorized use thereof.

No municipal corporation <u>locality</u>, after July 1, 1976, shall construct, provide or operate without the <u>outside its</u> boundaries of such municipal corporation any water supply system prior to obtaining the consent of the <u>county or municipality locality</u> in which system is to be located; provided, however, no. No consent shall be required for the operation of any such water supply system in existence on July 1, 1976, or in the process of construction or for which the site has been purchased, or for the its orderly expansion of such water supply system.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's <u>locality</u>'s governing body is withheld, the party seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the section is expanded to include counties; it implements the authority granted in § 15.2-2109 and recognizes the limited authority of counties to require utility hookups (see § 15.2-2110) although water and sewer authorities (§ 15.2-5137) may require hookups as may local governments that have contracted with certain companies pursuant to § 15.2-2117.

§ 15.1-854 15.2-2144. Inspection of water supplies.

A municipal corporation Every locality may regulate and inspect public and private water supplies and; the production, preparation, transmission and distribution of water; and the sanitation of establishments, systems, facilities and equipment in or by means of which water is produced, prepared, transmitted and distributed; It may adopt such regulations as are deemed necessary to prevent the pollution of such water supplies; and, without liability to the owner thereof, may prevent the transmission or distribution of water when it is found to be polluted, adulterated, impure or dangerous.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; counties are added in order to conform with existing county authority.

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§ 15.1-334 15.2-2145. Sale of water or and use of streets by one city in another.

No city in this Commonwealth which owns or controls a waterworks system and which is authorized by its charter, or by general law, to sell or supply water to persons, firms or industries residing or located outside of its city limits shall be permitted to sell, supply or dispose of its water to the inhabitants, firms, corporations or industries of any other city, without the consent of such latter city; nor shall it operate any part of its waterworks system or occupy or use the streets, lanes, parks or other public places for such purpose in such latter city without first obtaining such consent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-335 15.2-2146. Powers of certain cities and counties localities to acquire certain waterworks system.

For the purpose of making provision for providing an adequate water supply or of acquiring, maintaining or enlarging a waterworks system, (i) the council of any city having a population of more than 25,000, (ii) the board of supervisors of any county having a population of more than 500 per square mile, (iii) the board of supervisors of any county adjoining such a county, (iv) the board of supervisors of every county with a population of more than 34,200 but less than 34,900 according to the 1980 census, and (v) the board of supervisors of any county having a population of more than 59,000 but less than 71,000 any locality, in addition to other powers conferred by law, shall have the power to may acquire, as provided in § 15.1-1800, within or without, outside or partly within and partly without, outside the limits of the eity or county, by purchase, condemnation, lease or otherwise, locality, the property, in whole or in part, whensoever acquired, of any private or public service corporation operating a waterworks system or chartered for the purpose of acquiring or operating such a system, including. Such property shall include its lands, plants, works, buildings, machinery, pipes, mains, wells, basins, reservoirs and all appurtenances thereto and its contracts, easements, rights and franchises, including its franchise to be a corporation, whether such property, or any part thereof, is essential to the purposes of the corporation or not. However, any city or county locality condemning property

hereunder shall rest under obligation to furnish water, at appropriate rates, to the customers of any water company whose property is condemned, at appropriate rates.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section provides that all localities may acquire such water systems since all are authorized by §§ 15.2-2109 and 15.2-2143 to acquire, establish and operate waterworks.

§ 15.1-336.

Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 583.

§ 15.1-337 15.2-2147. City acquiring plant within one mile of another city.

If any city shall acquire acquires by purchase, lease, condemnation or otherwise, the property, rights and franchises of any private or public service corporation operating a waterworks system, whose plant is located within one mile of the corporate limits of any other city and whose mains and pipes are laid in the streets of such other city, and shall could thereby prevent such the other city from procuring water from the plant of such company corporation, the city so acquiring such property shall establish and maintain the same rates of charges fees for water under similar conditions and circumstances and furnish the same quality and pressure of water, all conditions considered, to all consumers of the same class in the other city so located as is furnished to consumers in the city so acquiring the property.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; changes made for clarity.

§ 15.1-338 15.2-2148. Contracts for water supply.

Nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing to prevent the acquiring city or county or any other city in the Commonwealth a locality from contracting with another city or county locality for the acquisition of a water supply or for the use and management of the water supply of either of them in any manner and upon any terms that they may seem see fit.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the section is expanded to include towns and to show that any locality may contract with another for water.

§ 15.1-339. Cities within five miles of certain cities.

Any city situated within five miles of a city having a population of more than 50,000 shall have all the powers vested in such last mentioned city under this article.

Drafting note: Repealed; the purpose of this section is unknown; the population criteria is no longer meaningful.

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§ 15.1-340. Condemnation proceedings under article.

In condemnation proceedings had under this article, the provisions of Chapter 2 (§ 25-47 et seq.) of Title 25 so far as applicable shall govern; except that the provisions of § 25-233 shall not apply. The proper court of the city or county wherein the property proposed to be condemned, or any part thereof, is located, shall have jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings. It shall not be necessary to file with the petition for the condemnation of an existing waterworks system, in its entirety, a minute inventory and description of the property sought to be condemned, provided the property is described therein generally and with reasonable particularity and in such manner as to disclose the intention of the petitioner that such existing waterworks system be condemned in its entirety. But the court having jurisdiction of the condemnation proceedings shall, as the occasion arises and prior to the filing of the report of the commissioners appointed to ascertain a just compensation for the property sought to be condemned in its entirety, take such steps as may be necessary and proper to cause to be included in an inventory of the property sought to be condemned full descriptions of any and all such property whenever the exigencies of the case or the ends of justice will be promoted thereby. Such inventory shall be made a part of the record in the proceedings and referred to the commissioners.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to proposed Chapter 19 (condemnation).

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25 Article 7 6.

Approval of Water Supply Systems by Counties.

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§ 15.1-341 15.2-2149. Notice to governing body county and State Board of Health required prior to construction.

Any person, firm, corporation, including municipal corporations, or association who or which that proposes to establish a water supply consisting of a well, springs, or other source and

the necessary pipes, conduits, mains, pumping stations, and other facilities in connection therewith, to serve or to be capable of serving three or more connections shall notify the State Board of Health and shall notify in writing the governing body of the county in which such water system is to be located and shall appear at a regular meeting thereof and notify such governing body in person.

In any county having a population of more than 60,000 according to the 1960 or any subsequent census or a county adjoining a city having a population of 200,000 or more according to the 1960 or any subsequent census, no extension of an existing system for the purpose of serving three or more connections shall be made by any person, firm or corporation, other than a municipal corporation, until a plan of such proposed extension, with proof of capacity to serve, has been filed with, and a permit for such extension has been obtained from, the sanitation engineer or other county official, if any, designated therefor by the board of supervisors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-342 15.2-2150. When approval of State Board of Health not required.

The approval of the State Board of Health shall not be required unless such water supply serves or proposes to serve at least the number of persons as to for which the approval of the State Board of Health is required under § 62-50 32.1-172.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-343 15.2-2151. Disapproval of system by governing body of counties; failure to disapprove within seventy days.

The governing body of any county so notified of the proposed establishment of a water system or of the extension of any existing water system under the second paragraph of § 15.1-341 15.2-2149 of this article is authorized to may disapprove the same, if it finds that such water system does not have an adequate source of supply, or that the system is not capable of serving the proposed number of connections by reason of inadequate pipes, mains, conduits, pumping stations, or otherwise. If, at the expiration of seventy days from the date on which the applicant appeared before the governing body, such governing body has not disapproved the application, the applicant may proceed with the construction and installation of such water system, provided

1 he first gives notice to the chairman of the governing body by registered mail of his intention to 2 proceed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-344 15.2-2152. Contents of notice to governing body; further information.

The applicant shall state in the notice to the governing body required by § 15.1-341 15.2-2149 of this article the number and nature of the connections to which service will be given under the certificate applied for. The governing body may require such further information as it deems desirable in order to pass upon the application.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-345 <u>15.2-2153</u>. Extensions to systems.

No person, firm, corporation or association who or which that has constructed or installed a water system after having complied with the provisions of this article, shall extend the service in excess of the number of connections for which approval was originally given. In case any such extension is desired, such the person shall proceed in the same manner as in the case of an original application under this article and proceedings thereon shall comply herewith.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-346 15.2-2154. Article not applicable to hotel corporations.

No provision of this article shall apply to a corporation the whose principal business of which is the operation of a hotel and which from its surplus facilities may furnish water to a limited number of patrons.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-347 15.2-2155. Noncompliance with article; separate offenses.

Any person, firm, corporation or association who or which that fails or refuses to notify the governing body of the county in which any such water system is to be constructed or installed, or to notify the such governing body of the county of any proposed extension beyond the number of connections for which approval was originally given, or who that fails or refuses to notify the State Board of Health of the proposed construction or installation of any such

system, and thereafter constructs and installs any such system, or, having given such notice and the same having been disapproved, proceeds to construct or install any such system, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished as provided in § 15.1-348 15.2-2156. Each day of operation without notifying the governing body or State Board of Health as above required, or after disapproval by the governing body, shall constitute a separate offense.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-348 15.2-2156. Penalty; enjoining violation.

Any person violating any provision of this article shall be guilty of a <u>Class 2</u> misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000 or by confinement in jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both, and, in addition, may be enjoined from further violation of this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

15 Article 87.

Miscellaneous Services, etc., in Classified Counties, Cities and Towns Certain Localities.

§ 15.1-349. District water supply systems in certain counties.

Chapter 284 of the Acts of 1926, approved March 24, 1926, as amended by chapter 234 of the Acts of 1928, approved March 16, 1928, chapter 108 of the Acts of 1932, approved March 7, 1932, and chapter 300 of the Acts of 1934, approved March 29, 1934, codified as §§ 2773 (1) 2773 (9) of Michie Code 1942, relating to the construction and operation of district water supply systems and the issue of bonds therefor in counties having a population of more than 300 per square mile, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-350. Water supply systems in counties adjoining certain cities.

Chapter 175 of the Acts of 1946, approved March 12, 1946, as amended by chapter 56 of the Acts of 1948, approved February 27, 1948, relating to water supply systems in counties adjoining a city having a population of more than 125,000, is continued in effect.

1 The following amendment to chapter 175 of the Acts of 1946, as amended, continued in 2 effect by this section, is incorporated in this Code by this reference: 3 Chapter 401 of the Acts of 1956. 4 Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to 5 repeal the underlying act of assembly. 6 7 § 15.1-351. Water supply systems in counties of certain population adjoining certain 8 cities. 9 Chapter 373 of the Acts of 1940, approved April 1, 1940, codified as § 2773 (9b) of 10 Michie Code 1942, relating to the construction and operation of water supply systems and the 11 issue of bonds therefor by counties with a population of less than 30,000 adjoining a city of more 12 than 100,000 but less than 150,000, is continued in effect. 13 The following amendment to chapter 373 of the Acts of 1940, continued in effect by this 14 section, is incorporated in this Code by this reference: 15 Chapter 269 of the Acts of 1952. 16 Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to 17 repeal the underlying act of assembly. 18 19 § 15.1-352. Water supply systems in counties of certain area adjoining certain cities. 20 Chapter 84 of the Acts of 1945, approved May 25, 1945, relating to the construction and 21operation of water systems in any county having an area of not less than 269 square miles nor 22 more than 277 square miles, and which adjoins a city having a population of less than 10,075 but 23 more than 9,800, is continued in effect. 24Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to 25 repeal the underlying act of assembly. 26 27 § 15.1–353. Fire protection and scavenger service in counties adjoining certain cities. 28 Chapter 94 of the Acts of 1932, approved March 4, 1932, as amended by chapter 49 of 29 the Acts of 1938, approved March 1, 1938, and chapter 104 of the Acts of 1948, approved March 30 4, 1948, codified as § 2743c of Michie Code 1942, relating to the establishment of fire

protection, scavenger service, etc., and the levying of a tax therefor by counties adjoining cities with a population of 170,000 or more, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-354. Protection of water supply of certain towns.

Chapter 363 of the Acts of 1948, approved March 31, 1948, authorizing the governing body of any town having a population of more than 3,000 but less than 5,000 and which is located within a county having a population of more than 50,000 but less than 55,000, to pass ordinances protecting the public water supply of such town, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-520. Regulation of installation of septic tanks.

Any county may regulate the installation of septic tanks on property located therein, and may require any person desiring to install a septic tank to secure a permit to do so and may prescribe reasonable fees for the issuance of such permits.

Drafting note: Repealed; the general subject matter of this section is included in § 15.2-2157.

§ 15.1-856 15.2-2157. Septic tanks and sewage disposal when sewers not available.

A municipal corporation Any locality may require the installation, maintenance and operation of, regulate and inspect septic tanks or other means of disposing of sewage when sewers or sewerage disposal facilities are not available; without liability to the owner thereof, may prevent the maintenance and operation of septic tanks or such other means of disposing of sewage when they contribute or are likely to contribute to the pollution of public or private water supplies or the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious and dangerous diseases; and may regulate and inspect the disposal of human excreta.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section is expanded to include counties in order to reflect the current law.

1	
2	§ 15.1-355. Removal of night soil.
3	Chapter 422 of the Acts of 1932, approved March 31, 1932, as amended by chapter 37 of
4	the Acts of 1938, approved March 1, 1938, and chapter 16 of the Acts of 1942, approved
5	February 12, 1942, codified as §§ 2757 (j) and 2757 (k) 2757 (q) of Michie Code 1942, relating
6	to the removal of night soil in counties having a population by the 1930 census of from 35,000 to
7	37,000 or a density of population of 475 per square mile or adjoining a city of a population of
8	170,000 or more, is continued in effect.
9	Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to
10	repeal the underlying act of assembly.
11	
12	§ 15.1-356. Sewer systems in certain counties.
13	Chapter 201 of the Acts of 1934, approved March 27, 1934, relating to constructing
14	sewer systems and parts thereof and assessments to pay therefor in counties having a population
15	greater than 750 inhabitants per square mile, is continued in effect.
16	Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to
17	repeal the underlying act of assembly.
18	
19	§ 15.1-357. Sewers, water systems, garbage disposal plants, etc.; payment by levy or
20	assessment.
21	Chapter 179 of the Acts of 1920, approved March 15, 1920, as amended by chapter 54 of
22	the Acts of 1922, approved February 25, 1922, and chapter 294 of the Acts of 1926, approved
23	March 24, 1926, codified as § 2757a of Michie Code 1942, relating to the making of such public
24	improvements as sewers, water systems, etc., and payment therefor by levy or assessment, by
25	counties that constitute a separate judicial circuit or have a density of population of at least 300
26	inhabitants per square mile, is continued in effect.
27	Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to
28	repeal the underlying act of assembly.
29	

§ 15.1-358. Sewer systems in counties adjoining certain cities.

Chapter 153 of the Acts of 1948, approved March 6, 1948, authorizing the board of supervisors of any county adjoining a city having a population of more than 125,000 to construct, operate, etc., sewer systems, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

Chapter 154 of the Acts of 1948, approved March 6, 1948, authorizing the board of supervisors of any county mentioned in the preceding paragraph to purchase any of such systems

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

from any sanitary district in any such county, is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

§ 15.1-359. Acquisition of property of corporation operating water or sewer system, etc.

Chapter 355 of the Acts of 1954, as amended by chapter 116 of the Acts of 1956, authorizing any county adjoining a city with a population of more than 225,000, and any county having a population in excess of 98,000 but not in excess of 125,000, to acquire the property of any private or public service corporation operating a water or sewer system, etc., is incorporated in this Code by this reference.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-360. Assessment for fire protection, lights, etc., in certain counties.

Chapter 20 of the Acts of 1940, approved February 9, 1940, as amended by chapter 98 of the Acts of 1942, approved March 2, 1942, codified as § 2757a1 of Michie Code 1942, relating to the levying of special assessments for fire protection, lights, drainage, etc., by counties adjoining a city of more than 100,000 and less than 150,000 or having a density of population of 600 or more to the square mile, is continued in effect.

The following amendment to chapter 20 of the Acts of 1940, continued in effect by this section, is incorporated in this Code by this reference:

Chapter 268 of the Acts of 1952.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1–360.1. <u>15.2-2158.</u> Fee for street lighting.

- A. Frederick County, which provides street lighting service to certain of its residents, may -charge by ordinance charge a fee for the provision of the service, not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the county to procure, develop and maintain such service, including a reasonable reserve.
- B. So long as the benefits of any street lighting can be shown to inure to the specific benefit of identifiable neighborhoods or discrete customers in approximately equivalent amounts, the fee may be calculated by dividing the total amount of the street lighting charge by the number of affected customers.
- C. The fee authorized by this section with which the owner of any such property shall have has been charged and which remains unpaid shall constitute a lien against such property ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid local taxes and administered and enforced in the same manner as provided in Chapter 39 (§ 58.1-3900 et seq.) of Title 58.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section should be carried in the Code by reference only.

§ 15.1-361. Regulation of use of streets by public service corporations.

Chapter 46 of the Acts of 1927, approved April 18, 1927, codified as § 2695 (1) of Michie Code 1942, relating to the regulation of public service corporations in their use of streets, etc., by counties having a population of more than 500 to the square mile, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-362. Department of public utilities in certain counties.

Chapter 141 of the Acts of 1946, approved March 9, 1946, authorizing the establishment of a department of public utilities in counties adjoining cities of more than 125,000, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; however, it is not the intent of the Code Commission to repeal the underlying act of assembly.

§ 15.1-362.1 15.2-2159. Fee for solid waste disposal by counties.

A. Floyd County, any county with a population between 53,000 and 55,000, any county with a population between 39,550 and 41,550, and any county with a population between 31,650 and 32,000 may levy a fee for the disposal of solid waste not to exceed the actual cost incurred by the county in procuring, developing, maintaining, and improving the landfill and for such reserves as may be necessary for capping and closing such landfill in the future. Such fee as collected shall be deposited in a special account to be expended only for the purposes for which it was levied. Except in Floyd County and any county with a population between 39,550 and 41,450, such fee shall not be used to purchase or subsidize the purchase of equipment used for the collection of solid waste. In any county with a population between 53,000 and 55,000, such fee (i) may only be levied upon persons whose residential solid waste is disposed of at a county landfill or county solid waste collection or disposal facility and (ii) shall not be levied upon persons whose residential waste is not disposed of in such landfill or facility if such nondisposal is documented by the collector or generator of such waste as required by ordinance of such county. Documentation provided by a collector of such waste pursuant to clause (ii) shall not be disclosed by the county to any other person.

- B. Any fee imposed by subsection A when combined with any other fee or charge for disposal of waste shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the county in procuring, developing, maintaining, and improving its landfill and for such reserves as may be necessary for capping and closing such landfill in the future.
- C. Any county which imposes the fee allowed under subsection A may enter into a contractual agreement with any water or heat, light, and power company or other corporation coming within the provisions of Chapter 26 (§ 58.1-2600 et seq.) of Title 58.1 except Appalachian Power Company, Shenandoah Valley Electric Cooperative, BARC Electric Cooperative and Powell Valley Electric Cooperative for the collection of such fee. The agreement may include a commission for such service in the form of a deduction from the fee remitted. The commission shall be provided for by ordinance, which shall set the rate not to exceed five percent of the amount of fees due and collected.
- D. Any county which imposes the fee allowed under subsection A and has a population between 39,550 and 41,550 has the following authority regarding collection of said fee:
- 1. To prorate said fee depending upon the period a resident or business is located in said county during the year of fee levy;

- 2. To levy penalty for late payment of fee as set forth in § 58.1-3916 of the Code of
- 2 Virginia;
- 3. To levy interest on unpaid fees as set forth in § 58.1-3916 of the Code of Virginia;
- 4. To credit the fee first against the most delinquent use fee account owing.
- 5 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; carry by reference only.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 11 22.** 3 PLANNING, SUBDIVISION OF LAND AND ZONING. 4 Chapter drafting note: This chapter contains few significant changes. There are a 5 6 number of occasions in this chapter where sections have been relocated from one article to 7 another. In these instances the section is shown as stricken in its old location. However, 8 instead of showing the section as all new language in its proposed new location, as would 9 normally be done, the section will appear as old language so that the amendments which 10 have been made to the section will be more easily identified. 11 12 Article 1. 13 General Provisions. 14 15 § 15.1-427 15.2-2200. Declaration of legislative intent. 16 This chapter is intended to encourage local governments localities to improve the public 17 health, safety, convenience and welfare of its citizens and to plan for the future development of 18 communities to the end that transportation systems be carefully planned; that new community 19 centers be developed with adequate highway, utility, health, educational, and recreational 20 facilities; that the need for mineral resources and the needs of agriculture, industry and business 21be recognized in future growth; that residential areas be provided with healthy surrounding 22 surroundings for family life; that agricultural and forestal land be preserved; and that the growth 23 of the community be consonant with the efficient and economical use of public funds. 24Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. 2526 § 15.1 427.1. Creation of local planning commissions; participation in planning district 27 commissions or joint local commissions. 28 The governing body of every county and municipality shall by resolution or ordinance 29 create a local planning commission by July 1, 1976, in order to promote the orderly development

of such political subdivision and its environs. In accomplishing the objectives of § 15.1-427 such

the planning commissions shall serve primarily in an advisory capacity to the governing bodies.

30

The governing body of any county or municipality may participate in a planning district commission in accordance with Chapter 34 (§ 15.1-1400 et seq.) of this title or a joint local commission in accordance with § 15.1-443.

Drafting note: This section is moved to Article 2, § 15.2-2210.

§ 15.1-428. Cooperation of planning commissions and other agencies.

The planning commission of any county or municipality may cooperate with other planning commissions or legislative and administrative bodies and officials of other counties and municipalities within or without such areas, so as to coordinate the planning and development of such county or municipality with the plans of such other counties or municipalities. Such commissions may appoint such committees and may adopt such rules as needed to effect such cooperation. Such planning commissions may also cooperate with state and federal officials, departments and agencies. Planning commissions may request from such departments and agencies, and such departments and agencies of the Commonwealth shall furnish, such reasonable information which may affect the planning and development of the county or municipality.

Drafting note: This section is moved to Article 2, § 15.2-2211.

§ 15.1-430 15.2-2201. Definitions.

As used in this chapter the words listed below shall have the meaning given, unless the context requires a different meaning:

- (u) "Affordable housing" means, as a guideline, housing that is affordable to households with incomes at or below the area median income, provided that the occupant pays no more than thirty percent of his gross income for gross housing costs, including utilities. For the purpose of administering affordable dwelling unit ordinances authorized by this chapter, local governments may establish individual definitions of affordable housing and affordable dwelling units including determination of the appropriate percent of area median income and percent of gross income.
- (q) "Conditional zoning" means, as part of classifying land within a governmental entity locality into areas and districts by legislative action, the allowing of reasonable conditions

governing the use of such property, such conditions being in addition to, or modification of the regulations provided for a particular zoning district or zone by the overall zoning ordinance.

- (m) "Development" means a tract of land developed or to be developed as a unit under single ownership or unified control which is to be used for any business or industrial purpose or is to contain three or more residential dwelling units. The term "development" shall not be construed to include any property which will be principally devoted to agricultural production.
- (a) "Governing body" means the board of supervisors of a county or the council of a city or town.
- (b) "Historic area" means an area containing one or more buildings or places in which historic events occurred or having special public value because of notable architectural, archaeological or other features relating to the cultural or artistic heritage of the community, of such significance as to warrant conservation and preservation.
- (t) "Incentive zoning" means the use of bonuses in the form of increased project density or other benefits to a developer in return for the developer providing certain features or amenities desired by the locality within the development.
- (c) "Local planning commission" or "local commission" means a municipal planning commission or a county planning commission.
- (r) "Mixed use development" means property that incorporates two or more different uses, and may include a variety of housing types, within a single development.
 - (d) "Municipality" means a city or town incorporated under the laws of Virginia.
- (e) "Official map" means a map of legally established and proposed public streets, waterways, and public areas adopted by the governing body of a county or municipality a locality in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 4 (§ 15.1-458 15.2-2233 et seq.) hereof.
 - (f) "Person" means individual, firm, corporation or association.
- (s) "Planned unit development" means a form of development characterized by unified site design for a variety of housing types and densities, clustering of buildings, common open space, and a mix of building types and land uses in which project planning and density calculation are performed for the entire development rather than on an individual lot basis.
- (j) "Planning district commission" means a regional planning agency chartered under the provisions of Chapter 34 42 (§ 15.1–1400 15.2-4200 et seq.) of this title.

(n) "Plat of subdivision" means the schematic representation of land divided or to be divided.

- (o) "Site plan" means the proposal for a development or a subdivision including all covenants, grants or easements and other conditions relating to use, location and bulk of buildings, density of development, common open space, public facilities and such other information as required by the subdivision ordinance to which the proposed development or subdivision is subject.
- (i) "Special exception" means a special use, that is a use not permitted in a particular district except by a special use permit granted under the provisions of this chapter and any zoning ordinances adopted herewith.
- (h) "Street" means highway, street, avenue, boulevard, road, lane, alley, or any public way.
- (1) "Subdivision," unless otherwise defined in a local an ordinance adopted pursuant to § 15.1-465 15.2-2240, means the division of a parcel of land into three or more lots or parcels of less than five acres each for the purpose of transfer of ownership or building development, or, if a new street is involved in such division, any division of a parcel of land. The term includes resubdivision and, when appropriate to the context, shall relate to the process of subdividing or to the land subdivided and solely for the purpose of recordation of any single division of land into two lots or parcels, a plat of such division shall be submitted for approval in accordance with § 15.1-475 15.2-2258.
- (p) "Variance" means, in the application of a zoning ordinance, a reasonable deviation from those provisions regulating the size or area of a lot or parcel of land, or the size, area, bulk or location of a building or structure when the strict application of the ordinance would result in unnecessary or unreasonable hardship to the property owner, and such need for a variance would not be shared generally by other properties, and provided such variance is not contrary to the intended spirit and purpose of the ordinance, and would result in substantial justice being done. It shall not include a change in use which change shall be accomplished by a rezoning or by a conditional zoning.
- (k) "Zoning" or "to zone" means the process of classifying land within a governmental entity locality into areas and districts, such areas and districts being generally referred to as "zones," by legislative action and the prescribing and application in each area and district of

regulations concerning building and structure designs, building and structure placement and uses to which land, buildings and structures within such designated areas and districts may be put.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Governing body" and "municipality" are deleted since those definitions are found in § 15.2-101. The remaining definitions are alphabetized.

- § 15.1-428.1 15.2-2202. Duties of state agencies.
- A. The Department of Environmental Quality shall distribute a copy of the environmental impact report submitted to the Department for every major state project pursuant to regulations promulgated under § 10.1-1191 to the chief administrative officer of every eounty, eity, and town locality in which each such project is proposed to be located. The purpose of such the distribution is to enable the local political subdivision locality to evaluate the proposed project for environmental impact, consistency with the locality's comprehensive plan, local ordinances adopted pursuant to this chapter, and other applicable law and to provide the locality with an opportunity to comment. The Department shall distribute such the reports to local political subdivisions localities, solicit their comments, and consider their responses in substantially the same manner as the Department solicits and receives comments from state agencies.
- B. In addition to the information supplied under subsection A, every department, board, bureau, commission, or other agency of the Commonwealth which is responsible for the construction, operation, or maintenance of public facilities within any political subdivision of the Commonwealth locality shall, upon the request of the local planning commission having authority to prepare a comprehensive plan, furnish reasonable information requested by such the local planning commission relative to the master plans of such the state agency which may affect the locality's comprehensive plan. Each such state agency shall collaborate and cooperate with the local planning commission, when requested, in the preparation of the comprehensive plan to the end that the local comprehensive plan will coordinate the interests and responsibilities of all concerned.
- C. The Department of General Services shall require every state agency responsible for the construction, operation, or maintenance of public facilities within the Commonwealth to notify the chief administrative officer of every county, city, and town locality in which such the

- agency intends to undertake a capital project involving new construction costing at least \$100,000 and subject to review by the Department that such the agency has preliminary construction and site plans available for distribution, upon the request of the locality. The purpose of such the distribution shall be is to enable the local political subdivision locality to evaluate the project for consistency with local ordinances other than building codes and to provide the locality with an opportunity to submit comments to such the agency. Upon receipt of a request from such a locality, the state agency shall transmit a copy of such the plans to the locality for comment.
 - D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require any state agency to duplicate any submission required to be made by such the agency to a local political subdivision locality under any other provision of law.
 - E. Nothing herein shall be deemed to abridge the authority of any such state agency regarding the facilities now or hereafter coming under its jurisdiction.
 - F. The provisions of this section shall not apply to highway, transit or other projects, as provided in § 10.1-1188 B.
 - G. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the entering of any option by any state agency for any projects listed in subsection C.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Political subdivision" is changed to "locality" since "political subdivision" is not a defined term.

§ 15.1-429 15.2-2203. Existing planning commissions and boards of zoning appeals; validation of plans previously adopted.

Upon the effective date of this chapter, planning commissions, by whatever name designated, and boards of zoning appeals heretofore established shall continue to operate as though created under the terms of this chapter. All actions lawfully taken by such commissions and boards are hereby validated and continued in effect until amended or repealed in accordance with this chapter.

The adoption of a comprehensive or master plan or any general development plans under the authority of prior acts is hereby validated and shall continue in effect until amended under the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-431 15.2-2204. Advertisement of plans, ordinances, etc.; joint public hearings; written notice of certain amendments.

<u>A.</u> Plans or ordinances, or amendments thereof, recommended or adopted under the powers conferred by this chapter need not be advertised in full, but may be advertised by reference. Every such advertisement shall contain a descriptive summary of the proposed action and a reference to the place or places within the <u>eounty or municipality locality</u> where copies of the proposed plans, ordinances or amendments may be examined.

The local <u>planning</u> commission shall not recommend nor the governing body adopt any plan, ordinance or amendment thereof until notice of intention to do so has been published once a week for two successive weeks in some newspaper published or having general circulation in <u>such county or municipality locality</u>; however, <u>such the</u> notice for both the local <u>planning</u> commission and the governing body may be published concurrently. <u>Such The</u> notice shall specify the time and place of hearing at which persons affected may appear and present their views, not less than six days nor more than twenty-one days after the second advertisement appears in such newspaper. The local <u>planning</u> commission and governing body may hold a joint public hearing after public notice as set forth hereinabove. If <u>such a</u> joint hearing is held, then public notice as set forth above need be given only by the governing body. The term "two successive weeks" as used in this paragraph shall mean that such notice shall be published at least twice in such newspaper with not less than six days elapsing between the first and second publication. <u>After enactment of any plan, ordinance or amendment, further publication thereof shall not be required.</u>

<u>B.</u> When a proposed amendment of the zoning ordinance involves a change in the zoning map classification of twenty-five or fewer parcels of land, then, in addition to the advertising as above required, written notice shall be given by the local <u>planning</u> commission, or its representative, at least five days before the hearing to the owner or owners, their agent or the occupant, of each parcel involved; to the owners, their agent or the occupant, of all abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, <u>including</u> those parcels which lie in other localities of the Commonwealth; and, if any portion of the affected property is within a planned unit development, then to such incorporated property owner's associations within the planned unit development that <u>has have</u> members owning

Commission commission or its agent. In any county or municipality where notice is required under the provisions of this section, notice shall also be given to the owner, his agent or the occupant, of all abutting property and property immediately across the street from the property affected which lies in an adjoining county or municipality of the Commonwealth. Notice sent by registered or certified mail to the last known address of such owner as shown on the current real estate tax assessment books or current real estate tax assessment records shall be deemed adequate compliance with this requirement. If the hearing is continued, notice shall be remailed. Costs of any notice required under this chapter shall be taxed to the applicant.

When a proposed amendment of the zoning ordinance involves a change in the zoning map classification of more than 25 twenty-five parcels of land, then, in addition to the advertising as above required, written notice shall be given by the local planning commission, or its representative, at least five days before the hearing to the owner, owners, or their agent of each parcel of land involved. One notice sent by first class mail to the last known address of such owner as shown on the current real estate tax assessment books or current real estate tax assessment records shall be deemed adequate compliance with this requirement, provided that a representative of the local commission shall make affidavit that such mailings have been made and file such affidavit with the papers in the case. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as to invalidate any subsequently adopted amendment or ordinance because of the inadvertent failure by the representative of the local commission to give written notice to the owner, owners or their agent of any parcel involved.

When a proposed comprehensive plan or amendment thereto; a proposed change in zoning map classification; or an application for special exception for a change in use or to increase by greater than fifty percent of the bulk or height of an existing or proposed building, but not including renewals of previously approved special exceptions, involves any parcel of land located within one half mile of a boundary of an adjoining county or municipality of the Commonwealth, then, in addition to the advertising and written notification as above required, written notice shall also be given by the local commission, or its representative, at least ten days before the hearing to the chief administrative officer, or his designee, of such adjoining county or municipality.

The governing body may provide that, in the case of a condominium or a cooperative, the written notice may be mailed to the unit owners' association or proprietary lessees' association, respectively, in lieu of each individual unit owner.

Whenever the notices required hereby are sent by an agency, department or division of the local governing body, or their representative, such notices may be sent by first class mail; however, a representative of such agency, department or division shall make affidavit that such mailings have been made and file such affidavit with the papers in the case.

The adoption or amendment prior to July 1, 1996, of any plan or ordinance under the authority of prior acts shall not be declared invalid by reason of a failure to advertise or give notice as may be required by such act or by this chapter, provided a public hearing was conducted by the governing body prior to such adoption or amendment. Every action contesting a decision of a locality based on a failure to advertise or give notice as may be required by this chapter shall be filed within thirty days of such decision with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land affected by the decision. However, any litigation pending prior to January 1, 1976, shall not be affected by the 1974, 1975 and 1976 amendments to this section, and any litigation pending prior to July 1, 1996, shall not be affected by the 1996 amendment to this section.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, any city with a population between 200,000 and 210,000 which is required by this title or by its charter to publish a notice, may cause such notice to be published in any newspaper of general circulation in the city.

After enactment of any such plan, ordinance or amendment, further publication thereof shall not be required.

A party's actual notice of, or active participation in, the proceedings for which the written notice provided by this section is required shall waive the right of that party to challenge the validity of the proceeding due to failure of the party to receive the written notice required by this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The clause in the third to last paragraph is deleted since it is no longer needed. The remainder of the stricken language is relocated within the section for clarity and is shown as new language.

§ 15.2-2205. Additional notice of planning or zoning matters.

1 Any locality may give, in addition to any specific notice required by law, notice by direct 2 mail or any other means of any planning or zoning matter it deems appropriate. 3 Drafting note: This section, formerly § 15.1-33.1, is relocated from old Chapter 1 4 with no change. 5 6 § 15.1-431.1 15.2-2206. When locality may require applicant to give notice; how given. 7 The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality may by ordinance require 8 that a person applying to the local governing body, local planning commission or board of 9 zoning appeals pursuant to this chapter be responsible for all required notices. The governing 10 body locality shall require that notice be given as provided by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. 11 The governing body locality may provide that, in the case of a condominium or of a 12 cooperative, the written notice may be mailed to the unit owners' association or proprietary 13 lessee's association, respectively, in lieu of each individual unit owner. 14 Reliance by the The applicant may rely upon records of the city or county local real estate 15 assessor's office to ascertain the names of persons entitled to notice shall be deemed sufficient. 16 The applicant shall be required to supply the names and certify that notice has been sent 17 to those to whom notice has been required to be sent. The A certification of notice and a listing 18 of the persons to whom notice has been sent shall be supplied by the applicant as required by the 19 local governing body at least five days prior to the first hearing. 20 The governing body shall allow any person entitled to notice to waive such right in 21writing. 22 Nothing herein shall be construed so as to affect the validity of any ordinance or 23 amendment adopted prior to July 1, 1992. 24Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The language is clarified with no intended change in meaning. 2526 27 § 15.1-503.4 15.2-2207. Public notice of juvenile residential care facilities in certain 28 localities. 29 In any county, city or town locality without an applicable zoning ordinance, the local

governing body may provide by ordinance that any party desiring to establish a public or private

detention home, group home or other residential care facility for children in need of services or

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for delinquent or alleged delinquent youth must first provide public notice and participate in a public hearing in accordance with § 15.1-431 15.2-2204.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from Article 9.

§ 15.1-499 15.2-2208. Restraining, etc., violations of chapter.

Any violation or attempted violation of this chapter, or of any regulation adopted hereunder may be restrained, corrected, or abated as the case may be by injunction or other appropriate proceeding.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from Article 9.

§ 15.1-499.1 15.2-2209. Civil penalties for violations of zoning ordinance.

Notwithstanding the provisions provision 5 of § 15.1-491 (e) 15.2-2286, any locality may adopt an ordinance which establishes a uniform schedule of civil penalties for violations of specified provisions of the zoning ordinance. The schedule of offenses shall not include any zoning violation resulting in injury to any persons, and the existence of a civil penalty shall not preclude action by the zoning administrator under provision 4 of § 15.1-491 (d) 15.2-2286 or action by the governing body under § 15.1-499 15.2-2208.

This schedule of civil penalties shall be uniform for each type of specified violation, and the penalty for any one violation shall be a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for the initial summons and not more than \$150 for each additional summons. Each day during which the violation is found to have existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not be charged more frequently than once in any ten-day period, and a series of specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not result in civil penalties which exceed a total of \$3,000. Designation of a particular zoning ordinance violation for a civil penalty pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of criminal sanctions, and except for any violation resulting in injury to persons, such designation shall preclude the prosecution of a violation as a criminal misdemeanor.

The zoning administrator or his deputy may issue a civil summons as provided by law for a scheduled violation. Any person summoned or issued a ticket for a scheduled violation may make an appearance in person or in writing by mail to the department of finance or the treasurer of the locality prior to the date fixed for trial in court. Any person so appearing may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability, and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged. Such persons shall be informed of their right to stand trial and that a signature to an admission of liability will have the same force and effect as a judgment of court.

If a person charged with a scheduled violation does not elect to enter a waiver of trial and admit liability, the violation shall be tried in the general district court in the same manner and with the same right of appeal as provided for by law. In any trial for a scheduled violation authorized by this section, it shall be the burden of the locality to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence. An admission of liability or finding of liability shall not be a criminal conviction for any purpose.

No provision herein shall be construed to allow the imposition of civil penalties (i) for activities related to land development or (ii) for violation of any provision of a local zoning ordinance relating to the posting of signs on public property or public rights-of-way.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

Article $\frac{3}{2}$.

18 Local Planning <u>Commissions</u>.

§ 15.1-427.1 15.2-2210. Creation of local planning commissions; participation in planning district commissions or joint local commissions.

The governing body of every county and municipality Every locality shall by resolution or ordinance create a local planning commission by July 1, 1976, in order to promote the orderly development of such political subdivision the locality and its environs. In accomplishing the objectives of § 15.1-427 15.2-2200 such the local planning commissions shall serve primarily in an advisory capacity to the governing bodies.

The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality may participate in a planning district commission in accordance with Chapter 34 42 (§ 15.1-1400 15.2-4200 et seq.) of this title or a joint local commission in accordance with § 15.1-443 15.2-2219.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is moved from Article
1. "Political subdivision" is changed to "locality" since "political subdivision" is not a
defined term.

§ 15.1-428 15.2-2211. Cooperation of local planning commissions and other agencies.

The planning commission of any county or municipality locality may cooperate with other local planning commissions or legislative and administrative bodies and officials of other counties and municipalities within or without such areas, localities so as to coordinate the planning and development of such county or municipality with the plans of such other counties or municipalities among the localities. Such Planning commissions may appoint such committees and may adopt such rules as needed to effect such cooperation. Such planning Planning commissions may also cooperate with state and federal officials, departments and agencies. Planning commissions may request from such departments and agencies, and such departments and agencies of the Commonwealth shall furnish, such reasonable information which may affect the planning and development of the county or municipality locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is moved from Article

1. The language is clarified with no intended change in meaning.

§ 15.1-437 15.2-2212. Qualifications, appointment, removal, terms, and compensation, etc., of members of local planning commissions.

A local planning commission, hereinafter sometimes referred to as local commission, shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, appointed by the governing body, all of whom shall be residents of the county or municipality locality, qualified by knowledge and experience to make decisions on questions of community growth and development; provided, that at least one-half of the members so appointed shall be owners of real property. The local governing body may require each member of the commission to take an oath of office.

One member of the commission may be a member of the governing body of the county or municipality locality, and one member may be a member of the administrative branch of government of the county or municipality locality. The term of each of these two members shall be coextensive with the term of office to which he has been elected or appointed, unless the

governing body, at the first regular meeting each year, appoints others to serve as their representatives. The remaining members of the commission first appointed shall serve respectively for terms of one year, two years, three years, and four years, divided equally or as nearly equal as possible between the membership. Subsequent appointments shall be for terms of four years each. The local governing bodies may establish different terms of office for initial and subsequent appointments including terms of office that are concurrent with those of the appointing governing body. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term only. Members may be removed for malfeasance in office.

The local governing body may provide for: (1) reimbursement of actual expenses incurred by members of the commission; or (2) compensation to such members, or any of them, for their services; or (3) both compensation to commission members for their services, reimbursement for actual expenses incurred, or both.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-438 <u>15.2-2213</u>. Advisory members.

In cases where a municipality is situated within or is completely surrounded by a county, or adjoins a county or another municipality and such localities have local commissions, a representative of the local commission of such county or municipality, designated by it, may be, with the consent of the governing bodies of both localities, an advisory member of the local commission of such other county or municipality, as the case may be. A member of a local planning commission may, with the consent of both governing bodies, serve as an advisory member of the local planning commission of a contiguous locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The language is simplified with no change in meaning.

§ 15.1-439 15.2-2214. Meetings.

The local <u>planning</u> commission shall fix the time for holding regular meetings, <u>but it.</u> Commissions shall meet at least every two months, <u>except that.</u> However, in any county, city, or town <u>locality</u> with a population of not more than 7,500, the commission shall be required to meet at least once each year.

Special meetings of the commission may be called by the chairman or by two members upon written request to the secretary. The secretary shall mail to all members, at least five days in advance of a special meeting, a written notice fixing the time and place of the meeting and the purpose thereof.

Written notice of a special meeting is not required if the time of the special meeting has been fixed at a regular meeting, or if all members are present at the special meeting or file a written waiver of notice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-440 <u>15.2-2215</u>. Quorum majority vote.

A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum and no action of the local <u>planning</u> commission shall be valid unless authorized by a majority vote of those present and voting.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-441 15.2-2216. Facilities for holding of meetings and preservation of documents; appropriations for expenses.

The governing body may provide the local <u>planning</u> commission with facilities for the holding of meetings and the preservation of plans, maps, documents and accounts, and may appropriate funds needed to defray the expenses of the commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-442 15.2-2217. Officers, employees and consultants; expenditures; rules and records; special surveys.

The local <u>planning</u> commission shall elect from the appointed members a chairman and a vice-chairman, whose terms shall be for one year. If authorized by the governing body the commission may (1) (i) create and fill such other offices as it deems necessary; (2) (ii) appoint such employees and staff as it deems necessary for its work; and (3) (iii) contract with consultants for such services as it requires. The expenditures of the commission, exclusive of gifts or grants, shall be within the amounts appropriated for such purpose by the governing body.

The commission shall adopt rules for the transaction of business and shall keep a record of its transactions which shall be a public record. Upon request of the commission, the governing body or other public officials may, from time to time, for the purpose of special surveys under the direction of the commission, assign or detail to it any members of the staffs of county or municipal administrative departments, or such governing body or other public official may direct any such department employee to make for the commission special surveys or studies requested by the local commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-443 15.2-2218. County planning commission serving as commission of town; joint local commissions.

The governing body of any town located within a county having a local commission, may designate, with the consent of the governing body of such a contiguous county, by ordinance, such the county planning commission as the local planning commission of such the town.

A county commission designated as a town commission shall have all the powers and duties granted under this chapter to a local <u>planning</u> commission.

Any municipality town designating a county commission as its local planning commission may contract annually to pay the county a proportionate part of the expenses properly chargeable for the planning service rendered such municipality the town, and any such payments may be appropriated to such the county planning commission in addition to any funds budgeted for planning purposes.

Any one or more adjoining or adjacent counties or municipalities including any municipality within any such county may by agreement provide for a joint local commission for any two or more of such counties and municipalities. Such agreement shall provide for the number of members of such commission and how they shall be appointed, in what proportion the expenses of such commission shall be borne by the participating political subdivisions, and any other matters pertinent to the operation of the commission as the joint local commission for such political subdivisions. Any commission so created shall have, as to each participating political subdivision, the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon local commissions under this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last paragraph of this section is moved to § 15.2-2219.

§ 15.2-2219. Joint local planning commissions.

Any one or more adjoining or adjacent counties or municipalities including any municipality within any such county may by agreement provide for a joint local <u>planning</u> commission for any two or more of such counties and municipalities. Such <u>The</u> agreement shall provide for the number of members of <u>such the</u> commission and how they shall be appointed, in what proportion the expenses of <u>such the</u> commission shall be borne by the participating <u>political subdivisions localities</u>, and any other matters pertinent to the operation of the commission as the joint local <u>planning</u> commission for <u>such the political subdivisions localities</u>. Any commission so created shall have, as to each participating <u>political subdivision locality</u>, the powers and duties granted to and imposed upon local <u>planning</u> commissions under this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from the last paragraph of § 15.1-443.

§ 15.1-502.1 15.2-2220. Duplicate planning commission authorized for certain local governments.

Any city with a population between 140,000 and 160,000 which is subject to the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.), may by ordinance, may establish a duplicate planning commission solely for the purpose of considering matters arising from such Act. Sections 15.1-437 15.2-2210 through 15.1-445 15.2-2222 shall apply to such the commission, mutatis mutandis.

The procedure, timing requirements and appeal to the circuit court set forth in §§ 15.1–475 15.2-2258 through 15.2-2261 shall apply to the considerations of this commission, mutatis mutandis.

To distinguish the planning commission authorized by this section from planning commissions required by § 15.1-427.1 15.2-2210, the commissions commission established hereunder shall have the words "Chesapeake Bay Preservation" in their its title.

Every The governing body of a municipality city that establishes a commission pursuant to this section, in its sole discretion by ordinance, may abolish same the duplicate planning commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from Article 9.

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2	§ 15.1-444 <u>15.2-2221</u> . Duties of commissions.
3	To effectuate this chapter, the local <u>planning</u> commission shall:
4	(a) 1. Exercise general supervision of, and make regulations for, the administration of its
5	affairs;
6	(b) 2. Prescribe rules pertaining to its investigations and hearings;
7	(e) 3. Supervise its fiscal affairs and responsibilities, under rules and regulations as
8	prescribed by the governing body;
9	(d) 4. Keep a complete record of its proceedings; and be responsible for the custody and
10	preservation of its papers and documents;
11	(e) 5. Make recommendations and an annual report to the governing body concerning the
12	operation of the commission and the status of planning within its jurisdiction;
13	(f) 6. Prepare, publish and distribute reports, ordinances and other material relating to its
14	activities;
15	(g) 7. Prepare and submit an annual budget in the manner prescribed by the governing
16	body of the county or municipality; and
17	(h) 8. If deemed advisable, establish an advisory committee or committees.
18	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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20	§ 15.1-445 <u>15.2-2222</u> . Expenditures; gifts and donations.
21	The local planning commission may expend, under regular county or municipal local
22	procedure as provided by law, sums appropriated to it for its purposes and activities.
23	The governing body of a county or municipality A locality may accept gifts and
24	donations for local commission purposes. Any moneys so accepted shall be deposited with the
25	appropriate governing body in a special nonreverting local commission fund to be available for
26	expenditure by the local commission for the purpose designated by the donor. The disbursing
27	officer of the county or municipality locality may issue warrants against such special fund only
28	upon vouchers signed by the chairman and the secretary of the local commission.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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31	Article 4 <u>3</u> .

§ 15.1-446.1 15.2-2223. Comprehensive plan to be prepared and adopted; scope and purpose.

The local <u>planning</u> commission shall prepare and recommend a comprehensive plan for the physical development of the territory within its jurisdiction. Every <u>and every</u> governing body in this Commonwealth shall adopt a comprehensive plan for the territory under its jurisdiction by <u>July-1, 1980</u>.

In the preparation of a comprehensive plan the commission shall make careful and comprehensive surveys and studies of the existing conditions and trends of growth, and of the probable future requirements of its territory and inhabitants. The comprehensive plan shall be made with the purpose of guiding and accomplishing a coordinated, adjusted and harmonious development of the territory which will, in accordance with present and probable future needs and resources, best promote the health, safety, morals, order, convenience, prosperity and general welfare of the inhabitants.

The comprehensive plan shall be general in nature, in that it shall designate the general or approximate location, character, and extent of each feature shown on the plan and shall indicate where existing lands or facilities are proposed to be extended, widened, removed, relocated, vacated, narrowed, abandoned, or changed in use as the case may be.

Such The plan, with the accompanying maps, plats, charts, and descriptive matter, shall show the commission's <u>locality's</u> long-range recommendations for the general development of the territory covered by the plan, including the location of existing or proposed recycling centers. It may include, but need not be limited to:

- 1. The designation of areas for various types of public and private development and use, such as different kinds of residential, business, industrial, agricultural, mineral resources, conservation, recreation, public service, flood plain and drainage, and other areas;
- 2. The designation of a system of transportation facilities such as streets, roads, highways, parkways, railways, bridges, viaducts, waterways, airports, ports, terminals, and other like facilities;

- 3. The designation of a system of community service facilities such as parks, forests, schools, playgrounds, public buildings and institutions, hospitals, community centers, waterworks, sewage disposal or waste disposal areas, and the like;
 - 4. The designation of historical areas and areas for urban renewal or other treatment;
- 5. The designation of areas for the implementation of reasonable ground water protection 6 measures;
 - 6. An official map, a capital improvements program, a subdivision ordinance, a zoning ordinance and zoning district maps, mineral resource district maps and agricultural and forestal district maps, where applicable; and
 - 7. The location of existing or proposed recycling centers; and

- 7 <u>8</u>. The designation of areas for the implementation of measures to promote the construction and maintenance of affordable housing, sufficient to meet the current and future needs of residents of all levels of income in the locality while considering the current and future needs of the planning district within which the locality is situated.
- Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the first two paragraphs are combined. The requirement of showing recycling centers is relocated to the list of items which "may" be included in a comprehensive plan, and no longer "shall" be required.

§ 15.1-447 15.2-2224. Surveys and studies to be made in preparation of plan; implementation of plan.

A. In the preparation of a comprehensive plan, the local <u>planning</u> commission shall survey and study such matters as the following:

1. Use of land, preservation of agricultural and forestal land, production of food and fiber, characteristics and conditions of existing development, trends of growth or changes, natural resources, historic areas, ground water, surface water, geologic factors, population factors, employment, environmental and economic factors, existing public facilities, drainage, flood control and flood damage prevention measures, transportation facilities, the need for affordable housing in both the locality and planning district within which it is situated, and any other matters relating to the subject matter and general purposes of the comprehensive plan.

However, if a locality chooses not to survey and study historic areas, then the locality shall include historic areas in the comprehensive plan, if such areas are identified and surveyed

- by the Department of Historic Resources. Furthermore, if a locality chooses not to survey and
- 2 study mineral resources, then the locality shall include mineral resources in the comprehensive
- 3 plan, if such areas are identified and surveyed by the Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy.
- 4 The requirement to study the production of food and fiber shall apply only to those plans adopted
- 5 on or after January 1, 1981.
- 6 2. Probable future economic and population growth of the territory and requirements 7 therefor.
- B. The comprehensive plan shall recommend methods of implementation and shall
- 9 include a current map of the area covered by such the comprehensive plan. Unless otherwise
- 10 required by this chapter these, the methods of implementation may include but need not be
- 11 limited to:
- 12 1. An official map;
- 13 2. A capital improvements program;
- 14 3. A subdivision ordinance;
- 4. A zoning ordinance and zoning district maps; and
- 5. A mineral resource map.
- The requirement for the local commission to survey and study production of food and
- 18 fiber in the preparation of a comprehensive plan shall not affect any comprehensive plan adopted
- 19 prior to January 1, 1981.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last paragraph is relocated to
- 21 subsection A1.

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§ 15.1-448 15.2-2225. Notice and hearing on plan; recommendation by local <u>planning</u> commission to governing body.

Prior to the recommendation of a comprehensive plan or any part thereof, the local planning commission shall give notice in accordance with § 15.2-2204 and hold a public hearing on the plan, after notice as required by § 15.1-431. After such the public hearing has been held, the commission may approve, amend and approve, or disapprove the plan. Upon approval of the plan, the commission shall by resolution recommend the plan, or part thereof, to the governing body and a copy shall be certified to the governing body.

1 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Old § 15.1-449 is added to the end 2 of this section. 3 4 § 15.1-449. Copy to be certified to governing body. 5 Upon recommendation of the comprehensive plan or a part thereof by the local 6 commission, a copy thereof shall be certified to the governing body. 7 Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to § 15.2-2225. 8 9 § 15.1-450 15.2-2226. Adoption or disapproval of plan by governing body. 10 After certification of the plan or part thereof, the governing body, after a public hearing 11 with notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204, shall proceed to a consideration of the plan or 12 part thereof and shall approve and adopt, amend and adopt, or disapprove the same plan within 13 ninety days after date of adoption of such resolution. The governing body shall act within ninety 14 days of the local planning commission's recommending resolution. 15 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 16 17 § 15.1-451 15.2-2227. Return of plan to local planning commission; resubmission. 18 If such the governing body disapproves the plan, then it shall be returned to the local 19 planning commission for its reconsideration, with a written statement of the reasons for its 20 disapproval. 21The commission shall have sixty days in which to reconsider the plan and resubmit it, 22 with any changes, to the governing body. 23 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 2425§ 15.1-452 15.2-2228. Adoption of parts of plan. 26 As the work of preparing the comprehensive plan progresses, the local planning 27 commission may, from time to time, recommend, and the governing body approve and adopt, 28 parts thereof; any. Any such part shall cover one or more major sections or divisions of the 29 county or municipality locality or one or more functional matters. 30 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-453 15.2-2229. Amendments.

After the adoption of a comprehensive plan, all amendments to it shall be recommended, and approved and adopted, respectively, as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. If the governing body desires an amendment it may direct the local <u>planning</u> commission to prepare an amendment and submit it to public hearing within sixty days after formal written request by the governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-454 15.2-2230. Plan to be reviewed at least once every five years.

At least once every five years the comprehensive plan shall be reviewed by the local planning commission to determine whether it is advisable to amend the plan.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-455 15.2-2231. Inclusion of incorporated towns in county plan; inclusion of adjacent unincorporated territory in municipal plan.

Any county plan may include planning of incorporated towns to the extent to which, in the county local <u>planning</u> commission's judgment, it is related to planning of the unincorporated territory of the county as a whole, <u>provided</u>, <u>however that</u>. <u>However</u>, the plan shall not be considered as a comprehensive plan for any incorporated town unless recommended by the town commission, if any, and adopted by the governing body of the town.

Any municipal plan may include the planning of adjacent unincorporated territory to the extent to which, in the municipal local <u>planning</u> commission's judgment, it is related to the planning of the incorporated territory of the municipality; <u>provided</u>, <u>however that</u>. <u>However</u>, the plan shall not be considered as a comprehensive plan for such unincorporated territory unless recommended by the county <u>local</u> commission, <u>if any</u>, and approved and adopted by the governing body of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-456 15.2-2232. Legal status of plan.

A. Whenever the <u>a</u> local <u>planning</u> commission shall have recommended <u>recommends</u> a comprehensive plan or part thereof for the county or municipality locality and such plan shall

have has been approved and adopted by the governing body, it shall control the general or approximate location, character and extent of each feature shown on the plan. Thereafter, unless such a feature is already shown on the adopted master plan or part thereof or is deemed so under subsection D, no street or connection to an existing street, park or other public area, public building or public structure, public utility facility or public service corporation facility other than railroad facility, whether publicly or privately owned, shall be constructed, established or authorized, unless and until the general location or approximate location, character, and extent thereof has been submitted to and approved by the local commission as being substantially in accord with the adopted comprehensive plan or part thereof. In connection with any such determination the commission may, and at the direction of the governing body shall, hold a public hearing, after notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204.

- B. The commission shall communicate its findings to the governing body, indicating its approval or disapproval with written reasons therefor. The governing body may overrule the action of the commission by a vote of a majority of the its membership thereof. Failure of the commission to act within sixty days of such a submission, unless such the time shall be is extended by the governing body, shall be deemed approval. The owner or owners or their agents may appeal the decision of the local commission to the governing body within ten days after the decision of the commission. The appeal shall be by written petition to the governing body setting forth the reasons for the appeal. The appeal shall be heard and determined within sixty days from its filing. A majority vote of the governing body shall overrule the commission.
- C. Widening, narrowing, extension, enlargement, vacation or change of use of streets or public areas shall likewise be submitted for approval, but paving, repair, reconstruction, improvement, drainage or similar work and normal service extensions of public utilities or public service corporations shall not require approval unless involving a change in location or extent of a street or public area.
- D. Any public area, facility or use as set forth in subsection A which is identified within, but not the entire subject of, a submission under either § 15.1-475 15.2-2258 for subdivision or provision 8 of § 15.1-491 (h) 15.2-2286 for development or both may be deemed a feature already shown on the adopted master plan, and, therefore, excepted from the requirement for submittal to and approval by the commission or the governing body; provided, that the governing body has by ordinance or resolution defined standards governing the construction, establishment

or authorization of such public area, facility or use or has approved it through acceptance of a proffer made pursuant to § 15.1-491 (a) <u>15.2-2303</u>.

E. No approval shall be required under this section of any application filed after January 1, 1988, with respect to the construction and operation of a water system under authority of § 15.1-875 by any city with a population of more than 260,000, and any denial of such an application prior to the effective date of this subsection shall be of no force or effect; provided,

that the governing body may, in acting on any § 15.1–875 application, consider whether the water system is in conflict with any specific provision of the comprehensive plan.

F. E. Approval and funding of a public telecommunications facility by the Virginia Public Telecommunications Board pursuant to Article 6 (§ 2.1-563.23 et seq.) of Chapter 35.2 of Title 2.1 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section and local zoning ordinances with respect to such facility with the exception of television and radio towers and structures not necessary to house electronic apparatus. The exemption provided for in this subsection shall not apply to facilities existing or approved by the Board prior to July 1, 1990. The Board shall notify the governing body of the locality in advance of any meeting where approval of any such facility shall be acted upon.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Old subsection E expired on February 1, 1995.

14 Article $5 \underline{4}$.

The Official Map.

§ <u>15.1-458</u> <u>15.2-2233</u>. Maps to be prepared in counties and municipalities <u>localities</u>; what map shall show.

In <u>counties or municipalities</u> <u>localities</u> where no official map exists, or where an existing official map is incomplete, the local <u>planning</u> commission may make, or cause to be made, a map showing the location of any:

- 1. Legally established public street, alley, walkway, waterway, and public area of the county or municipality locality; and
 - 2. Future or proposed public street, alley, walkway, waterway and public area.

No future or proposed street or street line, waterway, nor public area, shall be shown on an official map unless and until the centerline of such the street, the course of such the waterway, or the metes and bounds of such the public area, have been fixed or determined in relation to known, fixed and permanent monuments by a physical survey or aerial photographic survey thereof. In addition to the centerline of each street, the map shall indicate the width of the right-of-way thereof. Local planning commissions are hereby empowered to make or cause to be made the surveys required herein.

After adoption by the governing body of an official map, the local governing body may acquire in any way permitted by law property which is or may be needed for the construction of any street, alley, walkway, waterway or public area shown on such the map. When an application for a building permit is made to a county or municipality locality for an area shown on the official map as a future or proposed right-of-way, the county or municipality locality shall have 60 sixty days to either grant or deny the building permit. If the permit is denied for the sole purpose of acquiring the property, the county or municipality locality has 120 days from the date of denial to acquire the property, either through negotiation or by filing condemnation proceedings. If the county or municipality locality has not acted within the 120 day period, the building permit shall be issued to the applicant provided all other requirements of law have been met.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-459 15.2-2234. Adoption; filing in office of clerk of court.

After such the official map has been prepared and recommended by the local planning commission it shall be certified by the commission to the governing body of the county or municipality locality. The governing body may then approve and adopt the same map by a majority vote of the its membership thereof and publish it as the official map of the county or municipality locality. No official map shall be adopted by the governing body or have any effect until approved by ordinance duly passed by the governing body of the county or municipality locality after a public hearing, preceded by public notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204.

Within thirty days after adoption of the official map the governing body shall cause it to be filed in the office of the clerk of the <u>circuit</u> court or courts of the county or city wherein deeds are admitted to record.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-460 15.2-2235. Additions and modifications.

The governing body may by ordinance make, from time to time, other additions to or modifications of the official map by placing thereon the location of any proposed street, street widening, street vacation, waterway or public area in accordance with the procedures applicable to such county or municipality the locality.

Prior to making any such additions or modifications of to the official map, the governing body shall refer the same additions or modifications to the local planning commission for its consideration. The commission shall take action on such the proposed additions or modifications within sixty days and report its recommendations to the governing body.

Upon receipt of the report of the commission, the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the proposed addition or modification to the official map and shall give notice of such the hearing in accordance with § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. All such reports of the commission, when delivered to the governing body, shall be available for public inspection.

Any ordinance embodying additions to or modifications of the official map shall be adopted by at least the vote required for original adoption of the official map. After the public hearing and the final passage of such ordinance, the additions or modifications shall become a part of the official map of the county or municipality locality. All changes, additions or modifications of the official map shall be filed with the clerk of the court as provided in § 15.1-459 15.2-2234.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-461 <u>15.2-2236</u>. Periodic review and readoption.

The official map and any additions thereto or modifications thereof shall be reviewed within not more than five years from the date of adoption or readoption of the map by the governing body. The procedure by the local <u>planning</u> commission and the governing body in connection with <u>such the</u> review shall conform to that prescribed as to original adoption of the map. Neither the official map nor any additions thereto or modifications thereof shall be of any force or effect for more than five years after adoption or readoption of the map unless readopted by the governing body in accordance herewith.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-462 15.2-2237. Consultation with Commonwealth Transportation Board; copies of map and ordinance to be sent to Commonwealth Transportation Board.

During the preparation of an official map the local <u>planning</u> commission shall consult with the Commonwealth Transportation Board or its local representative as to any streets under the jurisdiction of the Board, and prior to recommendation of the map to the governing body it

shall submit the <u>same map</u> to the Board for comment. Any recommendations of the Board, not incorporated in the official map, shall be forwarded to the governing body when the map is recommended by the <u>local</u> commission. When any <u>county or municipality locality</u> has adopted an official map in accordance with the terms of this chapter a certified copy of the map and ordinance adopting it shall be sent to the Board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-463 15.2-2238. Authority of counties under § 33.1-229 et seq. not affected.

The provisions of this article shall not affect the exercise of the authority contained in § 33.1-229 et seq., by counties that have withdrawn their roads from the secondary system of state highways.

Drafting note: No change.

14 Article 6 <u>5</u>.

Capital Outlay Improvement Programs.

§ 15.1-464 15.2-2239. Local <u>planning</u> commissions to prepare and submit annually capital improvement programs to governing body or official charged with preparation of budget.

A local <u>planning</u> commission may, and at the direction of the governing body shall, prepare and revise annually a capital improvement program based on the comprehensive plan of the <u>county or municipality locality</u> for a period not to exceed the ensuing five years. The commission shall submit the <u>same program</u> annually to the governing body, or to the chief administrative officer or other official charged with preparation of the budget for the <u>municipality or county locality</u>, at such time as it or he shall direct. <u>Such The</u> capital improvement program shall include the commission's recommendations, and estimates of cost of <u>such the</u> facilities and the means of financing them, to be undertaken in the ensuing fiscal year and in a period not to exceed the next four years, as the basis of the capital budget for the county or municipality locality. In the preparation of its capital budget recommendations, the commission shall consult with the chief administrative officer or other executive head of the government of the county or municipality locality, the heads of departments and interested

1 citizens and organizations and shall hold such public hearings as it deems necessary unless 2 otherwise required. 3 Localities may use value engineering for any capital project. For purposes of this section, 4 "value engineering" has the same meaning as that in § 2.1-483.1:1. Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. 5 6 7 Article 7 6. 8 Land Subdivision and Development. 9 10 § 15.1-465 15.2-2240. Counties and municipalities Localities to adopt ordinances 11 regulating subdivision and development of land. 12 The governing body of any county or municipality every locality shall adopt an ordinance 13 to assure the orderly subdivision of land and its development. Such ordinance shall be adopted 14 by July 1, 1977. The word "subdivision" as used in any such ordinance shall have the meaning 15 set forth in § 15.1-430 (1). 16 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last two sentences are deleted 17 as unnecessary. 18 19 § 15.1-466 15.2-2241. Mandatory provisions of a subdivision ordinance. 20 A. A subdivision ordinance shall include reasonable regulations and provisions that 21apply to or provide: 22 1. For plat details which shall meet the standard for plats as adopted under § 42.1-82 of 23 the Virginia Public Records Act (§ 42.1-76 et seq.); 242. For the coordination of streets within and contiguous to the subdivision with other 25existing or planned streets within the general area as to location, widths, grades and drainage, 26 including, for ordinances and amendments thereto adopted on or after January 1, 1990, for the 27 coordination of such streets with existing or planned streets in existing or future adjacent or 28 contiguous to adjacent subdivisions; 29 3. For adequate provisions for drainage and flood control and other public purposes, and 30 for light and air, and for identifying soil characteristics;

4. For the extent to which and the manner in which streets shall be graded, graveled or otherwise improved and water and storm and sanitary sewer and other public utilities or other community facilities are to be installed;

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5. For the acceptance of dedication for public use of any right-of-way located within any subdivision or section thereof, which has constructed or proposed to be constructed within the subdivision or section thereof, any street, curb, gutter, sidewalk, bicycle trail, drainage or sewerage system, waterline as part of a public system or other improvement dedicated for public use, and maintained by the locality, the Commonwealth, or other public agency, and for the provision of other site-related improvements required by local ordinances for vehicular ingress and egress, including traffic signalization and control, for public access streets, for structures necessary to ensure stability of critical slopes, and for storm water management facilities, financed or to be financed in whole or in part by private funds only if the owner or developer (i) certifies to the governing body that the construction costs have been paid to the person constructing such facilities; (ii) furnishes to the governing body a certified check or cash escrow in the amount of the estimated costs of construction or a personal, corporate or property bond, with surety satisfactory to the governing body or its designated administrative agency, in an amount sufficient for and conditioned upon the construction of such facilities, or a contract for the construction of such facilities and the contractor's bond, with like surety, in like amount and so conditioned; or (iii) furnishes to the governing body a bank or savings institution's letter of credit on certain designated funds satisfactory to the governing body or its designated administrative agency as to the bank or savings institution, the amount and the form. The amount of such certified check, cash escrow, bond, or letter of credit shall not exceed the total of the estimated cost of construction based on unit prices for new public or private sector construction in the locality and a reasonable allowance for estimated administrative costs, inflation, and potential damage to existing roads or utilities, which shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the estimated construction costs.

If a developer records a final plat which may be a section of a subdivision as shown on an approved preliminary plat and furnishes to the governing body a certified check, cash escrow, bond, or letter of credit in the amount of the estimated cost of construction of the facilities to be dedicated within said section for public use and maintained by the locality, the Commonwealth, or other public agency, the developer shall have the right to record the remaining sections shown

on the preliminary plat for a period of five years from the recordation date of the first section, or for such longer period as the local commission or other agent may, at the approval, determine to be reasonable, taking into consideration the size and phasing of the proposed development, subject to the terms and conditions of this subsection and subject to engineering and construction standards and zoning requirements in effect at the time that each remaining section is recorded. In the event a governing body of a county, wherein the highway system is maintained by the Department of Transportation, has accepted the dedication of a road for public use and such road due to factors other than its quality of construction is not acceptable into the secondary system of state highways, then such governing body may, if so provided by its subdivision ordinance, require the subdivider or developer to furnish the county with a maintenance and indemnifying bond, with surety satisfactory to the governing body or its designated administrative agency, in an amount sufficient for and conditioned upon the maintenance of such road until such time as it is accepted into the secondary system of state highways. In lieu of such bond, the governing body or its designated administrative agency may accept a bank or savings institution's letter of credit on certain designated funds satisfactory to the governing body or its designated administrative agency as to the bank or savings institution, the amount and the form, or accept payment of a negotiated sum of money sufficient for and conditioned upon the maintenance of such road until such time as it is accepted into the secondary system of state highways and assume the subdivider's or developer's liability for maintenance of such road. "Maintenance of such road" shall be deemed to mean, as used in this section, means maintenance of the streets, curb, gutter, drainage facilities, utilities or other street improvements, including the correction of defects or damages and the removal of snow, water or debris, so as to keep such road reasonably open for public usage;

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6. For conveyance, in appropriate cases, of common or shared easements to franchised cable television operators furnishing cable television and public service corporations furnishing cable television, gas, telephone and electric service to the proposed subdivision. Such easements, the location of which shall be adequate for use by public service corporations which may be expected to occupy them, may be conveyed by reference on the final plat to a declaration of the terms and conditions of such common easements agreed to by franchised cable television operators furnishing cable television and by such public service corporations and recorded in the land records of the county or city. The failure of any such franchised cable television operator to

agree to the terms and conditions set out in such declaration shall not defeat or impair any such common easement conveyance;

- 7. For monuments of specific types to be installed establishing street and property lines;
- 8. That unless a plat is filed for recordation within six months after final approval thereof or such longer period as may be approved by the governing body, such approval shall be withdrawn and the plat marked void and returned to the approving official; however, in any case where construction of facilities to be dedicated for public use has commenced pursuant to an approved plan or permit with surety approved by the governing body or its designated administrative agency, or where the developer has furnished surety to the governing body or its designated administrative agency by certified check, cash escrow, bond, or letter of credit in the amount of the estimated cost of construction of such facilities, the time for plat recordation shall be extended to one year after final approval or to the time limit specified in the surety agreement approved by the governing body or its designated administrative agency, whichever is greater;
- 9. For the administration and enforcement of such ordinance, not inconsistent with provisions contained in this chapter, and specifically for the imposition of reasonable fees and charges for the review of plats and plans, and for the inspection of facilities required by any such ordinance to be installed; such fees and charges shall in no instance exceed an amount commensurate with the services rendered taking into consideration the time, skill and administrator's expense involved. All such charges heretofore made are hereby validated;
- 10. For payment by a subdivider or developer of land of the pro rata share of the cost of providing reasonable and necessary sewerage, water, and drainage facilities, located outside the property limits of the land owned or controlled by the subdivider or developer but necessitated or required, at least in part, by the construction or improvement of the subdivision or development; however, no such payment shall be required until such time as the governing body or a designated department or agency thereof shall have established a general sewer, water, and drainage improvement program for an area having related and common sewer, water, and drainage conditions and within which the land owned or controlled by the subdivider or developer is located. Such regulations shall set forth and establish reasonable standards to determine the proportionate share of total estimated cost of ultimate sewerage, water, and drainage facilities required adequately to serve a related and common area, when and if fully developed in accord with the adopted comprehensive plan, that shall be borne by each subdivider

or developer within the area. Such share shall be limited to the proportion of such total estimated cost which the increased sewage flow, water flow, and/or increased volume and velocity of storm water runoff to be actually caused by the subdivision or development bears to total estimated volume and velocity of such sewage, water, and/or runoff from such area in its fully developed state.

Each such payment received shall be expended only for the construction of those facilities identified in the established sewer, water, and drainage program; however, in lieu of such payment the governing body may provide for the posting of a personal, corporate or property bond, cash escrow or other method of performance guarantee satisfactory to it conditioned on payment at commencement of such construction. The payments received shall be kept in a separate account for each of the individual improvement programs until such time as they are expended for the improvement program;

11. Any funds collected for pro rata programs under subdivision 10 of this subsection prior to July 1, 1990, shall continue to be held in separate, interest bearing accounts for the project or projects for which the funds were collected and any interest from such accounts shall continue to accrue to the benefit of the subdivider or developer until such time as the project or projects are completed or until such time as a general sewer and drainage improvement program is established to replace a prior sewer and drainage improvement program. If such a general improvement program is established, the governing body of any county or municipality may abolish any remaining separate accounts and require the transfer of the assets therein into a separate fund for the support of each of the established sewer, water, and drainage programs. Upon the transfer of such assets, subdividers and developers who had met the terms of any existing agreements made under a previous pro rata program shall receive any outstanding interest which has accrued up to the date of transfer, and such subdividers and developers shall be released from any further obligation under those existing agreements. The transferred assets shall be the sole property of the county or municipality which established the general improvement program;

12. 10. For reasonable provisions permitting a single division of a lot or parcel for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner in accordance with the provisions of § 15.2-2244, subject only to any express requirement contained in the Code of Virginia and to any requirement imposed by the local governing body that all lots of less

than five acres have reasonable right of way of not less than ten feet or more than twenty feet providing ingress and egress to a dedicated recorded public street or thoroughfare. Only one such division shall be allowed per family member, and shall not be for the purpose of circumventing this subdivision. For the purpose of this subdivision, a member of the immediate family is defined as any person who is a natural or legally defined offspring, spouse, grandchild, grandparent, or parent of the owner. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to subdivision ordinances adopted by counties and the City of Suffolk;

13. For reasonable provisions, notwithstanding subdivision A 12, in a county having the urban county executive form of government permitting a single division of a lot or parcel for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner, subject only to any express requirement contained in the Code of Virginia and to any requirement imposed by the local governing body that all lots of less than five acres have frontage of not less than ten feet or more than twenty feet on a dedicated recorded public street or thoroughfare. Only one such division shall be allowed per family member, and the division shall not be for the purpose of circumventing a local subdivision ordinance. For the purpose of this subsection, a member of the immediate family is defined as any person who is a natural or legally defined offspring or parent of the owner; and

14. 11. For the periodic partial and final complete release of any bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee required by the governing body under this section in accordance with the provisions of § 15.2-2245. within thirty days after receipt of written notice by the subdivider or developer of completion of part or all of any facilities required to be constructed hereunder unless the governing body or its designated administrative agency notifies said subdivider or developer in writing of nonreceipt of approval by applicable state agency, or of any specified defects or deficiencies in construction and suggested corrective measures prior to the expiration of the thirty day period.

If no such action is taken by the governing body or administrative agency within the time specified above, the request shall be deemed approved, and a partial release granted to the subdivider or developer. No final release shall be granted until after expiration of such thirty-day period and there is an additional request in writing sent by certified mail return receipt to the chief administrative officer of such governing body. The governing body or its designated administrative agency shall act within ten working days of receipt of the request; then if no

action is taken the request shall be deemed approved and final release granted to the subdivider or developer.

After receipt of the written notices required above, if the governing body or administrative agency takes no action within the times specified above and the subdivider or developer files suit in the local circuit court to obtain partial or final release of a bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee, as the case may be, the circuit court, upon finding the governing body or its administrative agency was without good cause in failing to act, shall award such subdivider or developer his reasonable costs and attorneys' fees.

No governing body or administrative agency shall refuse to make a periodic partial or final release of a bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee for any reason not directly related to the specified defects or deficiencies in construction of the facilities covered by said bond, escrow, letter of credit or other performance guarantee.

Upon written request by the subdivider or developer, the governing body or its designated administrative agency shall be required to make periodic partial releases of such bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee in a cumulative amount equal to no less than eighty percent of the original amount for which the bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee was taken, and may make partial releases to such lower amounts as may be authorized by the governing body or its designated administrative agency based upon the percentage of facilities completed and approved by the governing body, local administrative agency, or state agency having jurisdiction. Periodic partial releases may not occur before the completion of at least thirty percent of the facilities covered by any bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee. The governing body or administrative agency shall not be required to execute more than three periodic partial releases in any twelve month period. Upon final completion and acceptance of said facilities, the governing body or administrative agency shall release any remaining bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee to the subdivider or developer. For the purpose of final release, the term "acceptance" is deemed to mean: when said public facility is accepted by and taken over for operation and maintenance by the state agency, local government department or agency, or other public authority which is responsible for maintaining and for operating such facility upon acceptance.

For the purposes of this subsection, a certificate of partial or final completion of such facilities from either a duly licensed professional engineer or land surveyor, as defined in and

limited to § 54.1-400, or from a department or agency designated by the local government may be accepted without requiring further inspection of such facilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken portions of old provisions 12 and 13 of this section now appear as subsections A and B of § 15.2-2244. The stricken portions of old provision 14 of this section now appear as § 15.2-2245. Former subsections B through H are split into the sections which follow.

- § 15.2-2242. Optional provisions of a subdivision ordinance.
- 9 <u>A subdivision ordinance may include:</u>
 - B. A subdivision ordinance may include provisions 1. Provisions for variations in or exceptions to the general regulations of the subdivision ordinance in cases of unusual situations or when strict adherence to the general regulations would result in substantial injustice or hardship.
 - C. A subdivision ordinance may require 2. A requirement for the furnishing of a preliminary opinion from the applicable health official regarding the suitability of a subdivision for installation of subsurface sewage disposal systems where such method of sewage disposal is to be utilized in the development of a subdivision.
 - D. A subdivision ordinance may require 3. A requirement that, in the event streets in a subdivision will not be constructed to meet the standards necessary for inclusion in the secondary system of state highways or for state street maintenance moneys paid to municipalities, the subdivision plat and all approved deeds of subdivision, or similar instruments, must contain a statement advising that the streets in the subdivision do not meet state standards and will not be maintained by the Department of Transportation or the county or the municipalities localities enacting the ordinances. Grantors of any subdivision lots to which such statement applies must include the statement on each deed of conveyance thereof. However, counties and municipalities localities in their ordinances may establish minimum standards for construction of streets that will not be built to state standards.

For streets constructed or to be constructed, as provided for in this subsection, a subdivision ordinance may require that the same procedure be followed as that set forth in subdivision A provision 5 of this section § 15.2-2241. Further, the subdivision ordinance may provide that the developer's financial commitment shall continue until such time as the local

government releases such financial commitment in accordance with the provisions of subdivision A 14 provision 11 of this section § 15.2-2241.

E. A subdivision ordinance may include reasonable 4. Reasonable provision for the voluntary funding of off-site road improvements and reimbursements of advances by the governing body. If a subdivider or developer makes an advance of payments for or construction of reasonable and necessary road improvements located outside the property limits of the land owned or controlled by him, the need for which is substantially generated and reasonably required by the construction or improvement of his subdivision or development, and such advance is accepted, the governing body may agree to reimburse the subdivider or developer from such funds as the governing body may make available for such purpose from time to time for the cost of such advance together with interest, which shall be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, at a rate equal to the rate of interest on bonds most recently issued by the governing body on the following terms and conditions:

1. a. The governing body shall determine or confirm that the road improvements were substantially generated and reasonably required by the construction or improvement of the subdivision or development and shall determine or confirm the cost thereof, on the basis of a study or studies conducted by qualified traffic engineers and approved and accepted by the subdivider or developer.

2. b. The governing body shall prepare, or cause to be prepared, a report accepted and approved by the subdivider or developer, indicating the governmental services required to be furnished to the subdivision or development and an estimate of the annual cost thereof for the period during which the reimbursement is to be made to the subdivider or developer.

3. c. The governing body may make annual reimbursements to the subdivider or developer from funds made available for such purpose from time to time, including but not limited to real estate taxes assessed and collected against the land and improvements on the property included in the subdivision or development in amounts equal to the amount by which such real estate taxes exceed the annual cost of providing reasonable and necessary governmental services to such subdivision or development.

F. Site plan or plans of development which are required to be submitted and approved in accordance with § 15.1-491 (h) shall be subject to the provisions of this section, mutatis mutandis.

G. Notwithstanding subdivisions A 12 and A 13 of this section, a subdivision ordinance may include reasonable provisions permitting divisions of lots or parcels for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner in (i) any county or city which has had population growth of ten percent or more from the next to latest to latest decennial census year, based on population reported by the United States Bureau of the Census, provided that until the 1990 census is reported, any county or city instead may qualify only if it has had an estimated population growth of ten percent or more from 1980 to the most recent year for which population estimates are available from the Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia; (ii) any city or county adjoining such city or county; (iii) any towns located within such county; and (iv) any county contiguous with at least three such counties, and any town located in that county. Such divisions shall be subject to all requirements of the Code of Virginia and to any requirements imposed by the local governing body.

H. 5. In a county having the urban county executive form of government, in any city located within or adjacent thereto, or any county adjacent thereto or a town located within such county, in any county with a population between 57,000 and 57,450, or in any county with a population between 60,000 and 63,000, and in any city with a population between 140,000 and 160,000, the subdivision ordinance may include provisions for payment by a subdivider or developer of land of a pro rata share of the cost of reasonable and necessary road improvements, located outside the property limits of the land owned or controlled by him but serving an area having related traffic needs to which his subdivision or development will contribute, to reimburse an initial subdivider or developer who has advanced such costs or constructed such road improvements. Such ordinance may apply to road improvements constructed after July 1, 1988, in a county having the urban county executive form of government; in a city located within or adjacent to a county having the urban county executive form of government, or in a county adjacent to a county having the urban county executive form of government or town located within such county, and in any county with a population between 57,000 and 57,450, or in any county with a population between 60,000 and 63,000, such ordinance may only apply to road improvements constructed after the effective date of such ordinance.

Such provisions shall provide for the adoption of a pro rata reimbursement plan which shall include reasonable standards to identify the area having related traffic needs, to determine the total estimated or actual cost of road improvements required to adequately serve the area when fully developed in accordance with the comprehensive plan or as required by proffered conditions, and to determine the proportionate share of such costs to be reimbursed by each subsequent subdivider or developer within the area, with interest (i) at the legal rate or (ii) at an inflation rate prescribed by a generally accepted index of road construction costs, whichever is less.

For any subdivision ordinance adopted pursuant to this subsection provision 5 of this section after February 1, 1993, no such payment shall be assessed or imposed upon a subsequent developer or subdivider if (i) prior to the adoption of a pro rata reimbursement plan the subsequent subdivider or developer has proffered conditions pursuant to § 15.1-491 (a) 15.2-2303 for offsite road improvements and such proffered conditions have been accepted by the local government locality, (ii) the local government locality has assessed or imposed an impact fee on the subsequent development or subdivision pursuant to Article 8.1 8 (§ 15.1-498.1 15.2-2317 et seq.) of Chapter 11 of this title 22, or (iii) the subsequent subdivider or developer has received final site plan, subdivision plan, or plan of development approval from the local government locality prior to the adoption of a pro rata reimbursement plan for the area having related traffic needs.

The amount of the costs to be reimbursed by a subsequent developer or subdivider shall be determined before or at the time the site plan or subdivision is approved. The ordinance shall specify that such costs are to be collected at the time of the issuance of a temporary or final certificate of occupancy or functional use and occupancy within the development, whichever shall come first. The ordinance also may provide that the required reimbursement may be paid (i) in lump sum, (ii) by agreement of the parties on installment at a reasonable rate of interest or rate of inflation, whichever is less, for a fixed number of years, or (iii) on such terms as otherwise agreed to by the initial and subsequent subdividers and developers.

Such ordinance provisions may provide that no certificate of occupancy shall be issued to a subsequent developer or subdivider until (i) the initial developer certifies to the local government locality that the subsequent developer has made the required reimbursement directly to him as provided above or (ii) the subsequent developer has deposited the reimbursement amount with the local government locality for transfer forthwith to the initial developer.

6. Provisions for establishing and maintaining access to solar energy to encourage the use of solar heating and cooling devices in new subdivisions. The provisions shall be applicable to a new subdivision only when so requested by the subdivider.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The provisions of subsection G now appear as subsection C of § 15.2-2244. Former section 15.1-466.01 is added to the end of this section as provision 6. Former subsection F is now § 15.2-2246.

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§ 15.2-2243. Payment by subdivider of the pro rata share of the cost of certain facilities.

10. For A. A locality may provide in its subdivision ordinance for payment by a subdivider or developer of land of the pro rata share of the cost of providing reasonable and necessary sewerage, water, and drainage facilities, located outside the property limits of the land owned or controlled by the subdivider or developer but necessitated or required, at least in part, by the construction or improvement of the subdivision or development; however, no such payment shall be required until such time as the governing body or a designated department or agency thereof shall have has established a general sewer, water, and drainage improvement program for an area having related and common sewer, water, and drainage conditions and within which the land owned or controlled by the subdivider or developer is located or the governing body has committed itself by ordinance to the establishment of such a program. Such regulations or ordinance shall set forth and establish reasonable standards to determine the proportionate share of total estimated cost of ultimate sewerage, water, and drainage facilities required adequately to adequately serve a related and common area, when and if fully developed in accord with the adopted comprehensive plan, that shall be borne by each subdivider or developer within the area. Such share shall be limited to the proportion of such total estimated cost which the increased sewage flow, water flow, and/or increased volume and velocity of storm water runoff to be actually caused by the subdivision or development bears to total estimated volume and velocity of such sewage, water, and/or runoff from such area in its fully developed state. In calculating the volume and velocity of stormwater runoff, the governing body shall take into account the effect of all on-site stormwater facilities or best management practices constructed or required to be constructed by the subdivider or developer and give appropriate credit therefor.

<u>B.</u> Each such payment received shall be expended only for necessary engineering and related studies and the construction of those facilities identified in the established sewer, water, and drainage program; however, in lieu of such payment the governing body may provide for the posting of a personal, corporate or property bond, cash escrow or other method of performance guarantee satisfactory to it conditioned on payment at commencement of such studies or construction. The payments received shall be kept in a separate account for each of the individual improvement programs until such time as they are expended for the improvement program. All bonds, payments, cash escrows or other performance guarantees hereunder shall be released and used, with any interest earned, as a tax credit on the real estate taxes on the property if construction of the facilities identified in the established water, sewer and drainage programs is not commenced within twelve years from the date of the posting of the bond, payment, cash escrow or other performance guarantee;

41. C. Any funds collected for pro rata programs under subdivision 10 of this subsection section prior to July 1, 1990, shall continue to be held in separate, interest bearing accounts for the project or projects for which the funds were collected and any interest from such accounts shall continue to accrue to the benefit of the subdivider or developer until such time as the project or projects are completed or until such time as a general sewer and drainage improvement program is established to replace a prior sewer and drainage improvement program. If such a general improvement program is established, the governing body of any county or municipality locality may abolish any remaining separate accounts and require the transfer of the assets therein into a separate fund for the support of each of the established sewer, water, and drainage programs. Upon the transfer of such assets, subdividers and developers who had met the terms of any existing agreements made under a previous pro rata program shall receive any outstanding interest which has accrued up to the date of transfer, and such subdividers and developers shall be released from any further obligation under those existing agreements. All bonds, payments, cash escrows or other performance guarantees hereunder shall be released and used, with any interest earned, as a tax credit on the real estate taxes on the property if construction of the facilities identified in the established water, sewer and drainage programs is not commenced within twelve years from the date of the posting of the bond, payment, cash escrow or other performance guarantee...

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from provisions 10 and 11 of old § 15.1-466 (now § 15.2-2241).

§ 15.2-2244. Provisions for subdivision of a lot for conveyance to a family member.

12. For A. In any county and the City of Suffolk a subdivision ordinance shall provide for reasonable provisions permitting a single division of a lot or parcel for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner, subject only to any express requirement contained in the Code of Virginia and to any requirement imposed by the local governing body that all lots of less than five acres have reasonable right-of-way of not less than ten feet or more than twenty feet providing ingress and egress to a dedicated recorded public street or thoroughfare. Only one such division shall be allowed per family member, and shall not be for the purpose of circumventing this subdivision section. For the purpose of this subdivision subsection, a member of the immediate family is defined as any person who is a natural or legally defined offspring, spouse, grandchild, grandparent, or parent of the owner. The provisions of this subdivision shall apply only to subdivision ordinances adopted by counties and the City of Suffolk;

13. For reasonable provisions, notwithstanding subdivision A 12 B. Notwithstanding subsection A of this section, in a county having the urban county executive form of government, a subdivision ordinance shall provide for reasonable provisions permitting a single division of a lot or parcel for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner, subject only to any express requirement contained in the Code of Virginia and to any requirement imposed by the local governing body that all lots of less than five acres have frontage of not less than ten feet or more than twenty feet on a dedicated recorded public street or thoroughfare. Only one such division shall be allowed per family member, and the division shall not be for the purpose of circumventing a local subdivision ordinance. For the purpose of this subdivision subsection, a member of the immediate family is defined as any person who is a natural or legally defined offspring or parent of the owner;

G. C. Notwithstanding subdivisions A 12 and A 13 subsections A and B of this section, a subdivision ordinance may include reasonable provisions permitting divisions of lots or parcels for the purpose of sale or gift to a member of the immediate family of the property owner in (i) any county or city which has had population growth of ten percent or more from the next-to-

latest to latest decennial census year, based on population reported by the United States Bureau of the Census, provided that until the 1990 census is reported, any county or city instead may qualify only if it has had an estimated population growth of ten percent or more from 1980 to the most recent year for which population estimates are available from the Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia; (ii) any city or county adjoining such city or county; (iii) any towns located within such county; and (iv) any county contiguous with at least three such counties, and any town located in that county. Such divisions shall be subject to all requirements of the Code of Virginia and to any requirements imposed by the local governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsections A and B are relocated from provisions 12 and 13 of old § 15.1-466 (now § 15.2-2241); subsection C is relocated from subsection G of the same section.

§ 15.2-2245. Provisions for periodic partial and final release of certain performance guarantees.

14. For A. A subdivision ordinance shall provide for the periodic partial and final complete release of any bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee required by the governing body under this section article within thirty days after receipt of written notice by the subdivider or developer of completion of part or all of any facilities required to be constructed hereunder unless the governing body or its designated administrative agency notifies said the subdivider or developer in writing of nonreceipt of approval by an applicable state agency, or of any specified defects or deficiencies in construction and suggested corrective measures prior to the expiration of the thirty-day period.

<u>B.</u> If no such action is taken by the governing body or administrative agency within the time specified above, the request shall be deemed approved, and a partial release granted to the subdivider or developer. No final release shall be granted until after expiration of such thirty-day period and there is an additional request in writing sent by certified mail return receipt to the chief administrative officer of such governing body. The governing body or its designated administrative agency shall act within ten working days of receipt of the request; then if no action is taken the request shall be deemed approved and final release granted to the subdivider or developer.

<u>C.</u> After receipt of the written notices required above, if the governing body or administrative agency takes no action within the times specified above and the subdivider or developer files suit in the local circuit court to obtain partial or final release of a bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee, as the case may be, the circuit court, upon finding the governing body or its administrative agency was without good cause in failing to act, shall award such subdivider or developer his reasonable costs and attorneys' fees.

<u>D.</u> No governing body or administrative agency shall refuse to make a periodic partial or final release of a bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee for any reason not directly related to the specified defects or deficiencies in construction of the facilities covered by said bond, escrow, letter of credit or other performance guarantee.

E. Upon written request by the subdivider or developer, the governing body or its designated administrative agency shall be required to make periodic partial releases of such bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee in a cumulative amount equal to no less than ninety percent of the original amount for which the bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee was taken, and may make partial releases to such lower amounts as may be authorized by the governing body or its designated administrative agency based upon the percentage of facilities completed and approved by the governing body, local administrative agency, or state agency having jurisdiction. Periodic partial releases may not occur before the completion of at least thirty percent of the facilities covered by any bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee. The governing body or administrative agency shall not be required to execute more than three periodic partial releases in any twelve-month period. Upon final completion and acceptance of said the facilities, the governing body or administrative agency shall release any remaining bond, escrow, letter of credit, or other performance guarantee to the subdivider or developer. For the purpose of final release, the term "acceptance" is deemed to mean means: when said the public facility is accepted by and taken over for operation and maintenance by the state agency, local government department or agency, or other public authority which is responsible for maintaining and for operating such facility upon acceptance.

<u>F.</u> For the purposes of this subsection section, a certificate of partial or final completion of such facilities from either a duly licensed professional engineer or land surveyor, as defined in and limited to § 54.1-400, or from a department or agency designated by the local government locality may be accepted without requiring further inspection of such facilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from provision 14 of old § 15.1-466 (now § 15.2-2241).

§ 15.2-2246. Site plans submitted in accordance with zoning ordinance.

Site plans or plans of development which are required to be submitted and approved in accordance with provision 8 of § 15.2-2286 shall be subject to the provisions of §§ 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245, mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section was formerly subsection F of \S 15.1-466.

§ 15.1-466.01. Solar energy provision in subdivision ordinance.

Any county, city or town may provide in its subdivision ordinance for establishing and maintaining access to solar energy to encourage the use of solar heating and cooling devices in new subdivisions. Such provisions shall be applicable to a new subdivision only when so requested by the subdivider.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to provision 6 of § 15.2-2242.

§ 15.1-466.1 15.2-2247. Applicability of subdivision ordinance to mobile homes.

Any county, city, or town locality may designate by ordinance the areas within its jurisdiction in which mobile homes may be located or mobile home parks may be established, notwithstanding the absence of a zoning ordinance in such county, city, or town locality. Such ordinance may also apply any of the provisions of §§ 15.1-466 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245 in the regulation and governing of the location, establishment, and operation of mobile homes or mobile home parks. The ordinance may apply to any park or portion thereof licensed as a campground pursuant to Title 35.1 of this Code. In the event of irreconcilable conflict between the ordinance and state law, the state law shall supersede the ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-467 15.2-2248. Application of certain municipal subdivision regulations beyond corporate limits of municipality.

The subdivision regulations adopted by a municipality within the counties of Giles, Clarke, Culpeper, Loudoun or Mecklenburg shall apply within the corporate limits and may apply beyond, if the municipal ordinance so provides, within the distance therefrom set out below:

- (a) 1. Within a distance of five miles from the corporate limits of cities having a population of one hundred thousand or more;
- (b) 2. Within a distance of three miles from the corporate limits of cities having a population of less than one hundred thousand; and
- (c) 3. Within a distance of two miles from the corporate limits of incorporated towns.

Where the corporate limits of two municipalities are closer together than the sum of the distances from their respective corporate limits as above set forth, the dividing line of jurisdiction shall be halfway between the limits of the overlapping boundaries.

The foregoing distances may be modified by mutual agreement between the governing bodies concerned, depending upon their respective areas of interest, provided such modified limits bear a reasonable relationship to natural geographic considerations or to the comprehensive plans for the area. Any such modification shall be set forth in the respective subdivision ordinances, by map or description or both.

No such regulations or amendments thereto shall be finally adopted by any such municipality until the governing body of the county in which such area is located shall have been duly notified in writing by the governing body of the municipality or its designated agent of such proposed regulations, and requested to review and approve or disapprove the same; and if such county fail to notify the governing body of such municipality of its disapproval of such plan within forty-five days after the giving of such notice, such plan shall be considered approved. Provided, however, that in any county which has a duly appointed planning commission, the governing body or the council shall send a copy of such proposed regulations or amendments thereof to such commission which shall review and recommend approval or disapproval of the same. The county commission shall not take any such action until notice has been given and a hearing held as prescribed by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. Such hearing shall be held by the county commission within sixty days after the giving of notice by the municipality or its agent. Such commission shall forthwith after such hearing make its recommendations to the governing body of the county which shall within thirty days after such hearing notify the municipality of its

approval or disapproval of such regulations and no regulations effective beyond the corporate limits shall be finally adopted by the municipality until notification by the governing body of the county, except that if the county fails to notify the governing body of the municipality of its disapproval of such regulations within ninety days after copy of the regulations or amendments thereof are received by the county commission, the regulations shall be deemed to have been approved.

Drafting note: No change. This section is not set out in the Code; however, the Code Commission believes that it should be set out, due to the subject matter.

§ 15.1-468 2249. Application of county subdivision regulations in area subject to municipal jurisdiction.

The subdivision regulations adopted by the counties of Giles, Clarke, Culpeper, Loudoun or Mecklenburg shall apply in all the unincorporated territory of the county; provided, that no such regulations to be effective in the area of the county subject to municipal jurisdiction shall be finally adopted by the county until the governing body of the municipality shall have been notified in writing of such proposed regulations, and requested to review and approve or disapprove the same, and if such municipality fails to notify the governing body of the county of its disapproval of such regulations within forty-five days after the giving of such notice, the same shall be considered approved; and provided further, that if the municipality has a duly appointed planning commission, the governing body of the county or its agent shall give such notice to such commission as is required to be given the county planning commission by § 15.1-467 15.2-2248, and the provisions of that section shall apply, mutatis mutandis, to the actions of such commission and the governing bodies of the county and city, respectively.

Drafting note: No change. This section is not set out in the Code; however, the Code Commission believes that it should be set out, due to the subject matter.

§ 15.1-469 15.2-2250. Disagreement between county and municipality as to regulations.

When a disagreement arises between the counties of Giles, Clarke, Culpeper, Loudoun or Mecklenburg and a municipality as to what regulations should be adopted for the area, and such difference cannot be amicably settled, then after ten days' prior written notice by either to the other, either or both parties may petition the circuit court of for the county wherein the area or a

major part thereof lies to decide what regulations are to be adopted. The court shall hear the matter and enter an appropriate order.

Drafting note: No change. This section is not set out in the Code; however, the Code Commission believes that it should be set out, due to the subject matter.

§ 15.1-470 15.2-2251. Local <u>planning</u> commission shall prepare and recommend ordinance; notice and hearing on ordinance.

In every eounty or municipality <u>locality</u> the local <u>planning</u> commission shall prepare and recommend the subdivision ordinance and transmit <u>same it</u> to the governing body. The governing body of every <u>eounty or municipality locality</u> shall approve and adopt a subdivision ordinance only after a notice <u>of intention so to do</u> has been published, and a public hearing held, in accordance with § <u>15.1-431</u> 15.2-2204.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-471 15.2-2252. Filing and recording of ordinance and amendments thereto.

When a subdivision ordinance has been adopted, or amended, a certified copy of the ordinance and any and all amendments thereto shall be filed in the office of an official of the municipality or county locality, designated in such the ordinance, and in the clerk's office of the circuit court or courts in which deeds are admitted to record of for each county or municipality locality in which such the ordinance is applicable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-472 15.2-2253. Preparation and adoption of amendments to ordinance.

A local <u>planning</u> commission on its own initiative may or at the request of the governing body of the <u>county or municipality locality</u> shall prepare and recommend amendments to the subdivision ordinance. The procedure for <u>such amendment amendments</u> shall be the same as for the preparation and recommendation and approval and adoption of the original ordinance; provided that no <u>such</u> amendment shall be adopted by the governing body of a <u>county or municipality locality</u> without a reference of the proposed amendment to the commission for recommendation, nor until sixty days after such reference, if no recommendation is made by the commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-473 <u>15.2-2254</u>. Statutory provisions effective after ordinance adopted.

After the adoption of a subdivision ordinance in accordance with this chapter, the following provisions shall be effective in the territory to which such the ordinance applies:

- (a) 1. No person shall subdivide land without making and recording a plat of such the subdivision and without fully complying with the provisions of this article and of such the subdivision ordinance.
- (b) 2. No such plat of any subdivision shall be recorded unless and until it shall have has been submitted to and approved by the local planning commission or by the governing body or its duly authorized agent, of the county or municipality locality wherein the land to be subdivided is located; or by the commissions, governing bodies or agents, as the case may be, of each county or municipality locality having a subdivision ordinance, in which any part of the land lies.
- (c) 3. No person shall sell or transfer any land of a subdivision, before such a plat has been duly approved and recorded as provided herein, unless such the subdivision was lawfully created prior to the adoption of a subdivision ordinance applicable thereto, provided, that. However, nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing the recordation of the instrument by which such land is transferred or the passage of title as between the parties to the instrument.
- (d) <u>4.</u> Any person violating the foregoing provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500 for each lot or parcel of land so subdivided or, transferred or sold; and the. The description of such the lot or parcel by metes and bounds in the instrument of transfer or other document used in the process of selling or transferring shall not exempt the transaction from such the penalties or from the remedies herein provided.
- (e) <u>5.</u> No clerk of any court shall file or record a plat of a subdivision required by this article to be recorded until <u>such the</u> plat has been approved as required herein; <u>and the</u>. The penalties provided by § 17-59 shall apply to any failure to comply with the provisions of this subsection.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

 § 15.1-474 <u>15.2-2255</u>. Administration and enforcement of regulations.

The administration and enforcement of subdivision regulations insofar as they pertain to public improvements as authorized in §§ 15.1-466 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245 shall be vested in the governing body of the political subdivision locality in which the improvements are or are to will be located.

Except as provided above, the governing body shall be responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of such the subdivision regulations, through its <u>local</u> planning commission or otherwise.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-474.1 15.2-2256. Procedure to account for fees for common improvements.

Upon a verified petition signed by the owners, other than the original subdivider, of ten percent of the lots in any subdivision, the board of directors or other governing body of the subdivision charged with collection of fees and the maintenance of common improvements shall render an annual report with a statement of account of all fees collected and the disposition of all funds derived from any fees assessed for the maintenance of common improvements to the lot owners. The board of directors or other governing body of the subdivision may charge the lot owners for the actual cost of copying the annual report.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-474.2 15.2-2257. Procedure to modify certain covenants in certain counties.

Upon a verified petition signed by the owners, other than the original subdivider, of ten percent of the lots in any subdivision heretofore previously recorded, the circuit court of for any county with a 1980 population of more than 27,500 but less than 29,000, in which such subdivision lies, shall have authority to conduct a hearing and modify any and all covenant provisions of any heretofore previously recorded deed of dedication or other document relating to road maintenance fees as to any roads located within the subdivision. Upon receipt of such the petition, the court shall, if all owners of lots within such the subdivision are not before the court, enter an order of publication under the provisions of subdivision 3 of § 8.01-316, making the owners of all lots not owned by petitioners parties to the cause, which shall then be docketed and set for trial on the chancery side of the court. Should the court, after hearing evidence and

argument of counsel, find that the streets and roads in the subdivision require maintenance in excess of that provided for with the road maintenance funds specified in the covenants to permit emergency vehicles ready access to the residents of the subdivision to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare, the court may increase the fees required for road maintenance to the extent reasonably necessary to permit emergency vehicles ready access to the residents of the subdivision. The funds so collected shall be accounted for as provided in § 15.1-474.1 15.2-2256. Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit the members of a subdivision association from proceeding under the provisions of subsection C of § 55-344.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section should be carried by reference only.

§ 15.1-475 <u>15.2-2258</u>. Plat of proposed subdivision and site plans to be submitted for approval.

A. Whenever the owner or proprietor of any tract of land located within any territory to which a subdivision ordinance applies desires to subdivide the same tract, he shall submit a plat of the proposed subdivision to the local planning commission of the county or municipality locality, or an agent designated by the governing body thereof for such purpose. When any part of the land proposed for subdivision lies in a drainage district such fact shall be set forth on the plat of the proposed subdivision. When any grave, object or structure marking a place of burial is located on the land proposed for subdivision, such grave, object or structure shall be identified on any plans or site plans required by this article. When the land involved lies wholly or partly within an area subject to the joint control of more than one political subdivision locality, the plat shall be submitted to the local planning commission or other designated agent of the political subdivision locality in which the tract of land is located. Site plan plans or plans of development required by provision 8 of § 15.1–491 15.2-2286 (h) shall also be subject to the provisions of this section §§ 15.2-2258 through 15.2-2261, mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-475 is split into four sections.

§ 15.2-2259. Local planning commission to act on proposed plat.

- B. 1. A. The local <u>planning</u> commission or other agent shall act on any proposed plat within sixty days after it has been officially submitted for approval by either approving or disapproving <u>such</u> the plat in writing, and giving with the latter specific reasons therefor. Specific reasons for disapproval may be contained in a separate document or may be written on the plat itself. The reasons for disapproval shall identify deficiencies in the plat which cause the disapproval by reference to specific duly adopted ordinances, regulations, or policies and shall generally identify <u>such</u> modifications or corrections as will permit approval of the plat.
- 2. B. If the local commission or other agent fails to approve or disapprove the plat within sixty days after it has been officially submitted for approval, the subdivider, after ten days' written notice to the commission, or agent, may petition the circuit court of for the county or municipality locality in which the land involved, or the major part thereof, is located, to decide whether the plat should or should not be approved. The court shall hear the matter and make and enter such an order with respect thereto as it deems proper, which may include directing approval of the plat.
- 3. C. If a local commission or other agent disapproves a plat and the subdivider contends that such the disapproval was not properly based on the ordinance applicable thereto, or was arbitrary or capricious, he may appeal to the circuit court having jurisdiction of such land and the court shall hear and determine the case as soon as may be, provided that his appeal is filed with the circuit court within sixty days of the written disapproval by such the local commission or other agent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-475 is split into four sections.

§ 15.2-2260. Localities may provide for submission of preliminary subdivision plats.

C1. A. Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prohibit the local governing body from providing in its ordinance for the submission of preliminary subdivision plats for tentative approval. The local <u>planning commission</u>, or an agent designated by the <u>local</u> commission or the <u>agent designated</u> by the governing body to review preliminary subdivision plats or the <u>local</u> commission shall complete action on <u>such</u> the preliminary plats within sixty days of submission to <u>such agent</u>. However, if approval of a feature or features of the preliminary plat by a state

agency is necessary, the <u>local commission or</u> agent shall forthwith forward the preliminary plat to the appropriate state agency or agencies for review.

- 2. B. Any state agency making such a review of a plat forwarded to it under this section, including, without limitation, the Virginia Department of Transportation, shall complete its review within forty-five days of receipt of such the preliminary plat. The Virginia Department of Transportation shall allow use of its public rights-of-way for placement of utilities by permit when practical and shall not unreasonably deny plat approval. If a state agency does not approve the plat, it shall comply with the requirements, and be subject to the restrictions, set forth in the second paragraph of this section § 15.2-2259 A (except for with the exception of the time period therein specified). Upon receipt of the approvals from all state agencies, the local agent shall act upon a preliminary plat within thirty-five days.
- 3. C. If a planning commission has the responsibility of review of preliminary plats and conducts a public hearing, it shall act on such the plat within forty-five days after receiving approval from all state agencies. If the local agent or commission does not approve the preliminary plat, the local agent or commission shall set forth in writing the reasons for such denial and shall state what corrections or modifications will permit approval by such agent or commission; provided, however, that. However no local commission or agent shall be required to approve a preliminary subdivision plat in less than sixty days from the date of its original submission to the local commission or agent, and that all actions on preliminary subdivision plats shall be completed by the local agent or commission and, if necessary, state agencies, within a total of ninety days of submission to the local agent or commission.
- 4. <u>D.</u> If the local commission or other agent fails to approve or disapprove the preliminary plat within ninety days after it has been officially submitted for approval, the subdivider after ten days' written notice to the commission, or agent, may petition the circuit court of <u>for</u> the <u>county or municipality locality</u> in which the land involved, or the major part thereof, is located to enter <u>such an</u> order with respect thereto as it deems proper, which may include directing approval of the plat.
- 5. E. If a local commission or other agent disapproves a preliminary plat and the subdivider contends that such the disapproval was not properly based on the ordinance applicable thereto, or was arbitrary or capricious, he may appeal to the circuit court having jurisdiction of such land and the court shall hear and determine the case as soon as may be,

provided that his appeal is filed with the circuit court within sixty days of the written disapproval by such the local commission or other agent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-475 is split into four sections.

§ 15.2-2261. Recorded plats or final site plans to be valid for not less than five years.

- D. A. An approved final subdivision plat which has been recorded or an approved final site plan, hereinafter referred to as "recorded plat or final site plan," shall be valid for a period of not less than five years from the date of approval thereof or for such longer period as the local planning commission or other agent may, at the time of approval, determine to be reasonable, taking into consideration the size and phasing of the proposed development. A site plan shall be deemed final once it has been reviewed and approved by the locality if the only requirement remaining to be satisfied in order to obtain a building permit is the posting of any bonds and escrows.
- E. B. 1. Upon application of the subdivider or developer filed prior to expiration of a recorded plat or final site plan, the local <u>planning</u> commission or other agent may grant one or more extensions of such approval for additional periods as the local commission or other agent may, at the time the extension is granted, determine to be reasonable, taking into consideration the size and phasing of the proposed development, the laws, ordinances and regulations in effect at the time of the request for an extension.
- 2. If the local commission or other agent denies an extension requested as provided herein and the subdivider or developer contends that such denial was not properly based on the ordinance applicable thereto, the foregoing considerations for granting an extension, or was arbitrary or capricious, he may appeal to the circuit court having jurisdiction of land subject to the recorded plat or final site plan, provided that such appeal is filed with the circuit court within sixty days of the written denial by the local commission or other agency.
- F. C. For so long as the final site plan remains valid in accordance with the provisions of this section, or in the case of a recorded plat for five years after approval, no change or amendment to any local ordinance, map, resolution, rule, regulation, policy or plan adopted subsequent to the date of approval of the recorded plat or final site plan shall adversely affect the right of the subdivider or developer or his successor in interest to commence and complete an

approved development in accordance with the lawful terms of the recorded plat or site plan unless the change or amendment is required to comply with state law or there has been a mistake, fraud or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety or welfare.

G. D. Application for minor modifications to recorded plats or final site plans made during the periods of validity of such plats or plans established in accordance with this section shall not constitute a waiver of the provisions hereof nor shall the approval of such minor modifications extend the period of validity of such plats or plans.

H. E. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to all recorded plats and final site plans valid on or after January 1, 1992. Nothing contained in subsections D, E, F, G and H of this section shall be construed to affect (i) any litigation concerning the validity of a site plan pending prior to January 1, 1992, or any such litigation nonsuited and thereafter refiled; (ii) the authority of a governing body to impose valid conditions upon approval of any special use permit, conditional use permit or special exception; (iii) the application to individual lots on recorded plats or parcels of land subject to final site plans, to the greatest extent possible, of the provisions of any local ordinance adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.); or (iv) the application to individual lots on recorded plats or parcels of land subject to final site plans of the provisions of any local ordinance adopted to comply with the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act, Section 402 (p.) of the Stormwater Program and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Old § 15.1-475 is split into four separate sections.

§ 15.1-476 15.2-2262. Requisites of plat.

Every subdivision plat which is intended for recording shall be prepared by a certified professional engineer or land surveyor, who shall endorse upon each such plat a certificate signed by him setting forth the source of title of the owner of the land subdivided and the place of record of the last instrument in the chain of title; when. When the plat is of land acquired from more than one source of title, the outlines of the several tracts shall be indicated upon such the plat. Provided, however, that. However, nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the preparation of preliminary studies, plans; or plats of a proposed subdivision by the owner of the

land, city planners, land planners, architects, landscape architects, or others having training or experience in subdivision planning or design.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-501.1 15.2-2263. Expedited land development review procedure.
- A. Any county having a population between 80,000 and 90,000 or between 212,000 and 216,000 may establish, by ordinance, a separate processing procedure for the review of preliminary and final subdivision and site plans and other development plans certified by licensed professional engineers, architects, certified landscape architects and land surveyors who are also licensed pursuant to § 54.1-408 and recommended for submission by persons who have received special training in such the county's land development ordinances and regulations. The purpose of such the separate review procedure is to provide a procedure to expedite the county's review of certain qualified land development plans. If a separate procedure is established, the county shall establish within the adopted ordinance the criteria for qualification of persons and whose work is eligible to use the separate procedure as well as a procedure for determining if the qualifications are met by persons applying to use the separate procedure. Persons who satisfy the criteria of subsection B below shall qualify as plans examiners. Plans reviewed and recommended for submission by plans examiners and certified by the appropriately licensed professional engineer, architect, certified landscape architect or land surveyor shall qualify for the separate processing procedure.
 - B. The qualifications of those persons who may participate in this program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - 1. A bachelor of science degree in engineering, architecture, landscape architecture or related science or equivalent experience or a land surveyor certified pursuant to § 54.1-408.
 - 2. Successful completion of an educational program specified by the board county.
- 3. A minimum of two years of land development engineering design experience acceptable to the board county.
 - 4. Attendance at continuing educational courses specified by the board county.
- 5. Consistent preparation and submission of plans which meet all applicable ordinances and regulations.
- The word "board" as used in this subsection shall mean the board of supervisors.

C. If an expedited review procedure is adopted by the board of supervisors pursuant to the authority granted by this section, the board of supervisors shall establish an advisory plans examiner board which shall make recommendations to the board of supervisors on the general operation of the program, on the general qualifications of those who may participate in the expedited processing procedure, on initial and continuing educational programs needed to qualify and maintain qualification for such a program and on the general administration and In addition, the plans examiner board shall submit operation of such a the program. recommendations to the board of supervisors as to those persons who meet the established qualifications for participation in the program, and the plans examiner board shall submit recommendations as to whether those persons who have previously qualified to participate in the program should be disqualified, suspended or otherwise disciplined. The plans examiner board shall consist of six members who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors for staggered four-year terms. Initial terms may be less than four years so as to provide for staggered terms. The plans examiner board shall consist of three persons in private practice as licensed professional engineers or land surveyors certified pursuant to § 54.1-408, at least one of whom shall be a certified land surveyor; one person employed by the county government; one person employed by the Virginia Department of Transportation who shall serve as a nonvoting advisory member; and one citizen member. All members of the board who serve as licensed engineers or as certified surveyors must maintain their professional license or certification as a condition of holding office, and all such persons shall have at least two years of experience in land development procedures of the county. The citizen member of the board shall meet the qualifications provided in § 54.1-107; provided such member and, notwithstanding the proscription of clause (i) of § 54.1-107, shall have training as an engineer or surveyor and may be currently licensed, certified or practicing his profession.

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D. The expedited land development program shall include an educational program conducted under the auspices of a state institution of higher education. The instructors in the educational program shall consist of persons in the private and public sectors who are qualified to prepare land development plans. The educational program shall include the comprehensive and detailed study of county ordinances and regulations relating to plans and how they are applied.

E. The separate processing system may include a review of selected or random aspects of plans rather than a detailed review of all aspects; however, it shall also include a periodic detailed review of plans prepared by persons who qualify for the system.

F. In no event shall this section relieve persons who prepare and submit plans of the responsibilities and obligations which they would otherwise have with regard to the preparation of plans, nor shall it relieve the county of its obligation to review other plans in the time periods and manner prescribed by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from Article 9. The definition for "board" is deleted as unnecessary.

§ 15.1-477 15.2-2264. Statement of consent to subdivision; execution; acknowledgment and recordation; notice to commissioner of the revenue or board of real estate assessors.

Every such plat, or deed of dedication to which the plat is attached, shall contain in addition to the professional engineer's or land surveyor's certificate a statement as follows: "The platting or dedication of the following described land (here insert a correct description of the land subdivided) is with the free consent and in accordance with the desire of the undersigned owners, proprietors, and trustees, if any." The statement shall be signed by such persons and duly acknowledged before some an officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds. When thus executed and acknowledged, the plat, subject to the provisions herein, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the circuit court where deeds are admitted to record for the lands contained in the plat, and indexed in the general index to deeds under the names of the owners of lands signing such the statement, and under the name of the subdivision. Owners shall notify the appropriate commissioner of the revenue of improvements to real property situated in platted subdivisions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-478 15.2-2265. Recordation of plat as transfer of streets, termination of easements and rights-of-way, etc.

The recordation of such <u>a</u> plat shall operate to transfer, in fee simple, to the respective counties or municipalities <u>localities</u> in which the land lies such <u>the</u> portion of the premises platted as is on such <u>the</u> plat set apart for streets, alleys or other public use and to transfer to such

county or municipality the locality any easement indicated on such the plat to create a public right of passage over the same; land. The recordation of such plat shall operate to transfer to the county or municipality locality, or to such association or public authority as the county or municipality locality may provide, such easements shown on the plat for the conveyance of stormwater, domestic water and sewage, including the installation and maintenance of any facilities utilized for such purposes, as the county or municipality locality may require. Nothing contained in this article shall affect any right of a subdivider of land heretofore validly reserved. The clerk shall index in the name of all the owners of property affected by the recordation in the grantor's index any plat recorded under this section. Nothing in this section shall obligate the county, municipality, locality, association or authority to install or maintain such facilities unless otherwise agreed to by the county, municipality, locality, association or authority.

Provided, that where When the authorized officials of a county, town or city locality within which land is located, approve in accordance with the subdivision ordinances of such the county, town or city locality a plat or replat of land therein, then upon the recording of such the plat or replat in the circuit court clerk's office wherein land records are maintained, all rights-of-way, easements or other interest of the county, town or city locality in the land included on the plat or replat, except as shown thereon, shall be terminated and extinguished, except that an interest acquired by the county, town or city locality by condemnation, by purchase for valuable consideration and evidenced by a separate instrument of record, or streets, alleys or easements for public passage subject to the provisions of § 15.1-481 15.2-2271 or § 15.1-482 15.2-2272 shall not be affected thereby.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-478.1 15.2-2266. Validation of certain plats recorded before January 1, 1953.

Any subdivision plat recorded prior to January 1, 1953, if otherwise valid, is hereby validated and declared effective even though the technical requirements for recordation existing at the time such plat was recorded were not complied with.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-478.2 15.2-2267. Petition to restrict access to certain public streets.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-478 15.2-2265, when the streets in a subdivision have not been accepted into the highway system and serve only, or are primarily for, the general welfare of the inhabitants of such the subdivision and do not serve as a connector to other public rights-of-way, then upon petition to the governing body of the county, city or town locality, signed by the owners of two-thirds of the subdivision lots, including the subdivider, if he has an interest in said the subdivision, in such subdivision requesting that they be allowed to restrict ingress and egress to the subdivision, the governing body may permit such the restriction subject to the following conditions:

- 1. The restriction may be abolished at any time in the sole discretion of the governing body,
 - 2. Such The restriction shall not be asserted in opposition to the public ownership,
- 3. The streets shall not be blocked to ingress and egress of government or public service company vehicles,
 - 4. Necessary maintenance of such the streets will be paid for by such the owners, and
 - 5. Such other conditions as may be imposed by the governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-479 15.2-2268. Municipality or county Localities not obligated to pay for grading, paving, etc.

Nothing herein shall be construed as creating an obligation upon any municipality or county locality to pay for grading or paving, or for sidewalks sidewalk, sewers sewer, curb and gutter improvements or construction.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-480 15.2-2269. Plans and specifications for utility fixtures and systems to be submitted for approval.

If the owners of any such subdivision desire to construct in, on or under any streets or alleys located in such subdivision any gas, water, sewer or electric light or power works, pipes, wires, fixtures or systems, they shall present plans or specifications therefor to the governing body of the county or municipality locality in which the subdivision is located or its authorized agent, for approval. If the subdivision is located beyond the corporate limits of a municipality but

within the limits set forth in § 15.1-467 15.2-2248, such plans and specifications shall be presented for approval to the governing body of such municipality, or its authorized agent, if the county has not adopted a subdivision ordinance. The governing body, or agent, shall have thirty days in which to approve or disapprove the same. In event of the failure of any governing body, or its agent, to act within such period, such plans and specifications may be submitted, after ten days' notice to the county or municipality locality, to the judge of the circuit or corporation court having jurisdiction within for such county or city locality for his its approval or disapproval, and his its approval thereof shall, for all purposes of this article be treated and considered as the approval of by the county or municipality locality or its authorized agent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-480.1 15.2-2270. Vacation of interests granted to the governing body a locality as a condition of site plan approval.

Any interest in streets, alleys, easements for public rights of passage, easements for drainage, and easements for a public utility granted to the governing body of a county or municipality locality as a condition of the approval of a site plan may be vacated according to either of the following methods:

- 1. By a duly executed and acknowledged written instrument of the owner of the land which has been or is to be developed in accordance with the site plan, declaring such the interest or interests to be vacated, provided the governing body or authorized agent of the county or municipality locality where the land lies consents to the vacation. The instrument shall be recorded in the same clerk's office wherein is recorded the written instrument describing the interest in real property to be vacated. The execution and recordation of such the instrument shall operate to divest all public rights in, and to reinvest such the owner with the title to the interests which formerly were held by the governing body; or
- 2. By ordinance of the governing body in the county or municipality locality in which the property which is the subject of an approved site plan lies, provided that no interest shall be vacated in an area in which facilities, for which bonding is required pursuant to §§ 15.1-466 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245, have been constructed.

Such The ordinance shall not be adopted until after notice has been given as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. The notice shall clearly describe the interest of the governing body to be

vacated by reference to the recorded instrument on which it was created and state the time and place of the meeting of the governing body at which the adoption of the ordinance will be voted upon. Any person may appear at such the meeting for the purpose of objecting to the adoption of the ordinance. An appeal from the adoption of the ordinance may be filed within thirty days of the adoption of the ordinance with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land over which the governing body's interest is located. Upon such appeal, the court may nullify the ordinance if it finds that the owner of the property, which has been developed or is to be developed in accordance with the approved site plan, will be irreparably damaged. If no appeal from the adoption of the ordinance is filed within the time above provided or if the ordinance is upheld on appeal, a certified copy of the ordinance of vacation may be recorded in the clerk's office of any court in which the instrument creating the governing body's interest is recorded.

The execution and recordation of such an ordinance of vacation shall operate to destroy the effect of the instrument which created the governing body's interest so vacated and to divest all public rights in and to such the property and vest title in such the streets, alleys, easements for public rights of passage, easements for drainage, and easements for a public utility as may be described in, and in accordance with, the ordinance of vacation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-481 15.2-2271. Vacation of plat before sale of lot therein; ordinance of vacation.

Where no lot has been sold, the recorded plat, or part thereof, may be vacated according to either of the following methods:

1. With the consent of the governing body, or its authorized agent, of the county or municipality locality where the land lies, by the owners, proprietors and trustees, if any, who signed the statement required by § 15.1-477 15.2-2264 at any time before the sale of any lot therein, by a written instrument, declaring the same plat to be vacated, duly executed, acknowledged or proved and recorded in the same clerk's office wherein the plat to be vacated is recorded and the execution and recordation of such writing shall operate to destroy the force and effect of the recording of the plat so vacated and to divest all public rights in, and to reinvest such the owners, proprietors and trustees, if any, with the title to the streets, alleys, easements for public passage and other public areas laid out or described in such the plat; or

2. By ordinance of the governing body of the county or municipality locality in which the property shown on such the plat or part thereof to be vacated lies, provided that no facilities for which bonding is required pursuant to §§ 15.1-466 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245 have been constructed on such the property and no such facilities have been constructed on any related section of the property located in the subdivision within five years of the date on which the plat was first recorded.

Such The ordinance shall not be adopted until after notice has been given as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. Said The notice shall clearly describe the plat or portion thereof to be vacated and state the time and place of the meeting of the governing body at which the adoption of the ordinance will be voted upon. Any person may appear at said the meeting for the purpose of objecting to the adoption of the ordinance. An appeal from the adoption of the ordinance may be filed within thirty days of the adoption of the ordinance with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land shown on the plat or part thereof to be vacated. Upon such appeal the court may nullify the ordinance if it finds that the owner of the property shown on the plat will be irreparably damaged. If no appeal from the adoption of the ordinance is filed within the time above provided or if the ordinance is upheld on appeal, a certified copy of the ordinance of vacation may be recorded in the clerk's office of any court in which the plat is recorded.

The execution and recordation of such the ordinance of vacation shall operate to destroy the force and effect of the recording of the plat, or any portion thereof, so vacated, and to divest all public rights in and to such the property and reinvest such the owners, proprietors and trustees, if any, with the title to the streets, alleys, and easements for public passage and other public areas laid out or described in such the plat.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-482 15.2-2272. Vacation of plat after sale of lot.

In cases where any lot has been sold, the plat or part thereof may be vacated according to either of the following methods:

(a) 1. By instrument in writing agreeing to the vacation signed by all the owners of lots shown on the plat and also signed on behalf of the governing body of the county or municipality locality in which the land shown on the plat or part thereof to be vacated lies for the purpose of showing the approval of such the vacation by the governing body. In cases involving drainage

easements or street rights-of-way where the vacation does not impede or alter drainage or access for any lot owners other than those lot owners immediately adjoining or contiguous to the vacated area, the governing body shall only be required to obtain the signatures of the lot owners immediately adjoining or contiguous to the vacated area. The word "owners" shall not include lien creditors except those whose debts are secured by a recorded deed of trust or mortgage and shall not include any consort of an owner. The instrument of vacation shall be acknowledged in the manner of a deed and filed for record in the clerk's office of any court in which said the plat is recorded.

(b) 2. By ordinance of the governing body of the county or municipality locality in which the land shown on the plat or part thereof to be vacated lies on motion of one of its members or on application of any interested person. Such The ordinance shall not be adopted until after notice has been given as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. The notice shall clearly describe the plat or portion thereof to be vacated and state the time and place of the meeting of the governing body at which the adoption of the ordinance will be voted upon. Any person may appear at such the meeting for the purpose of objecting to the adoption of the ordinance. An appeal from the adoption of the ordinance may be filed within thirty days with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land shown on the plat or part thereof to be vacated. Upon such appeal the court may nullify the ordinance if it finds that the owner of any lot shown on the plat will be irreparably damaged. If no appeal from the adoption of the ordinance is filed within the time above provided or if the ordinance is upheld on appeal, a certified copy of the ordinance of vacation may be recorded in the clerk's office of any court in which the plat is recorded.

Roads within the secondary system of highways may be vacated under either of the preceding methods and such the action will constitute abandonment of the road, provided the land shown on the plat or part thereof to be vacated has been the subject of a rezoning or special exception application approved following public hearings required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204 and provided the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner or his agent is notified in writing prior to the public hearing, and provided further that the vacation is necessary in order to implement a proffered condition accepted by the governing body pursuant to §§ 15.1-491 (a), 15.1-491.2 or § 15.1-491.2:1 15.2-2297, 15.2-2298 or 15.2-2303 or to implement a condition of special exception approval. All abandonments of roads within the secondary system of highways sought to be effected according to either of the preceding methods before July 1, 1994, are

hereby validated, notwithstanding any defects or deficiencies in the proceeding; however, property rights which have vested subsequent to the attempted vacation are not impaired by such validation. The manner of reversion shall not be affected by this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-482.1 15.2-2273. Fee for processing application under § 15.1-481 15.2-2271 or § 15.1-482 15.2-2272.

The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality may prescribe and charge a reasonable fee not exceeding \$150 for processing an application pursuant to § 15.1-481 15.2-2271 or § 15.1-482 15.2-2272 for the vacating of any plat.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-483 <u>15.2-2274</u>. Effect of vacation under § 15.1-482 <u>15.2-2272</u>.

The recordation of the instrument as provided under paragraph (a) provision 1 of § 15.1-482 15.2-2272 or of the ordinance as provided under paragraph (b) provision 2 of § 15.1-482 15.2-2272 shall operate to destroy the force and effect of the recording of the plat or part thereof so vacated, and to vest fee simple title to the centerline of any streets, alleys or easements for public passage so vacated in the owners of abutting lots free and clear of any rights of the public or other owners of lots shown on the plat, but subject to the rights of the owners of any public utility installations which have been previously erected therein. If any such street, alley or easement for public passage is located on the periphery of the plat, such the title for the entire width thereof shall vest in such the abutting lot owners. The fee simple title to any portion of the plat so vacated as was set apart for other public use shall be revested in the owners, proprietors and trustees, if any, who signed the statement required by § 15.1-477 15.2-2264 free and clear of any rights of public use in the same.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-483.1 15.2-2275. Vacation Relocation of boundary lines.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide, as a part of its subdivision ordinance, that the boundary lines of any lot or parcel of land may be relocated or otherwise altered as a part of an otherwise valid and properly recorded plat of subdivision or

resubdivision (i) approved as provided in such the subdivision ordinance or (ii) properly recorded prior to the applicability of a subdivision ordinance, and executed by the owner or owners of such the land as provided in § 15.1-477 15.2-2264, provided such. The action does shall not involve the relocation or alteration of streets, alleys, easements for public passage, or other public areas; and provided further, that no. No easements or utility rights-of-way shall be relocated or altered without the express consent of all persons holding any interest therein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-484. Vacation of plats recorded before effective date of chapter.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this article, any streets, alleys, easements or public places shown on plats of subdivisions recorded in accordance with the provisions of any statute in effect prior to June 29, 1962, may be vacated according to the provisions of any statute in existence on or before June 29, 1962, notwithstanding that such statute may have been, or is subsequently, repealed.

Drafting note: Repealed as unnecessary; § 15.2-2278 (§ 15.1-365) governs this situation.

§ 15.1-485 <u>15.2-2276</u>. Duty of clerk when plat vacated.

The clerk in whose office any plat so vacated has been recorded shall write in plain legible letters across such plat, or the part thereof so vacated, the word "vacated," and also make a reference on the <u>same plat</u> to the volume and page in which the instrument of vacation is recorded.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-465.1 15.2-2277. Franklin County may require that notice be given to deed grantees of certain disclaimers regarding responsibility for roads; county eligible to have certain streets taken into secondary system.

The governing body of Franklin County may by ordinance require that the clerk of the circuit court for the county, when a division of land creates any parcels equal to or greater than five acres, notify every grantee shown on the recorded deed for such parcel (i) that any roads constructed to serve parcels of five acres or more will not be accepted by the Virginia

Department of Transportation or by the county unless the roads meet applicable subdivision street standards of the Department, and (ii) that neither the Department nor the county will maintain such roads until such time as the roads are brought into compliance with applicable subdivision street standards of the Department in effect at the time and without cost to funds administered by the Department or the county. Such The notice shall be by first class mail to the address shown on the recorded deed.

The county shall be deemed to have met the definition of "county" under subsection B of § 33.1-72.1 upon adoption of such ordinance and shall be eligible to have certain streets taken into the secondary system pursuant to § 33.1-72.1 without additional action being necessitated with regard to subdivision ordinances.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section should be carried in the Code by reference only.

§ 15.1-365 15.2-2278. Vacating plat of subdivision.

Any plat of subdivision hereafter recorded in any clerk's office, whether or not pursuant to §§ 15.1-465 through 15.1-485 this article, may be vacated in the manner prescribed by § 15.1-482 15.2-2272 and the provisions of §§ 15.1-483 15.2-2274 and 15.1-485 15.2-2276 shall be applicable to such vacation.

Drafting note: This section is relocated from old Chapter 10.

§ 15.1-29.2 15.2-2279. Ordinances <u>regulating the building of houses and</u> establishing setback lines.

Any locality may by ordinance regulate the building of houses in the locality including the adoption of off-street parking requirements, minimum setbacks and side yards and the establishment of minimum lot sizes.

The governing body Any locality may require by ordinance require that no building be constructed in such county or town within thirty-five feet of any street or roadway and may provide for exceptions to such requirement whenever a large portion of existing buildings along a section of street or roadway is within thirty-five feet of such street or roadway. The provisions of such an ordinance shall not apply within the limits of any town which has enacted a zoning ordinance or has adopted an ordinance establishing minimum setbacks.

1	Drafting note: The first paragraph is relocated from § 15.1-15 and is expanded to
2	include counties. The second paragraph is expanded to include cities. Neither provision is
3	probably of much use to localities since all localities must adopt subdivision ordinances and
4	most localities have adopted zoning ordinances.
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6	Article 8 <u>7</u> .
7	Zoning.
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9	§ 15.1-486 15.2-2280. Zoning ordinances generally; jurisdiction of counties and
10	municipalities respectively.
11	The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality may, by ordinance,
12	classify the territory under its jurisdiction or any substantial portion thereof into districts of such
13	number, shape and size as it may deem best suited to carry out the purposes of this article, and in
14	each district it may regulate, restrict, permit, prohibit, and determine the following:
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ The use of land, buildings, structures and other premises for agricultural, business,
16	industrial, residential, flood plain and other specific uses;
17	(b) 2. The size, height, area, bulk, location, erection, construction, reconstruction,
18	alteration, repair, maintenance, razing, or removal of structures;
19	(e) 3. The areas and dimensions of land, water, and air space to be occupied by buildings,
20	structures and uses, and of courts, yards, and other open spaces to be left unoccupied by uses and
21	structures, including variations in the sizes of lots based on whether a public or community water
22	supply or sewer system is available and used; <u>or</u>
23	$\frac{\text{(d)}}{4}$. The excavation or mining of soil or other natural resources.
24	(e) [Repealed.]
25	For the purpose of zoning, the governing body of a county shall have jurisdiction over all
26	the unincorporated territory in the county, and the governing body of a municipality shall have
27	jurisdiction over the incorporated area of the municipality.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the last paragraph is moved to a
29	separate section.
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§ 15.2-2281. Jurisdiction of localities.

For the purpose of zoning, the governing body of a county shall have jurisdiction over all the unincorporated territory in the county, and the governing body of a municipality shall have jurisdiction over the incorporated area of the municipality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section comes from § 15.1-486.

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§ 15.1-488 15.2-2282. Regulations to be uniform.

All <u>such zoning</u> regulations shall be uniform for each class or kind of buildings and uses throughout each district, but the regulations in one district may differ from those in other districts.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-489 <u>15.2-2283</u>. Purpose of zoning ordinances.

Zoning ordinances shall be for the general purpose of promoting the health, safety or general welfare of the public and of further accomplishing the objectives of § 15.1-427 15.2-2200. To these ends, such ordinances shall be designed to give reasonable consideration to each of the following purposes, where applicable: (i) to provide for adequate light, air, convenience of access, and safety from fire, flood, crime and other dangers; (ii) to reduce or prevent congestion in the public streets; (iii) to facilitate the creation of a convenient, attractive and harmonious community; (iv) to facilitate the provision of adequate police and fire protection, disaster evacuation, civil defense, transportation, water, sewerage, flood protection, schools, parks, forests, playgrounds, recreational facilities, airports and other public requirements; (v) to protect against destruction of or encroachment upon historic areas; (vi) to protect against one or more of the following: overcrowding of land, undue density of population in relation to the community facilities existing or available, obstruction of light and air, danger and congestion in travel and transportation, or loss of life, health, or property from fire, flood, panic or other dangers; (vii) to encourage economic development activities that provide desirable employment and enlarge the tax base; (viii) to provide for the preservation of agricultural and forestal lands and other lands of significance for the protection of the natural environment; (ix) to protect approach slopes and other safety areas of licensed airports, including United States government and military air facilities; and (x) to promote the creation and preservation of affordable housing

suitable for meeting the current and future needs of the locality as well as a reasonable proportion of the current and future needs of the planning district within which the locality is situated. Such ordinance may also include reasonable provisions, not inconsistent with applicable state water quality standards, to protect surface water and ground water as defined in § 62.1-255.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-490 15.2-2284. Matters to be considered in drawing and applying zoning ordinances and districts.

Zoning ordinances and districts shall be drawn and applied with reasonable consideration for the existing use and character of property, the comprehensive plan, the suitability of property for various uses, the trends of growth or change, the current and future requirements of the community as to land for various purposes as determined by population and economic studies and other studies, the transportation requirements of the community, the requirements for airports, housing, schools, parks, playgrounds, recreation areas and other public services, the conservation of natural resources, the preservation of flood plains, the preservation of agricultural and forestal land, the conservation of properties and their values and the encouragement of the most appropriate use of land throughout the county or municipality locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-493 15.2-2285. Preparation and adoption of zoning ordinance and map and amendments thereto; appeal.

A. The planning commission of each county or municipality locality may, and at the direction of the governing body shall, prepare a proposed zoning ordinance including a map or maps showing the division of the territory into districts and a text setting forth the regulations applying in each district. The commission shall hold at least one public hearing on such a proposed ordinance or any amendment of an ordinance, after notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204, and may make appropriate changes in the proposed ordinance or amendment as a result of such the hearing. Upon the completion of its work, the commission shall present the

proposed ordinance or amendment including the district maps to the governing body together with its recommendations and appropriate explanatory materials.

- B. No zoning ordinance shall be amended or reenacted unless the governing body has referred the proposed amendment or reenactment to the local <u>planning</u> commission for its recommendations. Failure of the commission to report 100 days after the first meeting of the commission after the proposed amendment or reenactment has been referred to the commission, or such shorter period as may be prescribed by the governing body, shall be deemed approval, unless <u>such the</u> proposed amendment or reenactment has been withdrawn by the applicant prior to the expiration of <u>such the</u> time period. In the event of and upon such withdrawal, processing of the proposed amendment or reenactment shall cease without further action as otherwise would be required by this subsection.
- C. Before approving and adopting any zoning ordinance or amendment thereof, the governing body shall hold at least one public hearing thereon, pursuant to public notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204, after which the governing body may make appropriate changes or corrections in the ordinance or proposed amendment. In the case of a proposed amendment to the zoning map, such the public notice shall state the general usage and density range of such the proposed amendment and the general usage and density range, if any, set forth in the applicable part of the comprehensive plan. However, no land may be zoned to a more intensive use classification than was contained in the public notice without an additional public hearing after notice required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. Such Zoning ordinances shall be enacted in the same manner as all other ordinances.
- D. The governing body of any Any county which has adopted an urban county executive form of government provided for under Chapter 15 8 (§ 15.1-722 15.2-800 et seq.) of this title may provide by ordinance for use of plans, profiles, elevations, and other such demonstrative materials in the presentation of requests for amendments to the zoning ordinance.
- E. The adoption or amendment prior to March 1, 1968, of any plan or ordinance under the authority of prior acts shall not be declared invalid by reason of a failure to advertise, give notice or conduct more than one public hearing as may be required by such act or by this chapter, provided a public hearing was conducted by the governing body prior to such the adoption or amendment.

F. The adoption of a zoning ordinance prior to July 1, 1968, by the board of supervisors of a county having the county executive form of organization and government shall not be declared invalid by reason of a failure by such board to call for and hold an election in such county for approval of such ordinance, provided that the provisions of this section for advertisement and public hearings were complied with. Nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to affect any litigation pending on March 20, 1970.

G. F. Every action contesting a decision of the local governing body adopting or failing to adopt a proposed zoning ordinance or amendment thereto or granting or failing to grant a special exception shall be filed within thirty days of such the decision with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land affected by the decision. However, nothing in this subsection shall be construed to create any new right to contest the action of a local governing body.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Makes clarifying changes and deletes language in subsection F which is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-491 15.2-2286. Permitted provisions in zoning ordinances; amendments.

A zoning ordinance may include, among other things, reasonable regulations and provisions as to any or all of the following matters:

(a) 1. For variances as defined in § 15.1-430 (p) or special exceptions, as defined in § 15.1-430 (i) 15.2-2201, to the general regulations in any district, in cases of unusual situations or to ease the transition from one district to another, or for buildings, structures or uses having special requirements, and for conditional zoning as defined in § 15.1-430 (q) and for the adoption, in counties, or towns, therein which have planning commissions, wherein the urban county executive form of government is in effect, or in a city adjacent to or completely surrounded by such a county, or in a county contiguous to any such county, or in a city adjacent to or completely surrounded by such a contiguous county, or in any town within such contiguous county, and in the counties east of the Chesapeake Bay as a part of an amendment to the zoning map of reasonable conditions, in addition to the regulations provided for the zoning district by the ordinance, when such conditions shall have been proffered in writing, in advance of the public hearing before the governing body required by § 15.1-493 by the owner of the property which is the subject of the proposed zoning map amendment. Once proffered and accepted as part of an amendment to the zoning ordinance, such conditions shall continue in effect until a

subsequent amendment changes the zoning on the property covered by such conditions. However, such conditions shall continue if the subsequent amendment is part of a comprehensive implementation of a new or substantially revised zoning ordinance.

(a1) In the event proffered conditions include a requirement for the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, then no amendment to the zoning map for the property subject to such conditions, nor the conditions themselves, nor any amendments to the text of the zoning ordinance with respect to the zoning district applicable thereto initiated by the governing body, which eliminate, or materially restrict, reduce, or modify the uses, the floor area ratio, or the density of use permitted in the zoning district applicable to such property, shall be effective with respect to such property unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare.

(a2) Any landowner who has prior to July 1, 1990, proffered the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, but who has not substantially implemented such proffers prior to July 1, 1990, shall advise the local governing body by certified mail prior to July 1, 1991, that he intends to proceed with the implementation of such proffers. Such notice shall identify the property to be developed, the zoning district, and the proffers applicable thereto. Thereafter, any landowner giving such notice shall have until July 1, 1995, substantially to implement such proffers, or such later time as the governing body may allow. Thereafter, the landowner in good faith shall diligently pursue the completion of the development of the property. Any landowner who complies with the requirements of this subdivision shall be entitled to the protection against action initiated by the governing body affecting use, floor area ratio, and density set out in subdivision (a1), unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, but any landowner failing to comply with the requirements of this subdivision shall acquire no rights pursuant to this section.

(a3) The provisions of subdivisions (a1) and (a2) of this section shall be effective prospectively only, and not retroactively, and shall not apply to any zoning ordinance text amendments which may have been enacted prior to March 10, 1990. Nothing contained herein

shall be construed to affect any litigation pending prior to July 1, 1990, or any such litigation nonsuited and thereafter refiled.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair the authority of a governing body to: 1. Accept proffered conditions which include provisions for timing or phasing of dedications, payments, or improvements; or 2. Accept or impose valid conditions pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, subsection H of § 15.1-466, or other provision of law.

- (b) 2. For the temporary application of the ordinance to any property coming into the territorial jurisdiction of the governing body by annexation or otherwise, subsequent to the adoption of the zoning ordinance, and pending the orderly amendment of the ordinance.
- (e) 3. For the granting of special exceptions under suitable regulations and safeguards; notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, the governing body of any eity, county or town locality may reserve unto itself the right to issue such special exceptions. Conditions imposed in connection with residential special use permits, wherein the applicant proposes affordable housing, shall be consistent with the objective of providing affordable housing. When imposing conditions on residential projects specifying materials and methods of construction or specific design features, the approving body shall consider the impact of the conditions upon the affordability of housing.

The governing body or the board of zoning appeals of any city with a population between 260,000 and 264,000 according to the 1990 United States Census may impose a condition upon any special exception relating to alcoholic beverage control licensees which provides that such special exception will automatically expire upon a change of ownership of the property, a change in possession, a change in the operation or management of a facility or upon the passage of a specific period of time.

(d) 4. For the administration and enforcement of the ordinance including the appointment or designation of a zoning administrator who may also hold another office in the county or municipality locality. The zoning administrator shall have all necessary authority on behalf of the governing body to administer and enforce the zoning ordinance. His authority shall include (i) ordering in writing the remedying of any condition found in violation of the ordinance; (ii) to insure insuring compliance with the ordinance, bringing legal action, including injunction, abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding subject to appeal pursuant to § 15.1-496.1; §15.2-2311; and (iii) in specific cases, making findings of fact and, with concurrence of the

attorney for the governing body, conclusions of law regarding determinations of rights accruing under \$\frac{\}{8}\frac{15.1-492}{815.2-2307}\$. Where provided by ordinance, the zoning administrator may be authorized to grant a variance from any building setback requirement contained in the zoning ordinance if the administrator finds in writing that: (i) the strict application of the ordinance would produce undue hardship; (ii) such hardship is not shared generally by other properties in the same zoning district and the same vicinity; and (iii) the authorization of the variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property and the character of the zoning district will not be changed by the granting of the variance. Prior to the granting of a variance, the zoning administrator shall give, or require the applicant to give, all adjoining property owners written notice of the request for variance, and an opportunity to respond to the request within twenty-one days of the date of the notice. If any adjoining property owner objects to said request in writing within the time specified above, the request shall be transferred to the Board of Zoning Appeals for decision.

- (e) <u>5.</u> For the imposition of penalties upon conviction of any violation of the zoning ordinance. Any such violation shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$1,000.
- (f) 6. For the collection of fees to cover the cost of making inspections, issuing permits, advertising of notices and other expenses incident to the administration of a zoning ordinance or to the filing or processing of any appeal or amendment thereto.
- (g) 7. For the amendment of the regulations or district maps from time to time, or for their repeal. Whenever the public necessity, convenience, general welfare, or good zoning practice require, the governing body may by ordinance amend, supplement, or change the regulations, district boundaries, or classifications of property. Any such amendment may be initiated (i) by resolution of the governing body, (ii) by motion of the local planning commission, or (iii) 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; however, the ordinance may provide for the consideration of proposed amendments only at specified intervals of time, and may further provide that substantially the same petition will not be reconsidered within a specific period, not

exceeding one year. Any such resolution or motion by such governing body or commission proposing the rezoning shall state the above public purposes therefor.

In any county having adopted such zoning ordinance, all motions, resolutions or petitions for amendment to the zoning ordinance, and/or map shall be acted upon and a decision made within such reasonable time as may be necessary which shall not exceed twelve months unless the applicant requests or consents to action beyond such period or unless the applicant withdraws his motion, resolution or petition for amendment to the zoning ordinance or map, or both. In the event of and upon such withdrawal, processing of the motion, resolution or petition shall cease without further action as otherwise would be required by this subdivision.

- (h) <u>8.</u> For the submission and approval of a plan of development prior to the issuance of building permits to assure compliance with regulations contained in such zoning ordinance.
- (i) 9. For areas and districts designated for mixed use developments as defined in § 15.1-430 (r) and or planned unit developments as defined in § 15.1-430 (s) 15.2-2201.
 - (i) 10. For the administration of incentive zoning as defined in § 15.1-430 (t) 15.2-2201.

The ordinance may also provide that petitions brought by property owners, contract purchasers or the agents thereof, shall be sworn to under oath before a notary public or other official before whom oaths may be taken, stating whether or not any member of the local planning commission or governing body has any interest in such property, either individually, by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, partnership, as the beneficiary of a trust, or the settlor of a revocable trust or whether a member of the immediate household of any member of the planning commission or governing body has any such interest.

The ordinance shall not require that a special exception or special use permit be obtained for any production agriculture or silviculture activity in an area that is zoned as an agricultural district or classification. For the purposes of this section, production agriculture and silviculture is the bona fide production or harvesting of agricultural or silviculture products but shall not include the processing of agricultural or silviculture products or the above ground application or storage of sewage sludge. However, localities may adopt setback requirements, minimum area requirements and other requirements that apply to land used for agriculture or silviculture activity within the locality that is zoned as an agricultural district or classification.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Superfluous and inaccurate language is deleted in the first paragraph. Material in old provisions (a) through (a3)

related to conditional zoning are relocated to § 15.2-2303. The last two paragraphs are relocated as §§ 15.2-2287 and 15.2-2288.

§ 15.2-2287. Localities may require oath regarding property interest of local officials.

The A zoning ordinance may also provide that petitions brought by property owners, contract purchasers or the agents thereof, shall be sworn to under oath before a notary public or other official before whom oaths may be taken, stating whether or not any member of the local planning commission or governing body has any interest in such property, either individually, by ownership of stock in a corporation owning such land, partnership, as the beneficiary of a trust, or the settlor of a revocable trust or whether a member of the immediate household of any member of the planning commission or governing body has any such interest.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from old § 15.1-491 (now § 15.2-2286).

§ 15.2-2288. Localities may not require a special use permit for certain agricultural activities.

The A zoning ordinance shall not require that a special exception or special use permit be obtained for any production agriculture or silviculture activity in an area that is zoned as an agricultural district or classification. For the purposes of this section, production agriculture and silviculture is the bona fide production or harvesting of agricultural or silviculture products but shall not include the processing of agricultural or silviculture products or the above ground application or storage of sewage sludge. However, localities may adopt setback requirements, minimum area requirements and other requirements that apply to land used for agriculture or silviculture activity within the locality that is zoned as an agricultural district or classification.

Prior to the initiation of an application for a special exception, special use permit, variance, rezoning or other land use permit, or prior to the issuance of final approval, the authorizing body may require the applicant to produce satisfactory evidence that any delinquent real estate taxes owed to the county, city or town-locality which have been properly assessed against the subject property have been paid.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from old § 15.1-491 (now § 15.2-2286).

§ 15.1-486.1 <u>15.2-2289</u>. Certain local governments <u>Localities</u> may provide by ordinance for disclosure of real parties in interest.

In addition to the powers granted by this chapter, the governing bodies of the Counties of Arlington, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Fairfax, Frederick, Hanover, Loudoun and Powhatan, the Cities of Fairfax and Suffolk and the Towns of Ashland and Leesburg localities may provide by ordinance that the local planning commission, governing body or zoning appeals board may require any applicant for a special exception, or a special use permit, amendment to the zoning ordinance or variance to make complete disclosure of the equitable ownership of the real estate to be affected including, in the case of corporate ownership, the name of stockholders, officers and directors and in any case the names and addresses of all of the real parties of interest; however. However, the requirement of listing names of stockholders, officers and directors shall not apply to a corporation whose stock is traded on a national or local stock exchange and having more than 500 shareholders.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the authority currently granted to twelve localities is expanded to all localities. This section is currently carried in the Code by reference only, but with these amendments, will now have general applicability.

- § 15.1-486.4 15.2-2290. Uniform regulations for manufactured housing.
- A. Counties, cities, and towns Localities adopting and enforcing zoning ordinances under the provisions of this article shall provide that, in all agricultural zoning districts or districts having similar classifications regardless of name or designation where agricultural, horticultural, or forest uses such as but not limited to those described in § 58.1-3230 are the dominant use, the placement of manufactured houses that are on a permanent foundation and on individual lots shall be permitted, subject to development standards that are equivalent to those applicable to site-built single family dwellings within the same or equivalent zoning district.
- B. Counties, cities, and towns <u>Localities</u> adopting and enforcing zoning regulations under the provisions of this article may, to provide for the general purposes of zoning ordinances, adopt uniform standards, so long as they apply to all residential structures erected within the agricultural zoning district or other districts identified in subsection A of this section

- incorporating such standards. Such <u>The</u> standards shall not have the effect of excluding manufactured housing.
- C. Local zoning ordinances adopting provisions consistent with this section shall not relieve lots or parcels from the obligations relating to manufactured housing units imposed by the terms of a restrictive covenant.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-486.3 15.2-2291. Group homes of eight or fewer single-family residence.
- A. For the purposes of locally adopted zoning Zoning ordinances, for all purposes shall consider a residential facility in which no more than eight mentally ill, mentally retarded, or developmentally disabled persons reside, with one or more resident counselors or other staff persons, shall be considered for all purposes as residential occupancy by a single family. For the purposes of this subsection, mental illness and developmental disability shall not include current illegal use of or addiction to a controlled substance as defined in § 54.1-3401. No conditions more restrictive than those imposed on residences occupied by persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption shall be imposed on such facility. For purposes of this subsection, "residential facility" means any group home or other residential facility for which the Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services is the licensing authority pursuant to this Code.
- B. For the purposes of locally adopted zoning Zoning ordinances in counties having adopted the county manager plan of government, for all purposes shall consider a residential facility in which no more than eight aged, infirm or disabled persons reside, with one or more resident counselors or other staff persons, shall be considered for all purposes as residential occupancy by a single family. No conditions more restrictive than those imposed on residences occupied by persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption shall be imposed on such facility. For purposes of this subsection, "residential facility" means any group home or residential facility in which aged, infirm or disabled persons reside with one or more resident counselors or other staff persons and for which the Department of Social Services is the licensing authority pursuant to this Code.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-486.5 15.2-2292. Zoning provisions for family day homes.

A. For the purposes of locally adopted zoning Zoning ordinances, for all purposes shall consider a family day home as defined in § 63.1-195 serving one through five children, exclusive of the provider's own children and any children who reside in the home, shall be considered to be, for all purposes, as residential occupancy by a single family. No conditions more restrictive than those imposed on residences occupied by persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption shall be imposed upon such a home. Nothing in this section shall apply to any county or city which is subject to § 15.1-37.3:12 or § 15.1-687.19 § 15.2-741 or § 15.2-915.

B. A local governing body may by ordinance allow a zoning administrator to use an administrative process to issue zoning permits for a family day home as defined in § 63.1-195 serving six through twelve children, exclusive of the provider's own children and any children who reside in the home. The ordinance may contain such standards as the local governing body deems appropriate and shall include a requirement that notification be sent by registered or certified letter to the last known address of each adjacent property owner. If the zoning administrator receives no written objection from a person so notified within thirty days of the date of sending the letter and determines that the family day home otherwise complies with the provisions of the ordinance, the zoning administrator may issue the permit sought. The ordinance shall provide a process whereby an applicant for a family day home that is denied a permit through the administrative process may request that its application be considered after a hearing following public notice as provided in § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. The provisions of this subsection shall not prohibit a local governing body from exercising its authority, if at all, under subsection (e) provision 3 of § 15.1-491 15.2-2286.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.01 15.2-2293. Airspace subject to zoning ordinances.

- A. A zoning ordinance shall be applicable to the superjacent airspace of any nonpublicowned land area.
- B. Airspace superjacent or subjacent to any public highway, street, lane, alley or other way in this Commonwealth not required for the purpose of travel, or other public use, by the Commonwealth or other political jurisdiction owning same it, shall be subject to the zoning ordinance of the county or municipality locality in which such the airspace is located.

C. Airspace not provided for in subsection B herein that is superjacent to any land owned by the Commonwealth or other political jurisdiction and occupied by a nonpolitical entity or person shall be subject to the zoning ordinance that would be applicable if the land were owned by a private person.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.02 15.2-2294. Airport safety zoning.

The governing body of any county, city, or town Every locality (i) in whose jurisdiction a licensed airport or United States government or military air facility is located or (ii) over whose jurisdiction the approach slopes and other safety zones of a licensed airport, including United States government or military air facility extend shall, by ordinance, before July 1, 1991, provide for the regulation of the height of structures and natural growth for the purpose of protecting the safety of air navigation and the public investment in air navigation facilities. Any such The ordinance may be adopted regardless of whether the local governing body has adopted a zoning ordinance applicable to other land uses in the locality. Any such The ordinance may be designed and adopted by the locality as an overlay zone superimposed on any preexisting base zone.

The provisions of the airport safety zoning ordinance shall be in compliance with the rules of the Virginia Aviation Board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.03 15.2-2295. Aircraft noise attenuation features in buildings and structures within airport noise zones.

The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality in whose jurisdiction, or adjacent jurisdiction, is located a licensed airport or United States government or military air facility, may enforce building regulations relating to the provision or installation of acoustical treatment measures in residential buildings and structures, or portions thereof, for which building permits are issued after January 1, 1995, in areas affected by above average noise levels from aircraft due to their proximity to flight operations at nearby airports. In establishing such the regulations, the governing body locality may adopt one or more noise overlay zones as an amendment to its zoning map and may establish different measures to be provided or installed within each zone, taking into account the severity of the impact of aircraft noise upon such

buildings and structures within each zone. Any such regulations or amendments to a zoning map shall provide a process for reasonable notice to affected property owners. Any regulations or amendments to a zoning map shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter. A statement shall be placed on all subdivision plots and site plans approved after January 1, 1995, giving notice that a parcel of real property either partially or wholly lies within an airport noise overlay zone. No existing use of property which is affected by the adoption of such regulations or amendments to a zoning map shall be considered a nonconforming use solely because of such the regulations or amendments. The provisions of this section shall not affect any local aircraft noise attenuation regulations or ordinances adopted prior to the effective date of this act, and such regulations and ordinances may be amended provided such the amendments shall not alter building materials, construction methods, plan submission requirements or inspection practices specified in the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.1 15.2-2296. Conditional zoning; declaration of legislative policy and findings; purpose.

It is the general policy of the Commonwealth in accordance with the provisions of § 15.1-489 15.2-2283 to provide for the orderly development of land, for all purposes, through zoning and other land development legislation. Frequently, where competing and incompatible uses conflict, traditional zoning methods and procedures are inadequate. In these cases, more flexible and adaptable zoning methods are needed to permit differing land uses and the same time to recognize effects of change. It is the purpose of §§ 15.1-491.1 15.2-2296 through 15.1-491.4 15.2-2300 to provide a more flexible and adaptable zoning method to cope with situations found in such zones through conditional zoning, whereby a zoning reclassification may be allowed subject to certain conditions proffered by the zoning applicant for the protection of the community that are not generally applicable to land similarly zoned. The exercise of authority granted pursuant to §§ 15.2-2296 through 15.2-2302 shall not be construed to limit or restrict powers otherwise granted to any locality, nor to affect the validity of any ordinance adopted by any such locality which would be valid without regard to this section. The provisions of this section and the following five six sections shall not be used for the purpose of discrimination in housing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the new sentence sets out a portion of the second enactment clause of Chapter 320 of the Acts of Assembly of 1978. The remainder of the enactment clause is located in § 15.2-2303 F.

§ 15.1-491.2 15.2-2297. Same; conditions as part of a rezoning or amendment to zoning map.

A. A zoning ordinance may include and provide for the voluntary proffering in writing, by the owner, of reasonable conditions, prior to a public hearing before the governing body, in addition to the regulations provided for the zoning district or zone by the ordinance, as a part of a rezoning or amendment to a zoning map; provided that (i) the rezoning itself must give rise for the need for the conditions; (ii) such the conditions shall have a reasonable relation to the rezoning; (iii) such the conditions shall not include a cash contribution to the county or municipality locality; (iv) such the conditions shall not include mandatory dedication of real or personal property for open space, parks, schools, fire departments or other public facilities not otherwise provided for in subdivision A (f) of § 15.1-466 15.2-2241; (v) such the conditions shall not include payment for or construction of off-site improvements except those provided for in subdivision A (i) of § 15.1-466 15.2-2241; (vi) no condition shall be proffered that is not related to the physical development or physical operation of the property; and (vii) all such conditions shall be in conformity with the comprehensive plan as defined in § 15.1-446.1 15.2-2223. Once proffered and accepted as part of an amendment to the zoning ordinance, such the conditions shall continue in effect until a subsequent amendment changes the zoning on the property covered by such the conditions; however, such However, the conditions shall continue if the subsequent amendment is part of a comprehensive implementation of a new or substantially revised zoning ordinance.

B. In the event proffered conditions include a requirement for the dedication of real property of substantial value or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, then no amendment amendments to the zoning map for the property subject to such conditions, nor the conditions themselves, nor any amendments to the text of the zoning ordinance with respect to the zoning district applicable thereto initiated by the governing body, which eliminate, or materially restrict, reduce, or modify the uses, the floor area ratio, or the density of use permitted in the zoning district applicable to

such property, shall be effective with respect to such property unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare.

C. Any landowner who has prior to July 1, 1990, proffered the dedication of real property of substantial value or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, but who has not substantially implemented such proffers prior to July 1, 1990, shall advise the local governing body by certified mail prior to July 1, 1991, that he intends to proceed with the implementation of such proffers. Such The notice shall identify the property to be developed, the zoning district, and the proffers applicable thereto. Thereafter, any landowner giving such notice shall have until July 1, 1995, substantially to implement such the proffers, or such later time as the governing body may allow. Thereafter, the landowner in good faith shall diligently pursue the completion of the development of the property.

Any landowner who complies with the requirements of this subsection shall be entitled to the protection against action initiated by the governing body affecting use, floor area ratio, and density set out in subsection B, unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, but any landowner failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall acquire no rights pursuant to this section.

D. The provisions of subsections B and C of this section shall be effective prospectively only, and not retroactively, and shall not apply to any zoning ordinance text amendments which may have been enacted prior to March 10, 1990. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect any litigation pending prior to July 1, 1990, or any such litigation nonsuited and thereafter refiled.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair the authority of a governing body to:

- 1. Accept proffered conditions which include provisions for timing or phasing of dedications, payments, or improvements; or
- 2. Accept or impose valid conditions pursuant to subsection (e) provision 3 of § 15.1-491 15.2-2286 or other provision of law.

30 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.2:1 15.2-2298. Same; <u>additional</u> conditions as a part of rezoning or zoning map amendment in certain high-growth localities.

A. Except for those localities to which § 15.1-491(a) 15.2-2303 is applicable, this section shall apply to (i) any county, city, or town locality which has had population growth of ten percent or more from the next-to-latest to latest decennial census year, based on population reported by the United States Bureau of the Census, provided that until the 1990 census is reported, any county, city, or town instead may qualify only if it has had an estimated population growth of ten percent or more from 1980 to the most recent year for which population estimates are available from the Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia; (ii) any city adjoining such city or county; (iii) any towns located within such county; and (iv) any county contiguous with at least three such counties, and any town located in that county.

In any such eounty, city, or town locality, notwithstanding any contrary provisions of § 15.1-491.2 15.2-2297, a zoning ordinance may include and provide for the voluntary proffering in writing, by the owner, of reasonable conditions, prior to a public hearing before the governing body, in addition to the regulations provided for the zoning district or zone by the ordinance, as a part of a rezoning or amendment to a zoning map, provided that (i) the rezoning itself gives rise to the need for the conditions; (ii) such the conditions have a reasonable relation to the rezoning; and (iii) all such conditions are in conformity with the comprehensive plan as defined in § 15.1-446.1 15.2-2223. Once proffered and accepted as part of an amendment to the zoning ordinance, such the conditions shall continue in effect until a subsequent amendment changes the zoning on the property covered by such the conditions; however, such the conditions shall continue if the subsequent amendment is part of a comprehensive implementation of a new or substantially revised zoning ordinance.

No proffer shall be accepted by a county, city, or town locality unless it has adopted a capital improvement program pursuant to § 15.1-464 15.2-2239 or local charter. In the event proffered conditions include the dedication of real property or payment of cash, such the property shall not transfer and such the payment of cash shall not be made until the facilities for which such the property is dedicated or cash is tendered are included in the capital improvement program, provided that nothing herein shall prevent a county, city, or town locality from accepting proffered conditions which are not normally included in such a capital improvement program. If proffered conditions include the dedication of real property or the payment of cash,

the proffered conditions shall provide for the disposition of such the property or cash payment in the event the property or cash payment is not used for the purpose for which proffered.

- B. In the event proffered conditions include a requirement for the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, then no amendment to the zoning map for the property subject to such conditions, nor the conditions themselves, nor any amendments to the text of the zoning ordinance with respect to the zoning district applicable thereto initiated by the governing body, which eliminate, or materially restrict, reduce, or modify the uses, the floor area ratio, or the density of use permitted in the zoning district applicable to such the property, shall be effective with respect to such the property unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare.
- C. Any landowner who has prior to July 1, 1990, proffered the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, but who has not substantially implemented such proffers prior to July 1, 1990, shall advise the local governing body by certified mail prior to July 1, 1991, that he intends to proceed with the implementation of such proffers. Such The notice shall identify the property to be developed, the zoning district, and the proffers applicable thereto. Thereafter, any landowner giving such notice shall have until July 1, 1995, substantially to implement such the proffers, or such later time as the governing body may allow. Thereafter, the landowner in good faith shall diligently pursue the completion of the development of the property. Any landowner who complies with the requirements of this subsection shall be entitled to the protection against action initiated by the governing body affecting use, floor area ratio, and density set out in subsection B above, unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, but any landowner failing to comply with the requirements of this subsection shall acquire no rights pursuant to this section.
- D. The provisions of subsections B and C of this section shall be effective prospectively only, and not retroactively, and shall not apply to any zoning ordinance text amendments which may have been enacted prior to March 10, 1990. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to

affect any litigation pending prior to July 1, 1990, or any such litigation nonsuited and thereafter refiled.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair the authority of a governing body to:

- 1. Accept proffered conditions which include provisions for timing or phasing of dedications, payments, or improvements; or
- 2. Accept or impose valid conditions pursuant to subsection (c) provision 3 of § 15.1-491 15.2-2286 or other provision of law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 491.3 <u>15.2-2299</u>. Same; enforcement and guarantees.

The zoning administrator shall be <u>is</u> vested with all necessary authority on behalf of the governing body of the county or municipality locality to administer and enforce conditions attached to a rezoning or amendment to a zoning map, including (i) the ordering in writing of the remedy of any noncompliance with such the conditions; (ii) the bringing of legal action to insure compliance with such the conditions, including injunction, abatement, or other appropriate action or proceeding; and (iii) requiring a guarantee, satisfactory to the governing body, in an amount sufficient for and conditioned upon the construction of any physical improvements required by the conditions, or a contract for the construction of such the improvements and the contractor's guarantee, in like amount and so conditioned, which guarantee shall be reduced or released by the governing body, or agent thereof, upon the submission of satisfactory evidence that construction of such the improvements has been completed in whole or in part. Failure to meet all conditions shall constitute cause to deny the issuance of any of the required use, occupancy, or building permits, as may be appropriate.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.4 15.2-2300. Same; records.

The zoning map shall show by an appropriate symbol on the map the existence of conditions attaching to the zoning on the map. The zoning administrator shall keep in his office and make available for public inspection a Conditional Zoning Index. The Index shall provide

ready access to the ordinance creating conditions in addition to the regulations provided for in a particular zoning district or zone.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-491.5 15.2-2301. Same; petition for review of decision.

Any zoning applicant or any other person who is aggrieved by a decision of the zoning administrator made pursuant to the provisions of § 15.1-491.3 15.2-2299 may petition the governing body for the review of the decision of the zoning administrator. All such petitions for review shall be filed with the zoning administrator and with the clerk of the governing body within thirty days from the date of the decision for which review is sought, and such petitions shall specify the grounds upon which the petitioner is aggrieved.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.6 15.2-2302. Same; amendments and variations of conditions.

There shall be no amendment or variation of conditions created pursuant to the provisions of § 15.1-491.2 15.2-2297 until after a public hearing before the governing body advertised pursuant to the provisions of § 15.1-431 15.2-2204.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.2-2303. Conditional zoning in certain localities.

A. A zoning ordinance may include reasonable regulations and provisions for conditional zoning as defined in § 15.1-430 (q) 15.2-2201 and for the adoption, in counties, or towns, therein which have planning commissions, wherein the urban county executive form of government is in effect, or in a city adjacent to or completely surrounded by such a county, or in a county contiguous to any such county, or in a city adjacent to or completely surrounded by such a contiguous county, or in any town within such contiguous county, and in the counties east of the Chesapeake Bay as a part of an amendment to the zoning map of reasonable conditions, in addition to the regulations provided for the zoning district by the ordinance, when such conditions shall have been proffered in writing, in advance of the public hearing before the governing body required by § 15.1-493 15.2-2285 by the owner of the property which is the subject of the proposed zoning map amendment. Once proffered and accepted as part of an

amendment to the zoning ordinance, such conditions shall continue in effect until a subsequent amendment changes the zoning on the property covered by such conditions. However, such conditions shall continue if the subsequent amendment is part of a comprehensive implementation of a new or substantially revised zoning ordinance.

(a1) <u>B.</u> In the event proffered conditions include a requirement for the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, then no amendment to the zoning map for the property subject to such conditions, nor the conditions themselves, nor any amendments to the text of the zoning ordinance with respect to the zoning district applicable thereto initiated by the governing body, which eliminate, or materially restrict, reduce, or modify the uses, the floor area ratio, or the density of use permitted in the zoning district applicable to such property, shall be effective with respect to such property unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare.

(a2) C. Any landowner who has prior to July 1, 1990, proffered the dedication of real property of substantial value, or substantial cash payments for or construction of substantial public improvements, the need for which is not generated solely by the rezoning itself, but who has not substantially implemented such proffers prior to July 1, 1990, shall advise the local governing body by certified mail prior to July 1, 1991, that he intends to proceed with the implementation of such proffers. Such notice shall identify the property to be developed, the zoning district, and the proffers applicable thereto. Thereafter, any landowner giving such notice shall have until July 1, 1995, substantially to implement such proffers, or such later time as the governing body may allow. Thereafter, the landowner in good faith shall diligently pursue the completion of the development of the property. Any landowner who complies with the requirements of this subdivision subsection shall be entitled to the protection against action initiated by the governing body affecting use, floor area ratio, and density set out in subdivision (a1) subsection B, unless there has been mistake, fraud, or a change in circumstances substantially affecting the public health, safety, or welfare, but any landowner failing to comply with the requirements of this subdivision shall acquire no rights pursuant to this section.

(a3) D. The provisions of subdivisions (a1) Subsections B and (a2) C of this section shall be effective prospectively only, and not retroactively, and shall not apply to any zoning

ordinance text amendments which may have been enacted prior to March 10, 1990. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect any litigation pending prior to July 1, 1990, or any such litigation nonsuited and thereafter refiled.

<u>E.</u> Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect or impair the authority of a governing body to: 1. Accept (i) accept proffered conditions which include provisions for timing or phasing of dedications, payments, or improvements; or 2. Accept (ii) accept or impose valid conditions pursuant to subsection (c) provision 3 of this section § 15.2-2286, subsection H provision 5 of § 15.1-466 15.2-2242, or other provision of law.

F. In addition to the powers granted by the preceding subsections, a zoning ordinance may include reasonable regulations to implement, in whole or in part, the provisions of §§ 15.2-2296 through 15.2-2302.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; relocated from provisions (a) through (a3) of § 15.1-491 (§ 15.2-2286). Subsection F sets out a portion of the second enactment clause of Chapter 320 of the Acts of Assembly of 1978. The remainder of the enactment clause is located in § 15.2-2296.

§ 15.1-491.8 15.2-2304. Affordable dwelling unit ordinances in certain counties.

In furtherance of the purpose of providing affordable shelter for all residents of the Commonwealth, the governing bodies of counties where the urban county executive form of government is in effect, may by amendment to the zoning ordinances of such county provide for an affordable housing dwelling unit program. Such The program shall address housing needs, promote a full range of housing choices, and encourage the construction and continued existence of moderately priced housing by providing for optional increases in density in order to reduce land costs for such moderately priced housing.

Any local ordinance of any other locality providing optional increases in density for provision of low and moderate income housing adopted before December 31, 1988, shall continue in full force and effect.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-491.9 15.2-2305. Affordable dwelling unit ordinances.

A. In furtherance of the purpose of providing affordable shelter for all residents of the Commonwealth, the governing body of any county, other than a county organized under the urban county executive form of government, city or town may by amendment to the zoning ordinances of such county, city or town locality provide for an affordable housing dwelling unit program. Such program shall address housing needs, promote a full range of housing choices, and encourage the construction and continued existence of moderately priced housing by providing for optional increases in density in order to reduce land costs for such moderately priced housing. Any local ordinance of any locality providing optional increases in density for provision of low and moderate income housing adopted before December 31, 1988, shall continue in full force and effect. Any local ordinance may authorize the governing body to (i) establish qualifying jurisdiction-wide affordable dwelling unit sales prices based on local market conditions, (ii) establish jurisdiction-wide affordable dwelling unit qualifying income guidelines, and (iii) offer incentives other than density increases, such as reductions or waiver of permit, development, and infrastructure fees, as the governing body deems appropriate to encourage the provision of affordable housing. Counties organized under the urban county executive form of government shall be governed by the provisions of § 15.1-491.8 15.2-2304 for purposes of the adoption of an affordable dwelling unit ordinance.

- B. A zoning ordinance establishing an affordable housing dwelling unit program may include, among other things, reasonable regulations and provisions as to any or all of the following:
 - 1. For a definition of affordable housing and affordable dwelling units.
- 2. For application of the requirements of an affordable housing dwelling unit program to any site, as defined by the eounty, city or town <u>locality</u>, or a portion thereof at one location which is the subject of an application for rezoning or special exception or, at the discretion of the local governing body, site plan or subdivision plat which yields, as submitted by the applicant, fifty or more dwelling units at an equivalent density greater than one unit per acre and which is located within an approved sewer area.
- 3. For an increase of up to twenty percent in the developable density of each site subject to the ordinance and for a provision requiring up to twelve and one-half percent of the total units approved, including the optional density increase, to be affordable dwelling units, as defined in the ordinance. In the event a twenty percent increase is not achieved, the percentage of

affordable dwelling units required shall maintain the same ratio of twenty percent to twelve and one-half percent.

- 4. For increases by up to twenty percent of the density or of the lower and upper end of the density range set forth in the comprehensive plan of such county, city or town locality applicable to rezoning and special exception applications that request approval of single family detached dwelling units or single family attached dwelling units, when such applications are approved after the effective date of a local affordable housing zoning ordinance amendment.
- 5. For a requirement that not less than twelve and one-half percent of the total number of dwelling units approved pursuant to a zoning ordinance amendment enacted pursuant to subdivision B 4 of this section shall be affordable dwelling units, as defined by the local zoning ordinance unless reduced by the twenty to twelve and one-half percent ratio pursuant to subdivision B 3 of this section.
- 6. For increases by up to ten percent of the density or of the lower and upper end of the density range, whichever is appropriate, set forth in the comprehensive plan of such county, city or town locality applicable to rezoning and special exception or, at the discretion of the local governing body, site plan and subdivision plat applications that request approval of nonelevator multiple family dwelling unit structures four stories or less in height when such applications are approved after the effective date of a local affordable housing zoning ordinance. However, at the option of the applicant, the provision pursuant to subdivision B 4 shall apply.
- 7. For a requirement that not less than six and one-quarter percent of the total number of dwelling units approved pursuant to a zoning ordinance amendment enacted pursuant to subdivision B 6 of this section shall be affordable dwelling units, as defined in the local zoning ordinance. In the event a ten percent increase is not achieved, the percentage of affordable dwelling units required shall maintain the same ratio of ten percent to six and one-quarter percent.
- 8. For reasonable regulations requiring the affordable dwelling units to be built and offered for sale or rental concurrently with the construction and certificate of occupancy of a reasonable proportion of the market rate units.
- 9. For standards of compliance with the provisions of an affordable housing dwelling unit program and for the authority of the local governing body or its designee to enforce compliance with such standards and impose reasonable penalties for noncompliance, provided that a local

zoning ordinance provide for an appeal process for any party aggrieved by a decision of the local governing body.

- 3 C. Nothing contained in this section shall apply to any elevator structure four stories or 4 above.
 - D. Any ordinance adopted hereunder shall provide that the local governing body shall have no more than 280 days in which to process site or subdivision plans proposing the development or construction of affordable housing or affordable dwelling units under such ordinance. The calculation of such period of review shall include only the time that plans are in review by the local governing body and shall not include such time as may be required for revision or modification in order to comply with lawful requirements set forth in applicable ordinances and regulations.
 - E. A county, city, or town <u>locality</u> establishing an affordable housing dwelling unit program in its zoning ordinance shall establish in its general ordinances, adopted in accordance with the requirements of § 15.1-504 15.2-1427 B, reasonable regulations and provisions as to any or all of the following:
 - 1. For administration and regulation by a local housing authority or by the local governing body or its designee of the sale and rental of affordable units.
 - 2. For a local housing authority or local governing body or its designee to have an exclusive right to purchase up to one-third of the for-sale affordable housing dwelling units within a development within ninety days of a dwelling unit being completed and ready for purchase, provided that the remaining two-thirds of such units be offered for sale exclusively for a ninety-day period to persons who meet the income criteria established by the local housing authority or local governing body or the latter's designee.
 - 3. For a local housing authority or local governing body or its designee to have an exclusive right to lease up to a specified percentage of the rental affordable dwelling units within a development within a controlled period determined by the housing authority or local governing body or its designee, provided that the remaining for-rental affordable dwelling units within a development be offered to persons who meet the income criteria established by the local housing authority or local governing body or its designee.
 - 4. For the establishment of jurisdiction-wide affordable dwelling unit sales prices by the local housing authority or local governing body or the latter's designee, initially and adjusted

semiannually, based on a determination of all ordinary, necessary and reasonable costs required to construct the affordable dwelling unit prototype dwellings by private industry after considering written comment by the public, local housing authority or advisory body to the local governing body, and other information such as the area's current general market and economic conditions, provided that sales prices not include the cost of land, on-site sales commissions and marketing expenses, but may include, among other costs, builder-paid permanent mortgage placement costs and buy-down fees and closing costs except prepaid expenses required at settlement.

- 5. For the establishment of jurisdiction-wide affordable dwelling unit rental prices by a local housing authority or local governing body or its designee, initially and adjusted semiannually, based on a determination of all ordinary, necessary and reasonable costs required to construct and market the required number of affordable dwelling rental units by private industry in the area, after considering written comment by the public, local housing authority, or advisory body to the local governing body, and other information such as the area's current general market and economic conditions.
- 6. For a requirement that the prices for resales and rerentals be controlled by the local housing authority or local governing body or designee for a period of fifty years after the initial sale or rental transaction for each affordable dwelling unit, provided that the ordinance further provide for reasonable rules and regulations to implement a price control provision.
- 7. For establishment of an affordable dwelling unit advisory board which shall, among other things, advise the jurisdiction on sales and rental prices of affordable dwelling units; advise the housing authority or local governing body or its designees on requests for modifications of the requirements of an affordable dwelling unit program; adopt regulations concerning its recommendations of sales and rental prices of affordable dwelling units; and adopt procedures concerning requests for modifications of an affordable housing dwelling unit program. Members of the board, to be ten in number and to be appointed by the governing body, shall be qualified as follows: two members shall be either civil engineers or architects, each of whom shall be registered or certified with the relevant agency of the Commonwealth, or planners, all of whom shall have extensive experience in practice in the county, city, or town locality; one member shall be a real estate salesperson or broker, licensed in accordance with Chapter 21 (§ 54.1- 2100 et seq.) of Title 54.1; one member shall be a representative of a lending institution which

finances residential development in the county, city, or town locality; four members shall consist of a representative from a local housing authority or local governing body or its designee, a residential builder with extensive experience in producing single-family detached and attached dwelling units, a residential builder with extensive experience in producing multiple-family dwelling units, and a representative from either the public works or planning department of the county, city, or town locality; one member may be a representative of a nonprofit housing organization which provides services in the county, city, or town locality; and one citizen of the county, city, or town locality. At least four members of the advisory board shall be employed in the county, city, or town locality.

8. The sales and rental price for affordable dwelling units within a development shall be established such that the owner/applicant shall not suffer economic loss as a result of providing the required affordable dwelling units. "Economic loss" for sales units means that result when the owner or applicant of a development fails to recoup the cost of construction and certain allowances as may be determined by the designee of the governing body for the affordable dwelling units, exclusive of the cost of land acquisition and cost voluntarily incurred but not authorized by the ordinance, upon the sale of an affordable dwelling unit.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-503.2 15.2-2306. Preservation of historical sites and architectural areas in counties and municipalities.

A. 1. The governing body of any county or municipality Any locality may adopt an ordinance setting forth the historic landmarks within the county or municipality locality as established by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, and any other buildings or structures within the county or municipality locality having an important historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest, any historic areas within the county or municipality locality as defined by § 15.1-430 (b) 15.2-2201, and areas of unique architectural value located within designated conservation, rehabilitation or redevelopment districts, amending the existing zoning ordinance and delineating one or more historic districts, adjacent to such landmarks, buildings and structures, or encompassing such areas, or encompassing parcels of land contiguous to arterial streets or highways (as designated pursuant to Title 33.1, including § 33.1-41.1 of that title) found by the governing body to be significant routes of tourist access to the county or

municipality locality or to designated historic landmarks, buildings, structures or districts therein or in a contiguous eounty or municipality locality. Such An amendment of the zoning ordinance and the establishment of such a district or districts shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 7 (§ 15.1-486 15.2-2280 et seq.) of this chapter. The governing body may provide for a review board to administer such the ordinance. Such The ordinance may include a provision that no building or structure, including signs, shall be erected, reconstructed, altered or restored within any such district unless the same is approved by the review board or, on appeal, by the governing body of such county or municipality the locality as being architecturally compatible with the historic landmarks, buildings or structures therein.

- 2. Subject to the provisions of subdivision 3 hereof of this subsection the governing body may provide in such the ordinance that no historic landmark, building or structure within any such district shall be razed, demolished or moved until the razing, demolition or moving thereof is approved by the review board, or, on appeal, by the governing body after consultation with such the review board.
- 3. The governing body shall provide by ordinance for appeals to the circuit court for such county or municipality locality from any final decision of the governing body pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 2 hereof of this subsection and shall specify therein the parties entitled to appeal such the decisions, which such parties shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court for review by filing a petition at law, setting forth the alleged illegality of the action of the governing body, provided such the petition is filed within thirty days after the final decision is rendered by the governing body. The filing of the said petition shall stay the decision of the governing body pending the outcome of the appeal to the court, except that the filing of such the petition shall not stay the decision of the governing body if such the decision denies the right to raze or demolish a historic landmark, building or structure. The court may reverse or modify the decision of the governing body, in whole or in part, if it finds upon review that the decision of the governing body is contrary to law or that its decision is arbitrary and constitutes an abuse of discretion, or it may affirm the decision of the governing body.

In addition to the right of appeal hereinabove set forth, the owner of a historic landmark, building or structure, the razing or demolition of which is subject to the provisions of subdivision 2 hereof of this subsection, shall, as a matter of right, be entitled to raze or demolish such landmark, building or structure provided that: (1) He (i) he has applied to the governing body for

such right, (2) (ii) the owner has for the period of time set forth in the same schedule hereinafter contained and at a price reasonably related to its fair market value, made a bona fide offer to sell such the landmark, building or structure, and the land pertaining thereto, to such county or municipality the locality or to any person, firm, corporation, government or agency thereof, or political subdivision or agency thereof, which gives reasonable assurance that it is willing to preserve and restore the landmark, building or structure and the land pertaining thereto, and (3) that (iii) no bona fide contract, binding upon all parties thereto, shall have been executed for the sale of any such landmark, building or structure, and the land pertaining thereto, prior to the expiration of the applicable time period set forth in the time schedule hereinafter contained. Any appeal which may be taken to the court from the decision of the governing body, whether instituted by the owner or by any other proper party, notwithstanding the provisions heretofore stated relating to a stay of the decision appealed from shall not affect the right of the owner to make the bona fide offer to sell referred to above. No offer to sell shall be made more than one year after a final decision by the governing body, but thereafter the owner may renew his request to the governing body to approve the razing or demolition of the historic landmark, building or structure. The time schedule for offers to sell shall be as follows: three months when the offering price is less than \$25,000; four months when the offering price is \$25,000 or more but less than \$40,000; five months when the offering price is \$40,000 or more but less than \$55,000; six months when the offering price is \$55,000 or more but less than \$75,000; seven months when the offering price is \$75,000 or more but less than \$90,000; and twelve months when the offering price is \$90,000 or more.

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4. The governing body is authorized to acquire in any legal manner any historic area, landmark, building or structure, land pertaining thereto, or any estate or interest therein which, in the opinion of the governing body should be acquired, preserved and maintained for the use, observation, education, pleasure and welfare of the people; provide for their renovation, preservation, maintenance, management and control as places of historic interest by a department of the county or municipal government locality or by a board, commission or agency specially established by ordinance for the purpose; charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the use thereof or admission thereto; lease, subject to such regulations as may be established by ordinance, any such area, property, lands or estate or interest therein so acquired upon the condition that the historic character of the area, landmark, building, structure or land shall be

- preserved and maintained; or to enter into contracts with any person, firm or corporation for the management, preservation, maintenance or operation of any such area, landmark, building, structure, land pertaining thereto or interest therein so acquired as a place of historic interest; however, the county or municipal government locality shall not use the right of condemnation under this subsection unless the historic value of such area, landmark, building, structure, land pertaining thereto, or estate or interest therein is about to be destroyed.
- B. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, in the City of Portsmouth no approval of any governmental agency or review board shall be required for the construction of a ramp to serve the handicapped at any structure designated pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is moved from Article 9.

§ 15.1-492 15.2-2307. Vested rights not impaired; nonconforming uses.

Nothing in this article shall be construed to authorize the impairment of any vested right, except that a zoning ordinance may provide that land, buildings, and structures and the uses thereof which do not conform to the zoning prescribed for the district in which they are situated may be continued only so long as the then existing or a more restricted use continues and such use is not discontinued for more than two years, and so long as the buildings or structures are maintained in their then structural condition; and that the uses of such buildings or structures shall conform to such regulations whenever they are enlarged, extended, reconstructed or structurally altered and may further provide that no "nonconforming" nonconforming building or structure may be moved on the same lot or to any other lot which is not properly zoned to permit such "nonconforming" nonconforming use.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-494 <u>15.2-2308</u>. Boards of zoning appeals to be created; membership, organization, etc.

In and for any county or municipality Every locality which has enacted or enacts a zoning ordinance pursuant to this chapter or prior enabling laws, there shall be created shall establish a board of zoning appeals, which shall consist of no more than seven and no less than five either

five or seven residents of the county or municipality but shall always be an odd number locality, appointed by the circuit court of for the county or city locality. Their terms of office shall be for five years each except that original appointments shall be made for such terms that the term of one member shall expire each year. The secretary of the board shall notify the court at least thirty days in advance of the expiration of any term of office, and shall also notify the court promptly if any vacancy occurs. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be only for the unexpired portion of the term. Members may be reappointed to succeed themselves. Members of the board shall hold no other public office in the county or municipality locality except that one may be a member of the local planning commission. A member whose term expires shall continue to serve until his successor is appointed and qualifies. There shall also be appointed by the circuit court of for a municipality city having a population of more than 140,000 but less than 170,000 or more than 390,000 but less than 395,000 not less than one nor more than three alternates to the board of zoning appeals, whose qualifications, terms and compensation shall be the same as those of regular members. A regular member when he knows he will be absent from a meeting shall notify the chairman twenty-four hours prior to the meeting of such fact. The chairman shall select an alternate to serve in the absent member's place and the records of the board shall so note.

Counties and municipalities Localities may, by ordinances enacted in each jurisdiction, create a joint board of zoning appeals, which shall consist of two members appointed from among the residents of each participating jurisdiction by the circuit court of for each county or city, plus one member from the area at large to be appointed by the circuit court or jointly by such courts if more than one, having jurisdiction in the area. The term of office of each member shall be five years except that of the two members first appointed from each jurisdiction, the term of one shall be for two years and of the other, four years. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired terms. In other respects, joint boards of zoning appeals shall be governed by all other provisions of this article.

With the exception of its secretary and the alternates, the board shall elect from its own membership its officers, who shall serve annual terms as such and may succeed themselves. The board may elect as its secretary either one of its members or a qualified individual who is not a member of the board, excluding the alternate members. A secretary who is not a member of the board shall not be entitled to vote on matters before the board. For the conduct of any hearing

and the taking of any action, a quorum shall be not less than a majority of all the members of the board. The board may make, alter and rescind rules and forms for its procedures, consistent with ordinances of the county or municipality locality and general laws of the Commonwealth. The board shall keep a full public record of its proceedings and shall submit a report of its activities to the governing body or bodies at least once each year.

Within the limits of funds appropriated by the governing body, the board may employ or contract for secretaries, clerks, legal counsel, consultants, and other technical and clerical services. Members of the board may receive such compensation as may be authorized by the respective governing bodies. Any board member or alternate may be removed for malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance in office, or for other just cause, by the court which appointed him, after a hearing held after at least fifteen days' notice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-495 15.2-2309. Powers and duties of board of zoning appeals.
- Boards of zoning appeals shall have the following powers and duties:
 - 1. To hear and decide appeals from any order, requirement, decision or determination made by an administrative officer in the administration or enforcement of this article or of any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto.
 - 2. To authorize upon appeal or original application in specific cases such variance as defined in § 15.1-430 (p) 15.2-2201 from the terms of the ordinance as will not be contrary to the public interest, when, owing to special conditions a literal enforcement of the provisions will result in unnecessary hardship; provided that the spirit of the ordinance shall be observed and substantial justice done, as follows:

When a property owner can show that his property was acquired in good faith and where by reason of the exceptional narrowness, shallowness, size or shape of a specific piece of property at the time of the effective date of the ordinance, or where by reason of exceptional topographic conditions or other extraordinary situation or condition of such the piece of property, or of the condition, situation, or development of property immediately adjacent thereto, the strict application of the terms of the ordinance would effectively prohibit or unreasonably restrict the utilization of the property or where the board is satisfied, upon the evidence heard by it, that the granting of such the variance will alleviate a clearly demonstrable hardship approaching

confiscation, as distinguished from a special privilege or convenience sought by the applicant, provided that all variances shall be in harmony with the intended spirit and purpose of the ordinance.

No such variance shall be authorized by the board unless it finds:

- a. That the strict application of the ordinance would produce undue hardship.
- b. That <u>such</u> the hardship is not shared generally by other properties in the same zoning district and the same vicinity.
- c. That the authorization of such the variance will not be of substantial detriment to adjacent property and that the character of the district will not be changed by the granting of the variance.

No such variance shall be authorized except after notice and hearing as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the board may give such notice by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail.

No variance shall be authorized unless the board finds that the condition or situation of the property concerned is not of so general or recurring a nature as to make reasonably practicable the formulation of a general regulation to be adopted as an amendment to the ordinance.

In authorizing a variance the board may impose such conditions regarding the location, character and other features of the proposed structure or use as it may deem necessary in the public interest, and may require a guarantee or bond to ensure that the conditions imposed are being and will continue to be complied with.

3. To hear and decide appeals from the decision of the zoning administrator-

No such appeal shall be heard except after notice and hearing as provided by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the board may give such notice by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail.

4. To hear and decide applications for interpretation of the district map where there is any uncertainty as to the location of a district boundary. After notice to the owners of the property

- affected by any such the question, and after public hearing with notice as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204, the board may interpret the map in such way as to carry out the intent and purpose of the ordinance for the particular section or district in question. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the board may give such notice by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail. The board shall not have the power to change substantially the locations of district boundaries as established by ordinance.
 - 5. No provision of this section shall be construed as granting any board the power to rezone property.
- 6. To hear and decide applications for special exceptions as may be authorized in the ordinance. The board may impose such conditions relating to the use for which a permit is granted as it may deem necessary in the public interest, including limiting the duration of a permit, and may require a guarantee or bond to ensure that the conditions imposed are being and will continue to be complied with.

No special exception may be granted except after notice and hearing as provided by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the board may give such notice by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail.

7. To revoke a special exception if the board determines that there has not been compliance with the terms or conditions of the permit. No special exception may be revoked except after notice and hearing as provided by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. However, when giving any required notice to the owners, their agents or the occupants of abutting property and property immediately across the street or road from the property affected, the board may give such notice by first-class mail rather than by registered or certified mail.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-496 <u>15.2-2310</u>. Applications for special exceptions and variances.

Applications for special exceptions and variances may be made by any property owner, tenant, government official, department, board or bureau. Such application Applications shall be made to the zoning administrator in accordance with rules adopted by the board. The application

and accompanying maps, plans or other information shall be transmitted promptly to the secretary of the board who shall place the matter on the docket to be acted upon by the board. No such special exceptions or variances shall be authorized except after notice and hearing as required by § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. The zoning administrator shall also transmit a copy of the application to the local planning commission which may send a recommendation to the board or appear as a party at the hearing. The governing body of any county, city or town Any locality may provide by ordinance that substantially the same application will not be considered by the board within a specified period, not exceeding one year.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 496.1 <u>15.2-2311</u>. Appeals to board.

A. An appeal to the board may be taken by any person aggrieved or by any officer, department, board or bureau of the county or municipality locality affected by any decision of the zoning administrator or from any order, requirement, decision or determination made by any other administrative officer in the administration or enforcement of this article or any ordinance adopted pursuant thereto. Notwithstanding any charter provision to the contrary, any written notice of a zoning violation or a written order of the zoning administrator dated on or after July 1, 1993, shall include a statement informing the recipient that he may have a right to appeal the notice of a zoning violation or a written order within thirty days in accordance with this section, and that the decision shall be final and unappealable if not appealed within thirty days. The appeal period shall not commence until such the statement is given. Such The appeal shall be taken within thirty days after the decision appealed from by filing with the zoning administrator, and with the board, a notice of appeal specifying the grounds thereof. The zoning administrator shall forthwith transmit to the board all the papers constituting the record upon which the action appealed from was taken.

B. An appeal shall stay all proceedings in furtherance of the action appealed from unless the zoning administrator certifies to the board that by reason of facts stated in the certificate a stay would in his opinion cause imminent peril to life or property, in which case proceedings shall not be stayed otherwise than by a restraining order granted by the board or by a court of record, on application and on notice to the zoning administrator and for good cause shown.

C. In no event shall a written order, requirement, decision or determination made by the zoning administrator or other administrative officer be subject to change, modification or reversal by any zoning administrator or other administrative officer after sixty days have elapsed from the date of the written order, requirement, decision or determination where the person aggrieved has materially changed his position in good faith reliance on the action of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer unless it is proven that such written order, requirement, decision or determination was obtained through malfeasance of the zoning administrator or other administrative officer or through fraud. The sixty-day limitation period shall not apply in any case where, with the concurrence of the attorney for the governing body, modification is required to correct clerical or other nondiscretionary errors.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-496.2 <u>15.2-2312</u>. Procedure on appeal.

The board shall fix a reasonable time for the hearing of an application or appeal, give public notice thereof as well as due notice to the parties in interest and decide the same make its decision within ninety days of the filing of the application or appeal. In exercising its powers the board may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify, an order, requirement, decision or determination appealed from. The concurring vote of a majority of the membership of the board shall be necessary to reverse any order, requirement, decision or determination of an administrative officer or to decide in favor of the applicant on any matter upon which it is required to pass under the ordinance or to effect any variance from the ordinance. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings and other official actions which shall be filed in the office of the board and shall be public records. The chairman of the board, or in his absence the acting chairman, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-496.3 <u>15.2-2313</u>. Proceedings to prevent construction of building in violation of zoning ordinance.

Where a building permit has been issued and the construction of the building for which such the permit was issued is subsequently sought to be prevented, restrained, corrected or abated as a violation of the zoning ordinance, by suit filed within fifteen days after the start of

construction by a person who had no actual notice of the issuance of the permit, the court may hear and determine the issues raised in the litigation even though no appeal was taken from the decision of the administrative officer to the board of zoning appeals.

The 1975 amendments to §§ 15.1-495 and 15.1-496 shall not be taken into consideration nor be interpreted to have any effect on any litigation instituted prior to January 21, 1975.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last sentence is deleted as it is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-497 15.2-2314. Certiorari to review decision of board.

Any person or persons jointly or severally aggrieved by any decision of the board of zoning appeals, or any aggrieved taxpayer or any officer, department, board or bureau of the county or municipality locality, may present to the circuit court of for the county or city a petition specifying the grounds on which aggrieved within thirty days after the filing of the decision in the office of the board.

Upon the presentation of such petition, the court shall allow a writ of certiorari to review the decision of the board of zoning appeals and shall prescribe therein the time within which a return thereto must be made and served upon the relator's attorney, which shall not be less than ten days and may be extended by the court. The allowance of the writ shall not stay proceedings upon the decision appealed from, but the court may, on application, on notice to the board and on due cause shown, grant a restraining order.

The board of zoning appeals shall not be required to return the original papers acted upon by it but it shall be sufficient to return certified or sworn copies thereof or of such the portions thereof as may be called for by such the writ. The return shall concisely set forth such other facts as may be pertinent and material to show the grounds of the decision appealed from and shall be verified.

If, upon the hearing, it shall appear to the court that testimony is necessary for the proper disposition of the matter, it may take evidence or appoint a commissioner to take such evidence as it may direct and report the same evidence to the court with his findings of fact and conclusions of law, which shall constitute a part of the proceedings upon which the determination of the court shall be made. The court may reverse or affirm, wholly or partly, or may modify the decision brought up for review.

Costs shall not be allowed against the board, unless it shall appear to the court that it acted in bad faith or with malice in making the decision appealed from. In the event the decision of the board is affirmed and the court finds that the appeal was frivolous, the court may order the person or persons who requested the issuance of the writ of certiorari to pay the costs incurred in making the return of the record pursuant to the writ of certiorari. If the petition is withdrawn subsequent to the filing of the return, the board may request that the court hear the matter on the question of whether the appeal was frivolous.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498 15.2-2315. Conflict with statutes, local ordinances or regulations.

Whenever the regulations made under authority of this article require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, require a lower height of building or less number of stories, require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied or impose other higher standards than are required in any other statute or local ordinance or regulation, the provisions of the regulations made under authority of this article shall govern. Whenever the provisions of any other statute or local ordinance or regulation require a greater width or size of yards, courts or other open spaces, require a lower height of building or a less number of stories, require a greater percentage of lot to be left unoccupied or impose other higher standards than are required by the regulations made under authority of this article, the provisions of such statute or local ordinance or regulation shall govern.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-503 15.2-2316. Validation of zoning ordinances prior to 1971.

All proceedings had in the preparation, certification and adoption of zoning ordinances by every county, city and town <u>locality</u> prior to January 1, 1971, which shall have been in substantial compliance with the provisions of this chapter are validated and confirmed, and all such zoning ordinances adopted or attempted to be adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter are declared to be validly adopted and enacted, notwithstanding any defects or irregularities in the adoption thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from Article 9.

1	
2	Article <u>8.1</u> <u>8</u> .
3	Road Impact Fees.
4	
5	§ 15.1-498.1 <u>15.2-2317</u> . Applicability of article.
6	This article shall apply to (i) any county having a population of 500,000 or more as
7	determined by the most recent U.S. Census, (ii) any county or city adjacent thereto, (iii) any city
8	contiguous to such adjacent county or city, and (iv) any town within such county or an adjacent
9	county.
10	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
11	
12	§ 15.2-2318. Definitions.
13	As used in this article, unless the context requires a different meaning:
14	"Cost" includes, in addition to all labor, materials, machinery and equipment for
15	construction, (i) acquisition of land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements and interests,
16	including the costs of moving or relocating utilities, (ii) demolition or removal of any structure
17	on land so acquired, including acquisition of land to which such structure may be moved, (iii)
18	survey, engineering, and architectural expenses, (iv) legal, administrative, and other related
19	expenses, and (v) interest charges and other financing costs if impact fees are used for the
20	payment of principal and interest on bonds, notes or other obligations issued by the locality to
21	finance the road improvement.
22	"Impact fee" means a charge or assessment imposed against new development in order to
23	generate revenue to fund or recover the costs of reasonable road improvements necessitated by
24	and attributable to the new development. Impact fees may not be assessed and imposed for road
25	repair, operation and maintenance, nor to expand existing roads to meet demand which existed
26	prior to the new development.
27	"Impact fee service area" means land designated by ordinance within a locality, having
28	clearly defined boundaries and clearly related traffic needs and within which development is to
29	be subject to the assessment of impact fees.
30	"Road improvement" includes construction of new roads or improvement or expansion of
31	existing roads as required by applicable construction standards of the Virginia Department of

Transportation to meet increased demand attributable to new development. Road improvements do not include on-site construction of roads which a developer may be required to provide pursuant to §§ 15.2-2241 through 15.2-2245.

Drafting note: This section is moved from § 15.1-498.2 with no change.

§ 15.1-498.2 15.2-2319. Authority to assess and impose impact fees.

Any such county, city or town applicable locality may, by ordinance pursuant to the procedures and requirements of this article, assess and impose impact fees on new development to pay all or a part of the cost of reasonable road improvements attributable in substantial part to such the new development.

Prior to the adoption of such the ordinance, any such county, city or town a locality shall establish an impact fee advisory committee. Such The committee shall be composed of not less than five nor more than ten members appointed by the governing body of the locality and at least forty percent of the membership shall be representatives from the development, building or real estate industries. The planning commission or other existing committee that meets the membership requirements may serve as the impact fee advisory committee. The committee shall serve in an advisory capacity to assist and advise the governing body of the locality with regard to such the ordinance. No action of the committee shall be considered a necessary prerequisite for any action taken by the locality in regard to the adoption of such an ordinance.

"Cost" includes, in addition to all labor, materials, machinery and equipment for construction, (i) acquisition of land, rights of way, property rights, easements and interests, including the costs of moving or relocating utilities, (ii) demolition or removal of any structure on land so acquired, including acquisition of land to which such structure may be moved, (iii) survey, engineering, and architectural expenses, (iv) legal, administrative, and other related expenses, and (v) interest charges and other financing costs if impact fees are used for the payment of principal and interest on bonds, notes or other obligations issued by the county, city or town to finance the road improvement.

"Impact fee" means a charge or assessment imposed against new development in order to generate revenue to fund or recover the costs of reasonable road improvements necessitated by and attributable to such new development. Impact fees may not be assessed and imposed for

road repair, operation and maintenance, nor to expand existing roads to meet demand which existed prior to the new development.

"Impact fee service area" means land designated by ordinance within a county, city or town, having clearly defined boundaries and clearly related traffic needs and within which development is to be subject to the assessment of impact fees.

"Road improvement" includes construction of new roads or improvement or expansion of existing roads as required by applicable construction standards of the Virginia Department of Transportation to meet increased demand attributable to new development. Road improvements do not include on site construction of roads which a developer may be required to provide pursuant to § 15.1-466.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the last four paragraphs are moved to § 15.2-2318.

§ 15.1-498.3 15.2-2320. Impact fee service areas to be established.

The county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall delineate one or more impact fee service areas within its jurisdiction. Impact fees collected from new development within an impact fee service area shall be expended for road improvements within that impact fee service area. An impact fee service area may encompass more than one road improvement project.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.4 15.2-2321. Adoption of road improvements program.

Prior to adopting a system of impact fees, the county, city or town locality shall conduct an assessment of road improvement needs within an impact fee service area and in the county, city or town locality and shall adopt a road improvements plan for the area showing the new roads proposed to be constructed and the existing roads to be improved or expanded and the schedule for undertaking such construction, improvement or expansion. The road improvements plan shall be adopted as an amendment to the required comprehensive plan and shall be incorporated into the capital improvements program or, in the case of the counties where applicable, the six-year plan for secondary road construction pursuant to § 33.1-70.01.

The county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall adopt the road improvements plan after holding a duly advertised public hearing. The public hearing notice shall identify the impact fee service

area or areas to be designated, and shall include a summary of the needs assessment and the assumptions upon which the assessment is based, the proposed amount of the impact fee, and information as to how a copy of the complete study may be examined. A copy of the complete study shall be available for public inspection and copying at reasonable times prior to the public hearing.

The county, city or town <u>locality</u> at a minimum shall include the following items in assessing road improvement needs and preparing a road improvements plan:

- 1. An analysis of the existing capacity, current usage and existing commitments to future usage of existing roads, as indicated by (i) current valid building permits outstanding, (ii) approved conditional rezonings, special exceptions, and special use permits, and (iii) approved site plans and subdivision plats. If the current usage and commitments exceed the existing capacity of such the roads, the locality also shall determine the costs of improving such the roads to meet such the demand. The analysis shall include a plan to fund the current usages and commitments that exceed the existing capacity of such the roads.
- 2. The projected need for and costs of construction of new roads or improvement or expansion of existing roads attributable in whole or in part to projected new development. Road improvement needs shall be projected for the impact fee service area when fully developed in accord with the comprehensive plan and, if full development is projected to occur more than ten years in the future, at the end of a ten-year period. The assumptions with regard to land uses, densities, intensities, and population upon which road improvement projections are based shall be presented.
- 3. The total number of new service units projected for the impact fee service area when fully developed and, if full development is projected to occur more than ten years in the future, at the end of a ten-year period. A "service unit" is a standardized measure of traffic use or generation. The locality shall develop a table or method for attributing service units to various types of development and land use, including but not limited to residential, commercial and industrial uses. The table shall be based upon the ITE manual (published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers) or locally conducted trip generation studies.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

31 § 15.1-498.5 15.2-2322. Adoption of impact fee and schedule.

After adoption of a road improvement program, the county, city or town <u>locality</u> may adopt an ordinance establishing a system of impact fees to fund or recapture all or any part of the cost of providing reasonable road improvements required by new development. The ordinance shall set forth the schedule of impact fees.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.6 <u>15.2-2323</u>. When impact fees assessed and imposed.

The amount of impact fees to be imposed on a specific development or subdivision shall be determined before or at the time the site plan or subdivision is approved. The ordinance shall specify that the fee is to be collected at the time of the issuance of a certificate of occupancy. The ordinance shall provide that fees (i) may be paid in lump sum or (ii) be paid on installment at a reasonable rate of interest for a fixed number of years. The county, city or town locality by ordinance may provide for negotiated agreements with the owner of the property as to the time and method of paying the impact fees.

The maximum impact fee to be imposed shall be determined (i) by dividing (i) projected road improvement costs in the service area when fully developed by the number of projected service units when fully developed, or (ii) for a reasonable period of time, but not less than ten years, by dividing the projected costs necessitated by development in the next ten years by the service units projected to be created in the next ten years.

The ordinance shall provide for appeals from administrative determinations, regarding the impact fees to be imposed, to the governing body or such other body as designated in the ordinance. The ordinance may provide for the resolution of disputes over an impact fee by arbitration or otherwise.

No impact fees shall be assessed or imposed upon a development or subdivision if the subdivider or developer has proffered conditions pursuant to §§ 15.1-491 (a) or § 15.1-491.2:1 15.2-2298 or 15.2-2303 for off-site road improvements and such the proffered conditions have been accepted by the local government.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.7 <u>15.2-2324</u>. Credits against impact fee.

The value of any dedication, contribution or construction from the developer for off-site road improvements within the impact fee service area shall be treated as a credit against the impact fees imposed on the developer's project. The <u>local governing body locality</u> may by ordinance provide for credits for approved on-site improvements in excess of those required by the development.

The locality also shall calculate and credit against impact fees (i) the extent to which (i) developments have already contributed to the cost of existing roads which will serve the development, (ii) the extent to which the new development will contribute to the cost of existing roads, and (iii) the extent to which new development will contribute to the cost of road improvements in the future other than through impact fees.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.8 15.2-2325. Updating plan and amending impact fee.

The county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall update the needs assessment and the assumptions and projections at least once every two years. The road improvement plan shall be updated at least every two years to reflect current assumptions and projections. The impact fee schedule may be amended to reflect any substantial changes in such assumptions and projections.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.9 15.2-2326. Use of proceeds.

A separate road improvement account shall be established for the impact fee service area and all funds collected through impact fees shall be deposited in such the interest-bearing account. Interest earned on deposits shall become funds of the account. The expenditure of funds from the account shall be only for road improvements within the impact fee service area as set out in the road improvement plan for the impact fee service area.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-498.10 15.2-2327. Refund of impact fees.

The county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall refund any impact fee or portion thereof for which construction of a project is not completed within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed fifteen years.

Upon completion of a project, the county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall recalculate the impact fee based on the actual cost of the improvement. It shall refund the difference if the impact fee paid exceeds actual cost by more than fifteen percent. Refunds shall be made to the record owner of the property at the time the refund is made.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

7 Article 9.

8 Miscellaneous Provisions.

Drafting note: All sections in this article are repealed or relocated within this title.

§ 15.1-499. Restraining, etc., violations of chapter.

Any violation or attempted violation of this chapter, or of any regulation adopted hereunder may be restrained, corrected, or abated as the case may be by injunction or other appropriate proceeding.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 1 as § 15.2-2208.

§ 15.1-499.1. Civil penalties for violations of zoning ordinance.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-491 (e), any locality may adopt an ordinance which establishes a uniform schedule of civil penalties for violations of specified provisions of the zoning ordinance. The schedule of offenses shall not include any zoning violation resulting in injury to persons, and the existence of a civil penalty shall not preclude action by the zoning administrator under § 15.1-491 (d) or action by the governing body under § 15.1-499.

This schedule of civil penalties shall be uniform for each type of specified violation, and the penalty for any one violation shall be a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for the initial summons and not more than \$150 for each additional summons. Each day during which the violation is found to have existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not be charged more frequently than once in any ten day period, and a series of specified violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not result in civil penalties which exceed a total of \$3,000. Designation of a particular zoning ordinance violation for a civil penalty pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of

criminal sanctions, and except for any violation resulting in injury to persons, such designation shall preclude the prosecution of a violation as a criminal misdemeanor.

Any person summoned or issued a ticket for a scheduled violation may make an appearance in person or in writing by mail to the department of finance or the treasurer of the locality prior to the date fixed for trial in court. Any person so appearing may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability, and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged. Such persons shall be informed of their right to stand trial and that a signature to an admission of liability will have the same force and effect as a judgment of court.

If a person charged with a scheduled violation does not elect to enter a waiver of trial and admit liability, the violation shall be tried in the general district court in the same manner and with the same right of appeal as provided for by law. In any trial for a scheduled violation authorized by this section, it shall be the burden of the locality to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence. An admission of liability or finding of liability shall not be a criminal conviction for any purpose.

No provision herein shall be construed to allow the imposition of civil penalties (i) for activities related to land development or (ii) for violation of any provision of a local zoning ordinance relating to the posting of signs on public property or public rights-of-way.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 1 as § 15.2-2209.

§ 15.1-499.2. Demolition of historic structures in certain counties; civil penalty.

The governing body of any county which has adopted the urban county executive form of government may adopt an ordinance which establishes a civil penalty for the demolition, razing or moving of a building or structure which is located in an historic district or which has been designated by the governing body as an historic structure or landmark without the prior approval from either the architectural review board or the governing body as provided by subdivision A 2 of § 15.1-503.2.

The civil penalty imposed for a violation of any such ordinance shall not exceed the market value of the property as determined by the assessed value of the property at the time of the destruction or removal of the building or structure, and that value shall include the value of any structures together with the value of the real property upon which any such structure or structures were located. Such ordinances may be enforced by the county attorney by bringing an

action in the name of the county in the circuit court. Such actions shall be brought against the party or parties deemed responsible for such violation. It shall be the burden of the county to show the liability of the violator by a preponderance of the evidence.

Nothing in this section shall preclude action by the zoning administrator under § 15.1-491 (d) or action by the governing body under § 15.1-499.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to Chapter 8.

- § 15.1-500. Effect on existing resolutions and ordinances.
- This chapter shall not affect any resolution or ordinance enacted under any other law heretofore [prior to June 29, 1962] adopted except as specifically provided.

Drafting note: Repealed; the provisions of this section will generally be covered by the seventh enactment clause of the recodification bill.

- § 15.1-501. Effect of chapter on municipal charters.
- No provision in any municipal charter in conflict with this chapter shall be affected hereby. Furthermore, any city exercising zoning authority within the corporate limits of such city pursuant to power expressly set out in the charter of such city may exercise, in addition to those powers so provided in such charter, any or all of the powers and authority granted in Article 8 (§ 15.1-486 et seq.) of this chapter to municipalities in relation to the zoning of territory under the jurisdiction of such city, to the end that any of the purposes set out in such charter and in § 15.1-489, as from time to time amended, be accomplished.

Drafting note: Repealed. With regard to the first sentence, see § 15.2-100 for provisions regarding conflicts between general law and charters. The second sentence is repealed as unnecessary.

- § 15.1-501.1. Expedited land development review procedure.
- A. Any county having a population between 80,000 and 90,000 or between 212,000 and 216,000 may establish, by ordinance, a separate processing procedure for the review of preliminary and final subdivision and site plans and other development plans certified by licensed professional engineers, architects, certified landscape architects and land surveyors who are also licensed pursuant to § 54.1-408 and recommended for submission by persons who have

received special training in such county's land development ordinances and regulations. The purpose of such separate review procedure is to provide a procedure to expedite the county's review of certain qualified land development plans. If a separate procedure is established, the county shall establish within the adopted ordinance the criteria for qualification of persons and whose work is eligible to use the separate procedure as well as a procedure for determining if the qualifications are met by persons applying to use the separate procedure. Persons who satisfy the criteria of subsection B below shall qualify as plans examiners. Plans reviewed and recommended for submission by plans examiners and certified by the appropriately licensed professional engineer, architect, certified landscape architect or land surveyor shall qualify for the separate processing procedure.

- B. The qualifications of those persons who may participate in this program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- 1. A bachelor of science degree in engineering, architecture, landscape architecture or related science or equivalent experience or a land surveyor certified pursuant to § 54.1 408.
 - 2. Successful completion of an educational program specified by the board.
- 3. A minimum of two years of land development engineering design experience acceptable to the board.
 - 4. Attendance at continuing educational courses specified by the board.
- 5. Consistent preparation and submission of plans which meet all applicable ordinances and regulations.

The word "board" as used in this subsection shall mean the board of supervisors.

C. If an expedited review procedure is adopted by the board of supervisors pursuant to the authority granted by this section, the board of supervisors shall establish an advisory plans examiner board which shall make recommendations to the board of supervisors on the general operation of the program, on the general qualifications of those who may participate in the expedited processing procedure, on initial and continuing educational programs needed to qualify and maintain qualification for such a program and on the general administration and operation of such a program. In addition, the plans examiner board shall submit recommendations to the board of supervisors as to those persons who meet the established qualifications for participation in the program, and the plans examiner board shall submit recommendations as to whether those persons who have previously qualified to participate in the

program should be disqualified, suspended or otherwise disciplined. The plans examiner board shall consist of six members who shall be appointed by the board of supervisors for staggered four-year terms. Initial terms may be less than four years so as to provide for staggered terms. The plans examiner board shall consist of three persons in private practice as licensed professional engineers or land surveyors certified pursuant to § 54.1-408, at least one of whom shall be a certified land surveyor; one person employed by the county government; one person employed by the Virginia Department of Transportation who shall serve as a nonvoting advisory member; and one citizen member. All members of the board who serve as licensed engineers or as certified surveyors must maintain their professional license or certification as a condition of holding office, and all such persons shall have at least two years of experience in land development procedures of the county. The citizen member of the board shall meet the qualifications provided in § 54.1-107; provided such member, notwithstanding the proscription of clause (i) of § 54.1-107, shall have training as an engineer or surveyor and may be currently licensed, certified or practicing his profession.

D. The expedited land development program shall include an educational program conducted under the auspices of a state institution of higher education. The instructors in the educational program shall consist of persons in the private and public sectors who are qualified to prepare land development plans. The educational program shall include the comprehensive and detailed study of county ordinances and regulations relating to plans and how they are applied.

E. The separate processing system may include a review of selected or random aspects of plans rather than a detailed review of all aspects; however, it shall also include a periodic detailed review of plans prepared by persons who qualify for the system.

F. In no event shall this section relieve persons who prepare and submit plans of the responsibilities and obligations which they would otherwise have with regard to the preparation of plans, nor shall it relieve the county of its obligation to review other plans in the time periods and manner prescribed by law.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 6 as § 15.2-2263.

§ 15.1-502.1. Duplicate planning commission authorized for certain local governments.

Any city with a population between 140,000 and 160,000 which is subject to the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.), by ordinance, may establish a duplicate planning commission solely for the purpose of considering matters arising from such Act. Sections 15.1-437 through 15.1-445 shall apply to such commission, mutatis mutandis.

The procedure, timing requirements and appeal to the circuit court set forth in § 15.1-475 shall apply to the considerations of this commission, mutatis mutandis.

To distinguish the planning commission authorized by this section from planning commissions required by § 15.1-427.1, the commissions established hereunder shall have the words "Chesapeake Bay Preservation" in their title.

Every governing body of a municipality that establishes a commission pursuant to this section, in its sole discretion by ordinance, may abolish same.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 2 as § 15.2-2220.

§ 15.1-503. Validation of zoning ordinances prior to 1971.

All proceedings had in the preparation, certification and adoption of zoning ordinances by every county, city and town prior to January 1, 1971, which shall have been in substantial compliance with the provisions of this chapter are validated and confirmed, and all such zoning ordinances adopted or attempted to be adopted pursuant to the provisions of this chapter are declared to be validly adopted and enacted, notwithstanding any defects or irregularities in the adoption thereof.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 7 as § 15.2-2316.

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§ 15.1-503.2. Preservation of historical sites and areas in counties and municipalities.

A. 1. The governing body of any county or municipality may adopt an ordinance setting forth the historic landmarks within the county or municipality as established by the Virginia Board of Historic Resources, and any other buildings or structures within the county or municipality having an important historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural interest, and any historic areas within the county or municipality as defined by § 15.1-430 (b), amending the existing zoning ordinance and delineating one or more historic districts, adjacent to such landmarks, buildings and structures, or encompassing such historic areas, or encompassing

parcels of land contiguous to arterial streets or highways (as designated pursuant to Title 33.1, including § 33.1-41.1 of that title) found by the governing body to be significant routes of tourist access to the county or municipality or to designated historic landmarks, buildings, structures or districts therein or in a contiguous county or municipality. Such amendment of the zoning ordinance and the establishment of such a district or districts shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 (§ 15.1-486 et seq.) of this chapter. The governing body may provide for a review board to administer such ordinance. Such ordinance may include a provision that no building or structure, including signs, shall be erected, reconstructed, altered or restored within any such historic district unless the same is approved by the review board or, on appeal, by the governing body of such county or municipality as being architecturally compatible with the historic landmarks, buildings or structures therein.

- 2. Subject to the provisions of subdivision 3 hereof the governing body may provide in such the ordinance that no historic landmark, building or structure within any such historic district shall be razed, demolished or moved until the razing, demolition or moving thereof is approved by the review board, or, on appeal, by the governing body after consultation with such review board.
- 3. The governing body shall provide by ordinance for appeals to the circuit court for such county or municipality from any final decision of the governing body pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 2 hereof and shall specify therein the parties entitled to appeal such decisions, which such parties shall have the right to appeal to the circuit court for review by filing a petition at law, setting forth the alleged illegality of the action of the governing body, provided such petition is filed within thirty days after the final decision is rendered by the governing body. The filing of the said petition shall stay the decision of the governing body pending the outcome of the appeal to the court, except that the filing of such petition shall not stay the decision of the governing body if such decision denies the right to raze or demolish a historic landmark, building or structure. The court may reverse or modify the decision of the governing body, in whole or in part, if it finds upon review that the decision of the governing body is contrary to law or that its decision is arbitrary and constitutes an abuse of discretion, or it may affirm the decision of the governing body.

In addition to the right of appeal hereinabove set forth, the owner of a historic landmark, building or structure, the razing or demolition of which is subject to the provisions of subdivision

2 hereof, shall, as a matter of right, be entitled to raze or demolish such landmark, building or structure provided that: (1) He has applied to the governing body for such right, (2) the owner has for the period of time set forth in the same schedule hereinafter contained and at a price reasonably related to its fair market value, made a bona fide offer to sell such landmark, building or structure, and the land pertaining thereto, to such county or municipality or to any person, firm, corporation, government or agency thereof, or political subdivision or agency thereof, which gives reasonable assurance that it is willing to preserve and restore the landmark, building or structure and the land pertaining thereto, and (3) that no bona fide contract, binding upon all parties thereto, shall have been executed for the sale of any such landmark, building or structure, and the land pertaining thereto, prior to the expiration of the applicable time period set forth in the time schedule hereinafter contained. Any appeal which may be taken to the court from the decision of the governing body, whether instituted by the owner or by any other proper party, notwithstanding the provisions heretofore stated relating to a stay of the decision appealed from shall not affect the right of the owner to make the bona fide offer to sell referred to above. No offer to sell shall be made more than one year after a final decision by the governing body, but thereafter the owner may renew his request to the governing body to approve the razing or demolition of the historic landmark, building or structure. The time schedule for offers to sell shall be as follows: three months when the offering price is less than \$25,000; four months when the offering price is \$25,000 or more but less than \$40,000; five months when the offering price is \$40,000 or more but less than \$55,000; six months when the offering price is \$55,000 or more but less than \$75,000; seven months when the offering price is \$75,000 or more but less than \$90,000; and twelve months when the offering price is \$90,000 or more.

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4. The governing body is authorized to acquire in any legal manner any historic area, landmark, building or structure, land pertaining thereto, or any estate or interest therein which, in the opinion of the governing body should be acquired, preserved and maintained for the use, observation, education, pleasure and welfare of the people; provide for their renovation, preservation, maintenance, management and control as places of historic interest by a department of the county or municipal government or by a board, commission or agency specially established by ordinance for the purpose; charge or authorize the charging of compensation for the use thereof or admission thereto; lease, subject to such regulations as may be established by ordinance, any such area, property, lands or estate or interest therein so acquired upon the

condition that the historic character of the area, landmark, building, structure or land shall be preserved and maintained; or to enter into contracts with any person, firm or corporation for the management, preservation, maintenance or operation of any such area, landmark, building, structure, land pertaining thereto or interest therein so acquired as a place of historic interest; however, the county or municipal government shall not use the right of condemnation under this subsection unless the historic value of such area, landmark, building, structure, land pertaining thereto, or estate or interest therein is about to be destroyed.

B. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, in the City of Portsmouth no approval of any governmental agency or review board shall be required for the construction of a ramp to serve the handicapped at any structure designated pursuant to the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: This section is relocated to Article 7 as § 15.2-2306.

§ 15.1-503.4. Public notice of juvenile residential care facilities in certain localities.

In any county, city or town without an applicable zoning ordinance, the local governing body may provide by ordinance that any party desiring to establish a public or private detention home, group home or other residential care facility for children in need of services or for delinquent or alleged delinquent youth must first provide public notice and participate in a public hearing in accordance with § 15.1-431.

Drafting note: This section is relocated in Article 1 as § 15.2-2207.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 24.
3	SERVICE DISTRICTS; TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS FOR LOCAL
4	IMPROVEMENTS.
5	
6	Chapter drafting note: Statutes which enable localities to provide additional
7	services or improvements to a specific portion of the locality (and to collect a tax for such
8	services or improvements) are consolidated in this chapter.
9	
10	Article 1.
11	Service Districts.
12	
13	Article drafting note: This article consists of old §§ 15.1-18.2 and 15.1-18.3. Section
14	15.1-18.2 originally applied only to consolidated cities and required the districts to be
15	created by court order. Later, § 15.1-18.3 was enacted which allowed any locality to create
16	a service district by ordinance and which cross-referenced the procedures and powers of §
17	15.1-18.2. This article attempts to organize the service district procedures in a more logical
18	manner.
19	
20	§ 15.1–18.2 15.2-2400. Special Creation of service districts in consolidated cities.
21	A. The city council of any city which results from the consolidation of two or more
22	counties, cities or towns shall have the power to maintain-Any locality may by ordinance create
23	service districts within the eity locality in accordance with the provisions of this article. Service
24	districts may be created to provide additional, more complete or more timely services of
25	government than are desired in the eity locality as a whole.
26	Prior to creating a service district, the locality shall have a public hearing. Notice of such
27	hearing shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general
28	circulation within the locality, and the hearing shall be held no sooner than ten days after the date
29	the second notice appears in the newspaper.
30	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; § 15.1-18.2 is divided into three
31	sections. The public hearing and notice requirement comes from the existing requirements

of § 15.1-18.2 A and is changed from three weeks to two. Certain provisions of § 15.1-18.3 are incorporated, without substantive change, by making the section applicable to all localities rather than only consolidated cities.

§ 15.2-2401. Creation of service districts by court order in consolidated cities.

Service In any city which results from the consolidation of two or more localities, service districts shall may, in addition to the method prescribed in § 15.2-2400, be created by order of the circuit court of for the city upon the petition of fifty qualified voters of the proposed district, which order shall prescribe the metes and bounds of the district.

Upon the filing of a petition the court shall fix a date for a hearing on the question of the proposed service district, which hearing shall embrace a consideration of whether the property embraced within the proposed district will be benefited by the establishment thereof. Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication published once a week for three two consecutive weeks in some a newspaper of general circulation within the city, and the hearing shall not be held sooner than ten days after completion of such the last publication. Any person interested may answer the petition and make defense thereto. If upon such hearing the court is of opinion that any property embraced within the limits of such proposed district will not be benefited by the establishment thereof, then such property shall not be embraced therein.

Upon the petition of the city council and of not less than 50 qualified voters of the territory proposed to be added, or if such territory contains less than 100 qualified voters, of fifty percent of the qualified voters of such territory, after notice and hearing as provided above, any service district may be extended and enlarged by order of the circuit court of <u>for</u> the city which order shall prescribe the metes and bounds of the territory so added.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; this section comes from the second paragraph of § 15.1-18.2 and preserves the unique manner in which only consolidated cities may create service districts. Paragraph breaks are added. The publication requirement is changed from three weeks to two for greater conformity with similar provisions.

§ 15.2-2402. Description of proposed service district.

B. The ordinance or petition for the districts to create a service district shall:

- 1 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district and specify any 2 areas within the district that are to be excluded;
 - 2. Describe the facilities and services proposed within the district;
- 4 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such facilities and services within the district; 5 and
 - 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such facilities and services within the district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section comes from § 15.1-18.2 B.

§ 15.2-2403. Powers of service districts.

- C. After adoption of an ordinance or the entry of such an order creating a service district, the eity council governing body shall have the following powers with respect to the service districts:
- 1. To construct, maintain and operate such facilities and equipment as may be necessary or desirable to provide additional, more complete or more timely governmental services within a service district, including but not limited to water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, light, fire-fighting equipment and power and gas systems and sidewalks; economic development services; promotion of business and retail development services; beautification and landscaping; beach and shoreline management and restoration; control of gypsy moth infestations; public parking; extra security, street cleaning, snow removal and refuse collection services; sponsorship and promotion of recreational and cultural activities; and other services, events, or activities which will enhance the public use and enjoyment of and the public safety, public convenience, and public well-being within a service district; provided that any such. Such services, events or activities shall not be undertaken for the sole or dominant benefit of any particular individual, business or other private entity.
- 2. To provide, in addition to services authorized by subdivision \mathfrak{C} 1, transportation and transportation services within a service district, including, but not limited to: public transportation systems serving the district; transportation management services; rehabilitation and replacement of existing transportation facilities or systems; and sound walls or sound barriers.

3. To acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease or otherwise in accordance with § 15.2-1800, and to maintain and operate any such facilities and equipment and rights, title, interest or easements therefor in and to real estate in such district and maintain and operate the same as may be necessary and desirable to provide the governmental services authorized by subdivisions C 1 and C 2 and to acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease, or otherwise, rights, title, interest, or easements therefor in and to real estate in such district.

- 4. To contract with any person, firm, or corporation municipality or state agency to provide the governmental services authorized by subdivisions \in 1 and \in 2 and to construct, establish, maintain and operate any such facilities and equipment as may be necessary and desirable in connection therewith.
- 5. To require owners or tenants of any property in the district to connect with any such system or systems, and to contract with the owners or tenants for such connections. The owners or tenants shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court, or the judge thereof in vacation, within ten days from action by the city council governing body.
- 6. To levy and collect an annual tax upon any property in such service district subject to local taxation to pay, either in whole or in part, the expenses and charges for providing the governmental services authorized by subdivisions \in 1 and \in 2 and for constructing, maintaining and operating such facilities and equipment as may be necessary and desirable in connection therewith; however, such annual tax shall not be levied for or used to pay for schools, police or general government services not authorized by this section, and the proceeds from such annual tax shall be so segregated as to enable the same to be expended in the district in which raised. In addition to the tax on property authorized herein, in any city having a population of 350,000 or more and adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean, the city council shall have the power to impose a tax on the base transient room rentals, excluding hotels, motels, and travel campgrounds, within such service district at a rate or percentage not higher than five percent which is in addition to any other transient room rental tax imposed by the city. The proceeds from such additional transient room rental tax shall be deposited in a special fund to be used only for the purpose of beach and shoreline management and restoration.
- 7. To accept the allocation, contribution or funds of, or to reimburse from, any available source, including, but not limited to, any person, corporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency for either the whole or any part of the costs, expenses and charges

incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, expansion and the operation or maintenance of any facilities and services in the district.

- 8. To employ and fix the compensation of any technical, clerical or other force and help which from time to time, in their judgment may be necessary or desirable to provide the governmental services authorized by subdivisions \in 1 and \in 2 or for the construction, operation or maintenance of any such facilities and equipment as may be necessary or desirable in connection therewith.
- 9. To create and terminate a development board or other body to which shall be granted and assigned such responsibilities with respect to a special service district as are delegated to it by ordinance adopted by the <u>council governing body</u> of such locality. Any such board or alternative body created shall be responsible for control and management of <u>such</u> funds as <u>may</u> be appropriated for its use by the <u>council governing body</u> and such funds may be used to employ or contract with, on such terms and conditions as the board or other body shall determine, persons, <u>firms</u>, <u>corporations</u>, municipal or other governmental entities or such other entities as the development board or alternative body deems necessary to accomplish the purposes for which the development board or alternative body has been created.
- 10. To negotiate and contract with any person, firm, corporation or municipality with regard to the connections of any such system or systems with any other system or systems now in operation or hereafter established, and with regard to any other matter necessary and proper for the construction or operation and maintenance of any such system within the district.
- 11. To purchase development rights which will be dedicated as easements for conservation, open space or other purposes pursuant to the provisions of §§ 10.1-1009 through 10.1-1016. For purposes of this subdivision, "development rights" means the level and quantity of development permitted by the zoning ordinance expressed in terms of housing units per acre, floor area ratio or equivalent local measure. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision \leftarrow 3, the <u>city council governing body</u> shall not use the power of condemnation to acquire development rights.
- 12. To contract with any state agency or state or local authority for services within the power of the agency or authority related to the financing, construction or operation of the facilities and services to be provided within the district; however, nothing in this subdivision shall authorize a locality to obligate its general tax revenues, or to pledge its full faith and credit.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this section comes from § 15.1-18.2 C. The last provision is from § 15.1-18.3.

- § 15.1-18.3. Service districts in counties, cities and towns.
- The governing body of any county, city, or town, by duly adopted ordinance, following a public hearing and in accordance with the notice provisions of § 15.1-18.2, may create service districts for the purposes set forth in subsection A of § 15.1-18.2, or may create authorities for the purposes set forth in subsection B of § 15.1-1241 provided that the creation of such authority is undertaken in conformity with the requirements of Chapter 28 (§ 15.1-1239 et seq.) of Title 15.1-including the requirement of a petition from landowners, except as to the members of the development authority, who shall be appointed pursuant to § 15.1-1249 and not subsection B 5 of § 15.1-1241, and may exercise any or all of the powers with respect to such service districts set forth in subsection C of § 15.1-18.2. In addition, the governing body may contract with any state agency or state or local authority for services within the power of the agency or authority related to the financing, construction or operation of the facilities and services to be provided within the district; however, nothing herein shall authorize a county, city or town to obligate its general tax revenues, or to pledge its full faith and credit.

The ordinance for the district shall:

- 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district and any areas within the district that are to be excluded;
 - 2. Describe the facilities and services proposed within the district;
- 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such facilities and services within the district;
- 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such facilities and services within the district.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is relocated to §§ 15.2-2400, 15.2-2403, 15.2-5152 and 15.1-5154; §§ 15.2-2400 and 15.2-2403 cover the subject matter of the provisions of this section which relate to service districts. The provisions of this section relating to community development authorities are reflected in proposed Chapter 51 (see § 15.2-5152 and § 15.2-5154.)

1 Article 2.

2 <u>Taxes or Assessments for Local Improvements.</u>

§ 15.1-850. Imposition and apportionment of assessments; delegation of authority.

A municipal corporation may impose on abutting landowners the assessments for local improvements provided for in Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 et seq.) of Chapter 7 of this title, subject to the limitations prescribed by Article X, Section 3 of the Constitution of Virginia; and all of the provisions of said article with respect to the imposition and apportionment of such assessments, notices, objections, appeals, and liens and judgments with respect thereto and the enforcement thereof, and docketing of instruments and documents, pertaining to such assessments shall be applicable thereto. A municipal corporation may delegate to its chief executive or administrative or other appropriate officer the authority to perform the powers, duties and functions of the council, committee, officer or board conferred and imposed by the provisions of said Article 2 of Chapter 7 of this title.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-2404.

§ <u>15.1-239</u> <u>15.2-2404</u>. Authority to impose <u>taxes or</u> assessments for local improvements; purposes.

The governing body of any county, city or town A locality may impose taxes or assessments upon the abutting property owner or the owners of abutting property owners for making constructing, improving, replacing or enlarging the walkways sidewalks upon then existing streets, for improving and paving then existing alleys, and for either the construction or the use of sanitary or storm water sewers management facilities, including retaining walls, curbs and gutters. Such taxes or assessments may include the legal, financial or other directly attributable costs incurred by the locality in creating the a district, if a district is created, and financing the payment of the improvements; however, the. The taxes or assessments shall not be in excess of the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such abutting property owner or owners and no. No tax or assessment for retaining walls shall be imposed upon any property owner who does not agree to such tax or assessment.

In addition to the foregoing, the governing body of any county, city or town a locality may impose taxes or assessments upon the owners of abutting property owners for the

construction, replacement or enlargement of sidewalks, waterlines, sanitary sewers or storm water sewers; for the installation of street lights; for the construction or installation of canopies or other weather protective devices; for the installation of lighting in connection with the foregoing; and for permanent amenities, including, but not limited to, benches or waste receptacles. Such taxes or assessments may include the legal, financial or other directly attributable costs incurred by the locality in creating the district and financing the payment of the improvements; however, the taxes or assessments shall not be in excess of the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such abutting property owners.

In cities with a population in excess of 170,000 according to the 1970 or any subsequent census, the governing body may impose taxes or assessments upon the abutting property owner or abutting property owners for the initial improving and paving of an existing street provided not less than fifty percent of such abutting property owners who own not less than fifty percent of the property abutting such street request the improvement or paving. The taxes or assessments permitted by this paragraph shall not be in excess of the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such abutting property owners and in no event shall such amount exceed the sum of \$10 per front foot of property abutting such street or the sum of \$1,000 for any one subdivided lot or parcel abutting such street, whichever is the lesser.

The governing bodies of the Cities of Buena Vista and Waynesboro and the County of Augusta may, by duly adopted ordinance, impose taxes or assessments upon abutting property owners subjected to frequent flooding for special benefits conferred upon that property by the installation or construction of flood control barriers, equipment or other improvements for the prevention of flooding in such area and shall provide for the payment of all or any part of the above projects out of the proceeds of such taxes or assessments, provided that such taxes or assessments shall not be in excess of the peculiar benefits resulting from the improvements to such abutting property owners.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

28 § 15.1-240 <u>15.2-2405</u>. How imposed.

Such improvements may be ordered by the council or board of supervisors, as the case may be, governing body and the cost thereof apportioned in pursuance of an agreement between the city, town or county governing body and the abutting landowners, and, in the absence of such

an agreement, improvements, the cost of improvements which is to be defrayed in whole or in part by such local tax or assessment, may in cities and towns be ordered on a petition from not less than three fourths three-fourths of the landowners to be affected thereby, or in counties on a petition from not less than sixty per centum percent of the landowners to be affected thereby or by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to the council or board of supervisors, as the case may be governing body. But notice Notice shall first be given as hereinafter provided to the abutting landowners, notifying them when and where they may appear before the council or board governing body, or some committee thereof, or the administrative board or other similar board of the city, town or county locality to whom the matter may be referred, to be heard in favor of or against such improvements. When the council consists of two branches, any committee acting under this section or §§ 15.1-241 through 15.1-245 shall be composed of not less than three members from the larger and two members from the smaller branch.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; obsolete material is deleted.

§ 15.1-241 <u>15.2-2406</u>. How cost assessed or apportioned.

The cost of such improvement, when the same shall have been ascertained, shall be assessed or apportioned by the council or board governing body, or by some committee thereof, or by any officer or board authorized by the council governing body to make such assessment or apportionment, between the city, town or county locality and the abutting property owner or owners when less than the whole is assessed, provided, that in cities and towns, except when it is otherwise agreed, that portion assessed against the abutting property owner or owners shall not exceed one half one-half of the total cost; but in cities and towns having a population of not exceeding twelve thousand 12,000, the amount assessed shall not exceed three fourths three-fourths of the total cost of such improvement, and in cities having a population in excess of 290,000 according to the 1970 or any subsequent census, the amount assessed shall not exceed the total cost. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any portion of the cost of such improvements not funded by such special assessment may be paid from federal or state funds received by such county, city or town the locality for such purpose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-242</u> <u>15.2-2407</u>. Assessments to be reported to collector of taxes; postponement of payment by certain property owners.

The amount assessed against each landowner, or for which he is liable by agreement, shall be reported as soon as practicable to the collector of taxes, who shall enter the same as provided for other taxes.

The governing body may provide for the postponement of the payment of such assessment by certain elderly or permanently and totally disabled property owners meeting certain conditions until the sale of the property or the death of the last eligible owner. Eligibility for postponement shall be subject to the conditions set forth in § 58.1-3211 for such elderly or permanently and totally disabled persons. The governing body may provide for the postponement of the payment of such assessment until the property owner actually connects to the public utility system. However, if the property is conveyed between the time the assessment is made and the time the property owner actually connects to the public utility system, then the entire amount due under the assessment becomes due and payable on the day of the conveyance. In any event, the entire amount of assessment due shall be paid no later than ten years from the creation of the district.

The collector of taxes shall enter those assessments postponed by the governing body in accordance with the conditions prescribed as provided for other taxes, but the eligible property owner shall have the option of payment or postponement

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-243 15.2-2408. Notice to landowner of amount of assessment.

When the assessment or apportionment is not fixed by agreement, notice thereof, and of the amount so assessed or apportioned, shall be given to each of the then abutting owners and he who shall be cited thereby to appear before the council governing body, committee, officer or board having charge of the matter in charge, not less than ten days thereafter, at a the time and place to be designated therein, to show cause, if any he can, against such assessment or apportionment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-244 15.2-2409. How notice given; objections.

The notice required by § 15.1-243 may be given by personal service on all persons entitled to such notice, except that (i) notice to an infant or insane, a mentally incapacitated person or other person under a disability may be served on his guardian or committee; and (ii) notice to a nonresident may be mailed to him at his place of residence or served on any agent of his having charge of the property in charge, or on the tenant of the freehold, property; or (iii) in any case when the owner is a nonresident, or when the owner's residence is not known, such notice may be given by publication in some a newspaper published or having general circulation in the city or town locality once a week for four successive weeks. Or, in any case, in In lieu of such personal service on the parties or their agents and of such publication, the notice to all parties may be given by publishing the same in some a newspaper published or having general circulation in the city or town locality, once a week for two successive weeks. The; the second publication shall be made at least seven days before the parties are cited to appear. Any landowner wishing to make objections to an assessment or apportionment may appear in person or by counsel and state such objections.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-245 15.2-2410. Appeal to court; duty of clerk of council governing body, etc.

If his a property owner's objections are overruled, he shall, within thirty days thereafter, but not afterwards, have an appeal as of right to the eorporation or hustings circuit court of for the city, or, in case of a county or town, to the circuit court in whose jurisdiction the county or town is situated locality. When an appeal is taken, the clerk of the council governing body, committee or board, or the officer having charge of the matter in charge, shall immediately deliver to the clerk of the such court which has cognizance of the appeal the original notice relating to the assessment, with the judgment of the council governing body, committee, officer or board endorsed thereon, and the clerk of the court shall docket the same.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-246 15.2-2411. How such appeal tried; lien of judgment; when to take effect; how enforced.

Such appeal shall be tried by the court or the judge thereof, in a summary way, without pleadings in writing and without a jury, in term time or in vacation, after ten days' notice to the

adverse party, and the hearing shall be de novo. The amount finally assessed against or apportioned to each landowner, or fixed by agreement with him, as hereinbefore provided, shall be a lien enforceable in equity on his abutting land, from the time when the work of improvement shall have has been completed, subject, however, to his right of appeal and objections as aforesaid. Such lien shall be enforceable against any person deemed to have had notice of the proposed assessment under § 15.1-247 15.2-2412, but if no abstract of the resolution or ordinance authorizing the improvement is docketed as provided in § 15.1-247 15.2-2412, such lien shall be void as to all purchasers for valuable consideration without notice and lien creditors until and except from the time it is duly admitted to record in the county or corporation city wherein the land is situated. In counties the board of supervisors may in its discretion cause the payment of the amount finally assessed or apportioned against each landowner or fixed by agreement with him to be divided into two or more, but not exceeding twenty, semiannual installments, bearing an annual interest at the rate of one-year United States Treasury Bills at the time the assessment ordinance was adopted; and provided that in cities the council, in its discretion, may cause the payment of the amount finally assessed or apportioned against each landowner, or fixed by agreement with him, for improving walkways upon streets or for improving and paving alleys to be made in such manner divided into such installments as shall be determined by the council, bearing interest at such rate as shall be fixed by the council.

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Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the material stricken is generally duplicated by § 15.2-2413.

§ 15.1-247 15.2-2412. Docketing of abstracts of resolutions or ordinances.

When any improvement is authorized for which assessments may be made against the abutting landowners, the governing body of the county, city or town may, before the amount to be finally assessed against or apportioned to each landowner or fixed by agreement is determined, cause to be recorded in the deed book of the circuit court clerk's office for such county, city or town, locality, an abstract of the resolution or ordinance authorizing such improvement showing the ownership and location of the property to be affected by the proposed improvement and the estimated amount that will be assessed against or apportioned to each landowner or fixed by agreement with him and the same shall be indexed in the name of the

owner of the property. Such assessment shall be a lien solely on the abutting land as provided in § 15.1-246. 15.2-2411.

After the completion of the improvement, the estimated amount shall be amended to show the amount finally assessed against or apportioned to each landowner or fixed by agreement with him, which final amount shall in no event exceed the estimated amount for the improvements as initially authorized. The amount finally assessed against or apportioned to each landowner may be greater than the initially assessed amount when the increased amount is for additional work being performed when said the work was requested by the landowner and the additional work and its estimated amount is written into a separate agreement between the eounty, city or town locality and the affected landowner. From the time of the docketing of such abstract, any purchaser of, or creditor acquiring a lien on, any of the property described therein shall be deemed to have had notice of the proposed assessment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-248. Special provisions for certain cities.

Chapter 476 of the Acts of 1926, approved March 25, 1926, as amended by chapter 215 of the Acts of 1942, approved March 3, 1942, codified as § 3071a of Michie Code 1942, and continued in effect by § 15-678 of the Code of 1950 relating to assessments upon abutting landowners in cities which have a population of not less than 140,000 nor more than 150,000, or not less than 50,000 nor more than 60,000, is continued in effect.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which cross-references certain uncodified acts, is repealed but the referenced Acts of Assembly is not affected.

§ 15.1-249. Assessments for construction, etc., of sewer systems and sidewalks in certain counties, etc.

The following amendments to chapter 230 of the Acts of 1950 are incorporated in this Code by this reference:

Chapter 312 of the Acts of 1960.

Chapter 211 of the Acts of 1973.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which cross-references certain uncodified acts, is repealed but the referenced Acts of Assembly is not affected.

§ 15.1-249.1 15.2-2413. Installment payment of assessments.

The governing body of a city, town or county locality making assessments under the provisions of this article may provide that the persons, firms, or corporations against whom the assessments have been finally made may pay such assessments in equal installments over a period of not exceeding ten years, together with interest on the unpaid balances at an annual interest rate not to exceed the rate of one-year United States Treasury Bills at the time the assessment ordinance was adopted. Such installments shall become due at the same time that real estate taxes become due and payable in the city, town or county locality in which the assessment was made, and the amount of each installment, including principal and interest, shall be shown on a bill mailed not later than fourteen days prior to the installment due date to each such person, firm or corporation by the treasurer.

In cities, the council, in its discretion, may cause the payment of the amount assessed or apportioned against each landowner, or fixed by agreement with him, for improving sidewalks upon streets or for improving and paving alleys to be made in such manner divided into such installments as shall be determined by the council, bearing interest at such rate as shall be fixed by the council.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; added language is moved from former § 15.1-246 (§ 15.2-2411) to this section. This section and the stricken language in former § 15.1-246 covered the same general subject matter.

24 Article 3.

25 Postwar Public Works Reserve Funds.

§ 15.1-250. Authorization.

The governing bodies of counties, cities and towns are authorized to establish and maintain postwar public works reserve funds and to add to the same at any time and to appropriate and expend from the funds such amounts as they see fit.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

1	
2	§ 15.1-251. Purpose.
3	The purpose of the reserve fund is to provide for the payment of all or part of the cost of
4	local public improvements and betterments.
5	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
6	
7	§ 15.1-252. Use.
8	The reserve fund may be used for capital acquisition, replacements, additions
9	improvements, construction, reconstruction, deferred maintenance and administrative
10	engineering, legal and other expenses.
11	The fund may be used for improvements including blueprints, specifications,
12	engineering, and legal work, and the acquiring of land.
13	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
14	
15	§ 15.1-253. Tax for establishment.
16	The governing bodies may include as a part of an annual tax levy such sum as deemed
17	necessary for the establishment of such fund.
18	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
19	
20	§ 15.1-254. What fund includes.
21	The fund shall include moneys appropriated, transferred or credited thereto by budgetary
22	provisions or otherwise, including the transfer of unobligated surpluses or unexpended balances.
23	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
24	
25	§ 15.1-255. Charter provisions not to prevent establishment.
26	The reserve funds authorized herein may be established, anything in the charter of any
27	city or town to the contrary notwithstanding.
28	Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.
29	
30	§ 15.1-256. Construction of article.

- This article shall be liberally construed as in aid of postwar public works programs and plans therefor and in furtherance of and not in limitation of powers now conferred by law on counties, cities and towns.
- 4 Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 4 <u>25</u>
3	BUDGETS, AUDITS AND REPORTS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: This chapter makes a substantive change by requiring
6	towns with a population of under 3,500 to follow the same fiscal year of all other localities.
7	
8	§ 15.1-159.8 15.2-2500. Uniform fiscal year for all counties, cities, localities and school
9	divisions and certain towns .
10	The Notwithstanding any contrary provision of a local charter, the fiscal year of every
11	county, city, locality and school division, and every town having a population of 3,500 or over
12	shall begin on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June.
13	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. Newly requires all towns with a
14	population of less than 3,500 to adopt a uniform fiscal year.
15	
16	§ 15.2-2501. Establishment of funds for accounting and budgeting; separate depository
17	and investment accounts not required.
18	Every locality and school division shall establish such funds as may be required by law
19	and as may otherwise be deemed necessary to provide appropriate accounting and budgetary
20	control over the activities and affairs of the locality or school division. This section shall not be
21	construed to require separate depository or investment accounts for the assets of each fund.
22	Drafting note: New; for purposes of fiscal accountability.
23	
24	§ 15.1-159.9 <u>15.2-2502</u> . Notification by state officials and agencies.
25	To assist counties, cities, school divisions and certain towns to adequately prepare their
26	budgets so as to comply with the state uniform fiscal year required by § 15.1-159.8 it shall be the
27	duty of Notwithstanding any contrary provision of general law, the Compensation Board and
28	Department of Taxation, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, to shall, no later than
29	the fifteenth day following final adjournment of each regular session of the General Assembly,
30	inform all localities and school divisions no later than the fifteenth day following final
31	adjournment of the Virginia General Assembly in each session, the above listed units of

government and school divisions of the estimated amounts of all state moneys they will receive during the upcoming fiscal year and any other information that may be required for such units of government localities and school divisions to be able to compute amounts of moneys they may collect.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. Newly applies to towns with a population of less than 3,500.

§ 15.1-160 15.2-2503. Time for preparation and approval of budget; contents.

All officers and heads of departments, offices, divisions, boards, commissions, and agencies of every county, city and town locality shall, on or before the first day of April of each year, prepare and submit to the governing body an estimate of the amount of money deemed to be needed during the ensuing fiscal year for his department, office, division, board, commission or agency; provided, that in any locality where the fiscal year begins on some date other than the first day of July, the estimate shall be submitted at least three months prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. If such person does not submit an estimate in accordance with this section, the clerk of the governing body or other designated person or persons shall prepare and submit an estimate for that department, office, division, board, commission or agency.

The governing body shall prepare and approve a budget for informative and fiscal planning purposes only, containing a complete itemized and classified plan of all contemplated expenditures and all estimated revenues and borrowings for the locality or any subdivision thereof for the ensuing fiscal year, which shall begin for each county on the first day of July of each year or such other date as may be provided by law for the beginning of the fiscal year. The governing body shall approve such the budget and fix a tax rate for the budget year no later than the date for the beginning of on which the fiscal year and shall fix a tax rate for the budget year at that time begins.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Stricken language is no longer needed since all localities must adopt the uniform fiscal year.

§ 15.1-161 15.2-2504. What budget to show.

Opposite each item of the contemplated expenditures the budget shall show in separate parallel columns the aggregate amount appropriated during the preceding fiscal year, the amount

- expended during that year, the aggregate amount appropriated and expected to be appropriated during the current fiscal year, and the increases or decreases in the contemplated expenditures for the ensuing year as compared with the aggregate amount appropriated or expected to be appropriated for the current year. This budget shall be accompanied by:
- (1) 1. A statement of the contemplated revenue and disbursements, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the county, city or town <u>locality</u> as of the date of the preparation of the budget-; and
- (2) 2. An itemized and complete financial balance sheet for the locality at the close of the last preceding fiscal year.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-161.1 15.2-2505. Budget may include reserve for contingencies and capital improvements.
- Any county, city or town is authorized to budget for and Any locality may include in its budget a reasonable reserve for contingencies and capital improvements.
- Drafting note: Capital improvements is added due to the proposed repeal of §§ 15.1-250 et seq., which authorized localities to establish and maintain postwar public works reserve funds. The repeal of §§ 15.1-250 et seq. is shown in proposed Chapter 24.

- § 15.1-802. Disbursement of moneys; claims allowed to be posted and published.
- All moneys collected or received for any city or town shall be applied as the council thereof may direct by duly approved appropriation resolutions; and the council and the clerk of the circuit and corporation courts shall cause to be made out quarterly an itemized statement of all accounts authorized to be paid by the council and by the judge of the circuit and corporation court and cause the same to be posted at the front door of the courthouse or other public place in the city or town and also to be published in such newspaper as the council may direct.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1-162 15.2-2506. Publication and notice; public hearing; recess; adjournment from day to day; moneys not to be paid out until appropriated.

A brief synopsis of the budget which, except in the case of the public school division budget, shall be for informative and fiscal planning purposes only, shall be published once in a newspaper having general circulation in the locality affected, and notice given of one or more public hearings, at least seven days prior to the date set for hearing, at which any citizen of the locality shall have the right to attend and state his views thereon. The governing body of any county Any locality not having a newspaper of general circulation may in lieu of the foregoing notice provide for notice by written or printed handbills, posted at such places as it may direct. The hearing shall be held at least seven days prior to the approval of the budget as prescribed in § 15.1–160 15.2-2503; however, with. With respect to the public school division budget, such hearing shall be held at least seven days prior to the approval of that budget as prescribed in § 22.1-93. The governing body may recess or adjourn from day to day or time to time during such hearing or hearings from time to time. The fact of such notice and hearing shall be entered of record in the minute book.

Except in the case of public school budgets, the contemplated expenditure for all purposes as contained in the budget prepared under §§ 15.1-160 and 15.1-161 and published under this section shall be for informative and fiscal planning purposes only. In no event, including public school division budgets, shall such preparation, publication and, in the case of public school budget, approval be deemed to be an appropriation. No money shall be paid out or become available to be paid out for any contemplated expenditure unless and until there has first been made an annual, semiannual, quarterly or monthly appropriation for such contemplated expenditure by the governing body, except funds appropriated in a county having adopted the county executive form of government, outstanding grants may be carried over for one year without being reappropriated.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Duplicative language eliminated.

§ 15.1-162.1 15.2-2507. Amendment of budget.

Every county, city and town Any locality may amend its budget from time to time to increase adjust the aggregate amount to be appropriated during the current fiscal year as shown in the currently adopted budget as prescribed by § 15.1-161 15.2-2504. However, any such amendment which exceeds one percent of the total revenue expenditures shown in the currently adopted budget or the sum of \$500,000, whichever is lesser, must be accomplished by publishing

a notice of a meeting and a public hearing once in a newspaper having general circulation in that locality <u>at least</u> seven days prior to the meeting date. The notice shall state the local government's governing body's intent to amend the budget and include a brief synopsis of the proposed budget amendment. The <u>Any local governing body of every county, city and town</u> may adopt such amendment at the advertised meeting, after first providing a public hearing during such meeting on the proposed budget amendments.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Increase" is changed to "adjust" in the first sentence in order to make clear that budget appropriations may need to be adjusted down as well as up. "Expenditures" substituted for "revenue" because it is the spending of public moneys that is of interest to the public.

§ 15.1-163 15.2-2508. Governing bodies may require information of departments, etc.

A. The <u>Local</u> governing bodies of counties, cities and towns may require the heads or other responsible representatives of all departments, offices, divisions, boards, commissions and agencies of their respective localities to furnish such information as may be deemed advisable and in such form as may be required in relation to their respective affairs and activities.

B. A constitutional officer, as defined in § 15.1-167 15.2-2511, for any such locality, to the extent information is required, shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Unnecessary language deleted.

§ 15.1-163.1. Consolidation of accounts in certain counties.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any county using a centralized accounting system may, by resolution adopted by its governing body, consolidate the financial accounting of its department of social services and library system with the general fund of such county.

Drafting note: Repealed; obsolete.

§ 15.1-164 15.2-2509. Auditor to prescribe forms and classifications for county budgets devise certain system of bookkeeping and accounting.

The Auditor of Public Accounts shall prescribe for the boards of supervisors forms and elassifications to aid in the preparation of county budgets devise a system of bookkeeping and accounting for use by local governments and others pursuant to § 2.1-156.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Conforms language to § 2.1-156. Section had not been amended since 1968.

§ 15.1-165. Governing body to publish statement showing receipts and disbursements.

The governing body of the county annually shall cause to be made out within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year a statement showing the aggregate amount of the receipts and itemized disbursements of the twelve months next preceding. A copy of such statement shall be published in one or more newspapers of the county or adjoining county or city. In any county having an accounting system approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts the foregoing requirements shall not be applicable and such county shall publish a condensed statement of receipts and disbursements immediately after receipt of the report of the audit of its accounts, using a form suggested and supplied by the Auditor of Public Accounts for such purpose.

Drafting note: Repealed; audit is already required and is available under the FOIA.

§ 15.1-166 15.2-2510. Comparative report of local government revenues and expenditures.

A. The treasurer or other chief financial officers of the local governments of the Commonwealth shall, not later than each locality shall file annually on or before November 30 after the end of the fiscal year, file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a detailed statement prepared according to his the Auditor's specifications showing the amount of revenues, expenditures and fund balances of the local government locality for the preceding fiscal year, accompanied by their the locality's audited financial report.

In the event <u>B. If</u> such annual statements are <u>statement is</u> not filed with the Auditor of Public Accounts, he may perform such work as is necessary to comply with the provisions of this section or hire certified public accountants to do such work. In either event the expenses of such work shall be charged to and paid by the <u>governing body of such local government locality</u> failing to supply the required information.

<u>C.</u> The Auditor of Public Accounts shall prepare and cause to be published publish annually by January 31 following the close of such fiscal year a statement showing in detail the comparative data of local government among the counties and cities and the per capita data thereof the total and per capita revenues and expenditures of all localities for the preceding fiscal year. Such <u>The</u> statement shall set forth in detail the several items of revenues and expenditures accompanied by <u>contain</u> such analytical tables, explanations and comparisons as may lead to a clear understanding of the same <u>such information</u> and to make the information contained therein readily accessible to the readers.

And the The Auditor of Public Accounts shall eause mail or deliver by February 1 of each year a copy of such the statement to be mailed or delivered by February 1 of each year to the members of the General Assembly, to the members and clerks of the local governing bodies, and until the supply is exhausted to every citizen who may request a copy.

That the <u>The</u> provisions of this section shall apply to all counties and cities, to all towns having a population of 3,500 or over, and to all towns constituting a separate school division regardless of their population.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-167 15.2-2511. Audit of local government records, etc.; Auditor of Public Accounts; audit of shortages.

A. Local governments Localities shall have all their accounts and records, including all accounts and records of their constitutional officers, audited annually as of June 30 by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the specifications furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts, as of June 30 of each year. The certified public accountant shall present a detailed written report to the local governing body at a public session by the following December 31. Every local government locality shall contract for the performance of the annual audit not later than April 1 of each fiscal year and such contract shall incorporate the provisions of this section relating to audit specifications and report date. The report shall be preserved by the clerk of the local governing body, and shall be open to public inspection at all times by any qualified voter.

The accounts and records of any county or city officer listed in Article VII, Section 4 of the Constitution of Virginia, hereinafter referred to as "constitutional officers," shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

In the event a locality fails to obtain the annual audit prescribed by this subsection, the Auditor of Public Accounts may undertake the audit or may employ the services of certified public accountants and charge the full cost of such services to the locality. However, no part of the cost and expense of such audit shall be paid by any locality whose governing body has its accounts audited for the fiscal years in question as prescribed above and furnishes the Auditor of Public Accounts with a copy of such audit.

B. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall audit the accounts of local governments and constitutional officers only when (i) special circumstances require an audit, or (ii) there is suspected fraud or inappropriate handling of funds which may affect the financial interests of the Commonwealth. In all instances, such audits shall be carried out with the approval of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission.

In carrying out the audit activities which may be required for local government and constitutional officer accounts under this subsection, the Auditor of Public Accounts may undertake the audit or may employ the services of certified public accountants and charge the full cost of such services to the respective governments. However, no part of the cost and expense of such audit shall be paid by any local government whose governing body has its accounts audited for the fiscal years in question as prescribed above and furnishes the Auditor of Public Accounts with a copy of such audit.

Any shortage existing in the accounts of the local government locality or constitutional officer, as ascertained by the audit, shall be made public within thirty days after such the shortage is discovered, and a brief statement thereof shall be sent by the Auditor of Public Accounts to the members and clerk of the local governing body and to the circuit court having jurisdiction thereof for the locality, and shall be filed in the clerk's office of such court.

C. The provisions of this section shall apply to all counties and cities, to all towns having a population of 3,500 or over, and to all towns constituting a separate school division regardless of their population.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; material is repositioned within the section.

§ 15.1-557 15.2-2512. Audit of accounts of certain county officers, boards and commissions.

Whenever, upon a petition filed in the circuit court of <u>for</u> any county <u>in this</u> Commonwealth by at least fifty <u>freeholders residents</u> of the county, it is believed by the judge of the court that the public interests will be promoted by an audit or examination of the whole or any part <u>or parts</u> of the financial transactions of any county <u>or district</u> officer, board or commission of the county, the judge may appoint one or more certified public accountants to make and report to the court the result of such audit or examination—and the. <u>The</u> court shall fix the compensation therefor and certify the same to the board of supervisors of the county, which shall forthwith make provision for the compensation of the accountant or to be paid by the board of supervisors to the accountants.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifying changes are made and unnecessary or archaic language is deleted. Since there is no comparable section for municipalities, this is a topic which may warrant further attention in the future so as to provide greater uniformity between localities.

§ 15.1-541. Powers and duties at annual meeting.

The board of supervisors of each county shall at the regular meeting in the month of July in each year or as soon thereafter as practicable, audit the accounts of the county, settle with the county treasurer his accounts for the year, settle with the sheriff his accounts upon the collection of fines or other moneys accruing and belonging to the county, audit the accounts of the superintendent of the poor and examine and pass upon his reports and generally settle with any other officer who may have an account with the county and take such steps as may be necessary to secure a full and satisfactory exhibit and settlement of the affairs of the county.

Drafting note: Repealed; § 15.2-2511 requires an audit of all accounts.

§ 15.1-168. County having special budget law may elect to comply with chapter.

The governing body of any county having a special budget law may elect to comply with the provisions of this chapter rather than those of the special budget law for that county.

Drafting note: The substance of this section is included in § 15.2-2513.

1	
2	§ 15.1-169. Cities and towns may elect to comply with chapter rather than charter
3	provisions.
4	The council of any city or town whose charter contains provisions for a budget may elect
5	to comply with the provisions of this chapter rather than those contained in the charter.
6	Drafting note: The substance of this section is included in § 15.2-2513.
7	
8	§15.2-2513. Special budget provisions.
9	Every locality having special budget provisions in general or special law may choose, by
10	resolution, to comply with the budget provisions of this chapter rather than those special budget
11	provisions.
12	Drafting note: Combines former §§ 15.1-168 and 15.1-169 with no substantive
13	change in the law.
L 4	
15	§ 15.1-13.2. Uniform fiscal year and fiscal year accounting procedures for all cities and
16	city and town school boards.
L 7	(1) The fiscal year of every city of the Commonwealth, and every city and town school
18	board, shall begin on July 1 and end on June 30. Every city, and every city and town school
19	board, whose accounting period is now different from that which is prescribed by this section
20	shall have until July 1, 1968, in which to adjust its accounting period to conform to this section.
21	The town school boards included in this section are the school boards of towns constituting
22	separate school districts.
23	(2) Every city, and every city and town school board, shall, as soon as practicable, but not
24	later than July 1, 1966, adopt and put into effect uniform fiscal year accounting procedures
25	satisfactory to the Auditor of Public Accounts, so that he may include municipal financial data in
26	his annual publication on the comparative cost of local government as required by § 15.1-166.
27	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is duplicated in proposed
28	§ 15.2-2500 (§ 15.1-159.8), and the operative dates in this section have passed

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER <u>5.1</u> <u>26</u> .
3	PUBLIC FINANCE ACT.
4	
5	Drafting note: The Public Finance Act was completely revised in 1991, and
6	therefore required very few changes.
7	
8	Article 1.
9	In General Provisions.
10	
11	§ 15.1-227.1 <u>15.2-2600</u> . Short title.
12	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Public Finance Act of 1991."
13	Drafting note: No change.
14	
15	§ 15.1-227.2 15.2-2601. Chapter not to affect general, special and local acts and
16	municipal charters under which bonds are issued or validated.
17	Unless expressly stated to the contrary nothing in this chapter repeals, amends, impairs or
18	in any way affects (i) any act under the provisions of which bonds have heretofore been issued
19	and are outstanding as of June 30, 1991, (ii) any act, general or special, validating bonds or any
20	proceedings in connection with the issuance of bonds, or (iii) any special rights, privileges,
21	restrictions or limitations now contained in any locality's charter of a unit. Nothing in this
22	chapter repeals, amends, impairs or in any way affects any of the provisions of any charter or
23	special or local act authorizing or regulating the issuance of bonds by a unit locality. The
24	provisions of this chapter are in addition to the powers conferred by any charter or special or
25	local act, and a unit locality may issue bonds, at the election of its governing body, under either
26	(i) the provisions of this chapter without regard to the requirements, restrictions or other
27	provisions contained in any charter or local or special act applicable to the unit locality or (ii) the
28	provisions of such charter or local or special act; however, after July 1, 1992, notwithstanding
29	the foregoing, any referendum requirement for the issuance of bonds or debt limit contained in
30	any charter or local or special act shall control over the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-227.3 15.2-2602. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms have the following meanings, unless some other meaning is plainly intended:

"Bonds" mean any obligations of a unit locality for the payment of money.

"Cost" as applied to any project or to extensions or additions to any project, includes the purchase price of any project acquired by the unit locality or the cost of acquiring all of the capital stock of the corporation owning the project and the amount to be paid to discharge any obligations in order to vest title to the project or any part of it in the unit locality, the cost of improvements, property or equipment, the cost of construction or reconstruction, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, the cost of all land, property, rights, easements and franchises acquired, financing charges, interest before and during construction and for up to one year after completion of construction, start-up costs and operating capital, the cost of plans and specifications, surveys and estimates of cost and of revenues, the cost of engineering, legal and other professional services, expenses incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of the project, payments by a unit locality of its share of the cost of any multi-jurisdictional project, administrative expense, any amounts to be deposited to reserve or replacement funds, and other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing of the project. Any obligation or expense incurred by the unit locality in connection with any of the foregoing items of cost may be regarded as a part of the cost and reimbursed to the unit locality out of the proceeds of bonds issued to finance the project.

"County" means any county now or hereafter existing in the Commonwealth.

"General obligation bonds" mean the bonds of a unit <u>locality</u> for the payment of which the unit <u>locality</u> is required to levy ad valorem taxes, including any obligations which may be additionally secured by a pledge of revenues, special assessments or funds derived from any other source.

"Governing body" means the board of supervisors, council, or other local legislative body, board, commission or authority having charge of the finances of any unit locality, and when the separate concurrence or approval of two or more sets of authorities is required by law for the making of appropriations, to the extent so required "governing body" includes both or all of them.

"Municipality" means any city or town in the Commonwealth, whether incorporated by a special act or under a general law.

"Project" means any public improvement, property or undertaking for which the unit locality is authorized by law to appropriate money, except for current expenses, and specific undertakings from which the unit locality may derive revenues (sometimes called "revenue-producing undertakings") including, without limitation, water, sewer, sewage disposal, and garbage and refuse collection and disposal systems and facilities as defined in § 15.1-1240 15.2-5101, recycling facilities, facilities for the production of energy from waste, gasworks, electric light and other lighting systems, airports, off-street parking facilities, and facilities for public transit or transportation systems.

"Revenue bonds" mean bonds of a unit locality for which only the specified revenues of the unit locality are pledged and to which no ad valorem or other taxes of the unit locality are pledged, including, without limitation bonds of a unit locality for which only the revenues of a revenue producing undertaking or undertakings, or such revenues together with a mortgage or deed of trust lien on the undertaking or undertakings, are pledged to their payment.

"Unit " means any county or municipality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "County" and "municipality" are defined in Proposed Chapter 1. "Unit" has been replaced with "locality" throughout the chapter.

§ 15.1-227.6 15.2-2603. Disposition of unclaimed funds due on matured bonds or coupons.

Any unit locality having bonds outstanding on which principal, premium or interest has matured for a period of more than five years may pay any money being held to pay the matured principal, premium or interest into the general fund of the unit locality. The unit locality shall maintain a record of the bonds for which the funds were held. Thereafter the owners of the matured bonds may look only to the unit locality for payment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

30 Article 2.

31 Provisions Applicable to All Bonds.

§ 15.1-227.7 <u>15.2-2604</u>. Powers generally; collection of rents and charges; liens on real estate; discharge and enforcement of liens.

Subject to the provisions of Articles 3 (§ 15.1-227.33 15.2-2632 et seq.) and 4 (§ 15.1-227.39 15.2-2638 et seq.) of this chapter, any unit has the power and is authorized locality may:

- 1. To acquire Acquire, construct, reconstruct, improve, extend, enlarge, equip, maintain, repair and operate any project which is located within or without outside the unit locality;
- 2. To contract Contract debts for any project, to borrow money for any project, and to issue its bonds to pay all or any part of the cost of acquiring, constructing, reconstructing, improving, extending, enlarging and equipping any project;
- 3. To refund Refund any bonds previously issued by the unit locality or for which the unit locality is responsible or may assume responsibility for payment;
 - 4. To provide Provide for the rights of the owners of bonds issued by the unit locality;
- 5. To secure Secure bonds issued by the unit locality as permitted by law;
 - 6. To issue Issue bonds to create any self-insurance reserve fund;
- 7. To issue <u>Issue</u> bonds to pay all or any part of the cost of satisfying a final judgment imposed against the <u>unit locality</u> (including its local school board) by a court of competent jurisdiction;
- 8. To acquire Acquire in the name of the unit locality, by purchase, gift or the exercise of the power of eminent domain, land and rights and interests in land, including land under water and riparian rights, and to acquire personal property as the governing body of the unit locality may deem necessary in connection with any project;
- 9. To enter Enter on any land, water or premises located within or without outside the unit locality for the purpose of making surveys, borings, soundings or examinations in connection with any project; any such entry shall not be deemed a trespass or an entry under any eminent domain proceedings, but the unit locality shall make reimbursement for any actual damages resulting from the entry;
- 10. To receive Receive and accept from any federal or state agency grants for or in aid of the construction of any project, and to receive and accept aid or contributions from any source of money, property, labor or other things of value, to be held, used and applied for the purposes for which the aid or contributions may be made; and to comply with any conditions not inconsistent

with the Constitution of Virginia or provision of law imposed by any federal or state agency as a prerequisite to obtaining any grant, including, but not limited to, the execution of any required contracts or arrangements;

- 11. To employ Employ consulting engineers, attorneys, accountants, construction and financial experts, superintendents, managers, and other employees and agents as may be necessary;
- 12. To acquire Acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in the exercise of its powers and the performance of its duties under this chapter;
- 13. To enter Enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter;
- 14. To do Do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers expressly given in this chapter and to carry out any project;
- 15. To assess Assess, levy and collect unlimited ad valorem taxes on all property subject to taxation to pay the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument providing for the issuance of the bonds; and
- 16. To fix Fix and collect rates, rents, fees and other charges for the services and facilities furnished by, or for the use of, or in connection with any revenue-producing undertaking or undertakings, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument providing for the issuance of the bonds.

The rates, rents, fees or charges when made for the use of any revenue producing undertaking may be collected by distress, levy, garnishment, attachment or as otherwise provided by law. Any unpaid rate, rent, fee or charge shall become a lien superior to the interest of any owner, lessee or tenant, and next in succession to taxes, on the real property on or for which the use of any such undertaking was made and for which the rate, rent, fee or charge was imposed. However, the lien shall not bind or affect a subsequent bona fide purchaser of the real estate for valuable consideration without actual notice of the lien, until amount of the rate, rent, fee or charge is entered in the judgment records kept in the clerk's office where deeds are recorded with respect to the real estate against which the lien is asserted. It shall be the duty of the clerk in such office to keep, preserve and hold available for public inspection the judgment records and to

cause entries to be made and indexed in them from time to time upon certification by the unit.

The clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents per entry to be paid by the unit and added to the amount of the lien.

The lien on any real estate may be discharged by the payment to the unit of the total amount of the lien, plus interest at the judgment rate of interest provided for in § 6.1-330.54 from the date the rate, rent, fee or charge was due and payable to the date of payment, and the entry fee of fifty cents. It shall be the duty of the unit to deliver a certificate of payment to the person paying the lien. Upon presentation of the certificate, and the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents, the clerk having the record of the lien shall mark the lien satisfied.

Jurisdiction to enforce any lien shall be in equity, and the court may order any real estate subject to the lien, or any part of it, sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the lien and the interest which may accrue to the date of payment.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prejudice the right of the unit to recover the amount of any lien, or of the rate, rent, fee or charge, and the interest which may accrue, by action at law or otherwise.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Stricken language moved to § 15.2-2605.

§ 15.2-2605. Collection of rents and charges; liens on real estate; discharge and enforcement of liens.

The rates, rents, fees or charges when made for the use of any revenue-producing undertaking may be collected by distress, levy, garnishment, attachment or as otherwise provided by law. Any unpaid rate, rent, fee or charge shall become a lien superior to the interest of any owner, lessee or tenant, and next in succession to taxes, on the real property on or for which the use of any such undertaking was made and for which the rate, rent, fee or charge was imposed. However, the lien shall not bind or affect a subsequent bona fide purchaser of the real estate for valuable consideration without actual notice of the lien, until amount of the rate, rent, fee or charge is entered in the judgment records kept in the clerk's office where deeds are recorded with respect to the real estate against which the lien is asserted. It shall be the duty of the clerk in such office to keep, preserve and hold available for public inspection the judgment records and to cause entries to be made and indexed in them from time to time upon certification by the unit

<u>locality</u>. The clerk shall be entitled to a fee of fifty cents per entry to be paid by the <u>unit locality</u> and added to the amount of the lien.

The lien on any real estate may be discharged by the payment to the unit locality of the total amount of the lien, plus interest at the judgment rate of interest provided for in § 6.1-330.54 from the date the rate, rent, fee or charge was due and payable to the date of payment, and the entry fee of fifty cents. It shall be the duty of the unit locality to deliver a certificate of payment to the person paying the lien. Upon presentation of the certificate, and the payment of a fee of twenty-five cents, the clerk having the record of the lien shall mark the lien satisfied.

Jurisdiction to enforce any lien shall be in equity, and the court may order any real estate subject to the lien, or any part of it, sold and the proceeds applied to the payment of the lien and the interest which may accrue to the date of payment.

Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prejudice the right of the unit <u>locality</u> to recover the amount of any lien, or of the rate, rent, fee or charge, and the interest which may accrue, by action at law or otherwise.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Formerly part of § 15.1-227.7.

§ 15.1-227.8 <u>15.2-2606</u>. Public hearing before issuance of bonds.

A. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, but subject to subsection B of this section, before the final authorization of the issuance of any bonds by a unit locality, the governing body of the unit locality shall hold a public hearing on the proposed bond issue. Notice of the hearing shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the unit locality. The notice shall state the general purpose or purposes and the estimated maximum amount of the bonds proposed to be issued and shall specify the time and place of the hearing at which persons may appear and present their views. The hearing shall not be held less than six nor more than twenty-one days after the date the second notice appears in the newspaper.

B. No notice or public hearing shall be required for (i) bonds which have been approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the issuing unit <u>locality</u> voting on the issuance of such bonds or (ii) obligations issued pursuant to §§ 15.1-227.30 15.2-2629, 15.1-227.31 15.2-2630 or § 15.1-227.44 15.2-2643.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.9 15.2-2607. Provisions which may be embodied in bond ordinances or resolution; adoption; filing copy with court.

The governing body of any unit <u>locality</u>, subject to the approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the unit <u>locality</u> voting on the issuance of such bonds if required by the Constitution of Virginia or by this chapter, is authorized to provide by ordinance or resolution for the issuance, at one time or from time to time, of bonds of the unit <u>locality</u> for the purposes set forth in and subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Any such ordinance or resolution may contain provisions which shall be a part of the contract with the owners of the bonds as to:

- 1. The payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and the interest on bonds from ad valorem taxes to be levied without limitation as to rate or amount on all property subject to taxation and the pledging of the full faith and credit of the unit locality to secure the payment of bonds;
- 2. The pledge of specified revenues of the <u>unit locality</u>, other than taxes, ad valorem or otherwise, including, without limitation, the pledge of the revenues of any revenue-producing undertaking or undertakings, to the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on bonds:
- 3. The granting of a mortgage or deed of trust lien on any specific revenue-producing undertaking or undertakings to secure the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on bonds issued to finance in whole or in part the costs of the undertaking or undertakings, but only if the full faith and credit of the unit locality is not pledged to the payment of the bonds;
- 4. The securing of the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on bonds by an ordinance resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument, which may (i) appoint any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth as corporate trustee, (ii) set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee, (iii) restrict the individual right of action by bondholders, and (iv) contain any other provisions as the governing body of the unit locality deems reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders;

- 5. The payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and the interest on bonds from any one or more of the sources of funds provided for in this section or any combination of them and the pledging of any one or more of the sources of funds or any combination of them to secure the payment of the principal of and premium, if any and interest on bonds;
- 6. The rates, rents, fees, charges, taxes and other revenues or receipts of any revenueproducing undertaking or undertakings and the amounts to be raised in each year by them, and the use and disposition of such rates, rents, fees, charges, taxes and other revenues and receipts of any undertaking or undertakings;
- 7. The setting aside of reserves or sinking funds and the regulation and disposition of them;
- 8. Limitations on the right of the unit <u>locality</u> to restrict and regulate the use of any project;
 - 9. Limitations on the purpose to which the proceeds of sale of any bonds may be applied;
 - 10. Limitations on issuance of additional revenue bonds;

- 11. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or discharged, the amount of bonds the owners of which shall consent to the amendment or abrogation, and the manner in which the consent must be given;
- 12. Conferring upon the bondholders or the trustee under any ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument remedies for enforcing the rights of the bondholders and requiring the governing body to carry out any agreement with the bondholders;
- 13. Any other matter required by any state or federal agency as a condition precedent to the obtaining of a direct grant or grants of money for or in aid of any project or to defray or partially to defray the cost of the labor and materials employed upon any project, or to obtain a loan or loans of money for or in aid of any project from any state or federal agency; and
- 14. Any provisions necessary to qualify the interest on the bonds for exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes and to maintain that exclusion.

Any ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds may be finally adopted at the meeting at which it is introduced, which may be a regular or special meeting, by a majority of the members of the governing body. A certified copy of each such ordinance or resolution shall be filed in the circuit court having jurisdiction over the unit locality. When any town is situated partly in two or more counties, the certified copy of the ordinance or resolution may be presented

to the circuit court of <u>for</u> any of the counties. Except as expressly required by this article, the ordinance or resolution need not be published, posted or advertised.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.10 15.2-2608. Bonds for revenue-producing undertakings.
- The governing body of any unit <u>locality</u> may, in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia, issue bonds for any revenue-producing undertaking.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- 11 § 15.1-227.11 15.2-2609. Covenants relating to issuance of revenue bonds.
 - The governing body of any unit locality proposing to issue bonds for any revenue-producing undertaking may covenant in the ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument providing for the issuance of the bonds that the rates, rents, fees or other charges for the services and facilities furnished by, for the use of, or in connection with the undertaking shall be fixed and maintained at the level that will produce sufficient revenue to pay the cost of operation and administration, the cost of insurance against loss by injury to persons or property, and the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the bonds when due and payable, and to provide reserves for such purposes. The ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument, in order to assure the faithful observance of such covenant, may provide for the creation of a commission, or the appointment of a receiver, vested with such powers as to the management of the undertaking, or the fixing of rates, rents, fees or other charges, or both, as the governing body may deem proper.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.12 15.2-2610. Request for referendum filed with court; order for election; notice.
- If voter approval of any bond issue by a <u>unit locality</u> is required by the Constitution of Virginia or this chapter or any charter provision, a copy of the resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing body of the <u>unit locality</u>, certified by the clerk of the governing body, requesting that a referendum on the question of the issuance of the bonds be held, shall be filed

with the circuit court of <u>for</u> the <u>unit locality</u> or in the case of a town the circuit court of <u>for</u> the <u>unit county</u> in which the town is located. The circuit court shall order a special election, in accordance with § <u>24.1-165</u> <u>24.2-681</u> et seq., requiring the election officers of the <u>unit locality</u> on the day fixed in the order to open the polls and take the sense of the <u>qualified</u> voters of the <u>unit locality</u> on the question of contracting the debt and issuing bonds for the purpose or purposes set forth in the resolution or ordinance. When any town is situated partly in two or more counties, the certified copy of the resolution or ordinance may be presented to the circuit court of <u>for</u> any of the counties and the court shall order an election to be held in the town in accordance with the provisions of § <u>24.1-93</u> §§ <u>24.2-601</u> and <u>24.2-681</u> et seq.. Notice of the election in the form prescribed by the court shall be published at least once <u>but</u> not less than ten days before the election in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the unit locality.

Where voter approval is required by the Constitution of Virginia, this chapter or any charter provision, a <u>unit locality</u> may, at its option, provide in the ordinance or resolution that any two or more purposes and amounts of the bonds proposed to be issued for such purposes be combined into a single question for the election and referred to as "capital improvement bonds" in an aggregate principal amount equal to the sum of the amounts for the purposes so combined.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.13 15.2-2611. Holding of election; order authorizing bonds; authority of governing body.

The regular election officers of the unit locality at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in the unit locality and conduct the election in the manner provided by law for other elections. At the election, each qualified voter may cast his or her vote for or against the bond issue. The votes shall be counted, the returns made and canvassed and the results certified as provided in § 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq.. If it appears from the returns that a majority of the qualified voters of the unit locality voting on the question at the election are against the proposed bond issue, an order shall be entered by the court to such effect. If a majority of the qualified voters of the unit locality voting on the question approve the bond issue, the court shall enter an order to such effect, a copy of which shall be promptly certified by the clerk of the court to the governing body of the unit locality. The unit locality may then proceed to prepare, issue and sell its bonds up to the amount

so authorized and in doing so shall have all of the powers granted to the unit locality by this chapter with respect to incurring debt and issuing bonds. Bonds authorized by a referendum may not be issued by a unit locality more than eight years after the date of the referendum; however, this eight-year period may, at the request of the governing body of the unit locality, be extended to up to ten years after the date of the referendum by order of the circuit court of for the unit locality, or in the case of a town the circuit court of for the unit county in which the town is located, entered before the expiration of the eight-year period. The court shall grant such extension unless the court is shown by clear and convincing evidence that the extension is not in the best interests of the unit locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.14 15.2-2612. Dating; rate of interest; maturity; denomination; place of payment.

The bonds of a unit locality may be dated, may mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates, may be subject to redemption or repurchase, at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions, and may contain such other provisions, all as determined before their issuance by the governing body or in such manner as the governing body may provide. The bonds may bear interest payable at such time or times and at such rate or rates as determined by the governing body or in such manner as the governing body may provide, including the determination by reference to indices or formulas or by agents designated by the governing body under guidelines established by it. The governing body may fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.15 15.2-2613. Form and manner of execution; signature of person ceasing to be officer.

The governing body shall determine the form and the manner of execution of bonds. Any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, and any bonds previously or hereafter authorized to be issued by any unit locality under the provisions of any general or special law, if so authorized by the governing body of the unit locality, may bear or be executed with the facsimile signature of any official authorized to sign or execute them. If any law provides for the

sealing of bonds with the official or corporate seal of the unit <u>locality</u> or of its governing body, a facsimile of the seal may be imprinted on the bonds, if so authorized by the governing body of the unit <u>locality</u>, and it will not be necessary in such case to impress the seal physically on the bonds.

In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature appears on any bonds ceases to be such officer before the delivery of the bonds, the signature or facsimile will nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if the officer had remained in office until the delivery. Any bond may bear the facsimile signature of, or may be signed by, the person who at the actual time of the execution of the bond is the proper officer to sign the bond although at the date of the bond the person may not have been such officer.

When all signatures on bonds are facsimiles, the bonds must be authenticated by an agent appointed by the governing body of the <u>unit locality</u> issuing the bonds or in such manner as the governing body may provide.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.16 15.2-2614. Bearer, registered or book entry form.

The bonds may be issued in bearer, registered or book entry form, or any combination of such forms, as the governing body may determine.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.17 15.2-2615. Bonds deemed negotiable instruments.

Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this chapter or any recitals in any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, all bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments under the laws of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.18 <u>15.2-2616</u>. Interim receipts or temporary bonds exchangeable for definitive bonds.

Before the preparation of definitive bonds, the governing body of a unit <u>locality</u> may, subject to the same provisions of this chapter as are applicable to the issuance of definitive

bonds, issue interim receipts or temporary bonds, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such
 bonds have been executed and are available for delivery.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–227.19 15.2-2617. Sale of bonds.

Any unit <u>locality</u> may sell any bonds authorized under the provisions of this chapter in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price as the governing body of the unit <u>locality</u> may determine.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-227.20</u> <u>15.2-2618</u>. Disposition of proceeds; separate fund.

Unless otherwise specifically provided by the governing body of a unit locality or in the ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds, all proceeds received from the sale of the bonds of any unit locality issued under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid to, or at the direction of, the treasurer or chief financial officer of the unit locality who shall promptly deposit the funds in a bank or other depository to the credit of the unit locality as prescribed by general law or the provisions of the charter applicable to the unit locality. The treasurer or chief financial officer shall account for the money through a fund, separate from all other funds, in the system of accounting of the unit locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.21 15.2-2619. Investment of proceeds pending application to authorized purpose.

Pending the application of the proceeds of any bonds authorized under the provisions of this chapter to the purpose or purposes for which the bonds have been authorized, all or any part of the proceeds may be invested, in accordance with Chapter 18 (§ 2.1-327 et seq.) of Title 2.1. Any security purchased as an investment of the proceeds of bonds shall be deemed at all times to be a part of the proceeds, and the interest accruing on the investment and any profit realized from it shall be credited to the proceeds; provided, however, if authorized by resolution of the

governing body, the unit <u>locality</u> may apply the interest accruing on the investment and any profit realized from it to pay costs as defined by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.22 15.2-2620. Bonds made legal investments.

Bonds issued under this chapter are made securities in which public officers and bodies of the Commonwealth, counties, cities and towns and municipal subdivisions of the Commonwealth, insurance companies and associations, savings banks, savings institutions, savings and loan associations, trust companies, beneficial and benevolent associations, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries in the Commonwealth may properly and legally invest funds under their control.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.23 15.2-2621. Bonds mutilated, lost or destroyed.

If any bond is mutilated, destroyed or lost, the governing body of the unit locality obligated to pay the bond may cause a new bond of like date, number and tenor to be executed and delivered in exchange and substitution for and upon the cancellation of the mutilated bond, or in lieu of and in substitution for the bond destroyed or lost, upon the owner paying the reasonable expense and charges in connection therewith. In the case of a bond destroyed or lost, its owner may be required to file with the person having custody of the funds from which the bond is to be paid evidence satisfactory to that person that the bond was destroyed or lost, and evidence of the ownership of the bond and may be required to furnish indemnity satisfactory to that person.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.24 15.2-2622. Destruction of bonds and coupons after payment in full.

A. Whenever the fiscal agent for any unit <u>locality</u> pays in full any bonds representing an obligation of the unit <u>locality</u>, the fiscal agent may, by agreement with the unit <u>locality</u>, destroy the bond and certify the facts of the payment and destruction to the treasurer or director of finance, as the case may be, of the unit <u>locality</u>.

- B. The certification required by this section shall set forth the issue, series, number and maturity date of each bond, together with any additional facts as are necessary to specifically identify each bond paid and destroyed. However, the treasurer or director of finance may waive the requirement that the number of each interest coupon be supplied.
- C. Every certification shall be in such form as is prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts and shall be acknowledged in the manner prescribed by law for the acknowledgment of deeds.
- D. Whenever any certification, appearing on its face to have been executed and acknowledged as prescribed by this section, has been delivered to the treasurer or director of finance of any unit locality by the fiscal agent, the treasurer or director of finance shall, in the absence of actual knowledge of any misrepresentation or irregularity as to the certification, be relieved of all further liability for all the bonds represented in the certificate to have been paid and destroyed. For accounting purposes, every such certification which appears on its face to have complied with the requirements of this section shall constitute sufficient evidence of the facts set forth in it.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.24:1 <u>15.2-2623</u>. Defeasance of indebtedness; rights of owners.

The governing body of any unit locality is authorized to provide by resolution or ordinance for the defeasance of any bonds of the unit locality now or hereafter outstanding, to the extent that the defeasance of such bonds is not otherwise provided for in the resolution, ordinance, indenture or other document governing the issuance of such bonds. Bonds to be defeased pursuant to this section shall be deemed defeased and no longer outstanding when there has been established with a bank or trust company designated by the unit locality an escrow or sinking fund consisting of cash and noncallable obligations of, or unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America or noncallable obligations of, or unconditionally guaranteed by, the Commonwealth of Virginia in an amount which together with interest to be earned on such obligations will be sufficient to pay all bonds to be defeased either at maturity or upon redemption; however, if such bonds are to be defeased either at maturity or upon redemption, notice of the redemption of such bonds shall have been duly given or irrevocable instructions to redeem such bonds shall have been given by the unit locality.

Any escrow fund established pursuant to this section shall be irrevocably pledged to the payment of the bonds to be defeased and shall be used solely to pay such bonds at maturity or upon earlier redemption. It is the intent that any escrow fund established pursuant to this section shall constitute a special fund for the payment of the defeased bonds and that the defeased bonds shall not be included for the purpose of determining any limitation upon the amount of indebtedness of the unit locality which is imposed by law.

The owners of any outstanding bonds to be defeased shall be divested of all rights and security relating to the bonds, except the right to payment due to principal, premium, if any, and interest, which shall be paid solely from the escrow fund.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.25 <u>15.2-2624</u>. Tax to pay principal and interest.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law or any charter provision, the governing body is authorized and required to levy and collect annually, at the same time and in the same manner as other taxes of the <u>unit locality</u> are assessed, levied and collected, a tax upon all taxable property within the <u>unit locality</u>, over and above all other taxes, authorized or limited by law and without limitation as to rate or amount, sufficient to pay when due the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on any general obligation bonds of the <u>unit locality</u> issued under the provisions of this chapter to the extent other funds of the <u>unit locality</u> are not lawfully available and appropriated for such purpose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.26 15.2-2625. Deposit of funds; security; investment of funds.

Unless otherwise provided in the ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds, all money collected and required to be set aside for the payment of bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, whether from the proceeds of taxes levied for such purpose or from revenues or special assessments pledged for such purpose, shall be deposited in escrow with some solvent bank or trust company in this the Commonwealth which is acceptable to the governing body and shall be secured pursuant to the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act, Chapter 23 (§ 2.1-359 et seq.) of Title 2.1. In lieu of retaining the money on deposit, all or part of the money may be invested in securities that are

legal investments under the laws of the Commonwealth, which mature, or which are subject to redemption by the owner at the option of the owner, not later than the date upon which the money shall be required to make the payments for which it has been designated.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.27 15.2-2626. Contracts concerning interest rates, currency, cash flow or other basis.
- A. Any unit locality may enter into any contract which the governing body of the unit locality determines to be necessary or appropriate to place the obligation or investment of the unit locality, as represented by the bonds or the investment of their proceeds, in whole or in part, on the interest rate, cash flow or other basis desired by the unit locality, which contract may include without limitation, contracts commonly known as interest rate swap agreements, and futures or contracts providing for payments based on levels of, or changes in, interest rates. These contracts or arrangements may be entered into by the unit locality in connection with, or incidental to, entering into, or maintaining any (i) agreement which secures bonds or (ii) investment, or contract providing for investment, otherwise authorized by law. These contracts and arrangements may contain such payment, security, default, remedy, and other terms and conditions as determined by the governing body of the unit locality, after giving due consideration to the creditworthiness of the counterparty or other obligated party, including any rating by any nationally recognized rating agency, and any other criteria as may be appropriate.
- B. Any money set aside and pledged to secure payments of bonds or any of the contracts entered into pursuant to this section, may be invested in accordance with Chapter 18 (§ 2.1-327 et seq.) of Title 2.1 and may be pledged to and used to service any of the contracts or agreements entered into pursuant to this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.28 15.2-2627. Time for contesting validity of proposed bond issue; when bonds presumed valid.
- For a period of thirty days after the date of the filing with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the unit locality of a certified copy of the initial ordinance or resolution of the governing body of the unit locality authorizing the issuance of bonds, any person in interest has

the right to contest the validity of the bonds, the taxes to be levied for the payment of the bonds, the rates, rents, fees and other charges for the services and facilities furnished by, for the use of, or in connection with, any revenue-producing undertaking, the pledge of the revenues of any revenue-producing undertaking, any provisions which may be recited in any ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds, or any matter contained in, provided for or done or to be done pursuant to the foregoing. If such contest is not begun within the thirty-day period, the authority to issue the bonds, the validity of the taxes or the pledge of revenues necessary to pay the bonds, the validity of any other provision contained in the ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument, and all proceedings in connection with the authorization and the issuance of the bonds shall be conclusively presumed to have been legally taken and no court shall have authority to inquire into such matters and no such contest shall thereafter be instituted.

Upon the delivery of any bonds reciting that they are issued pursuant to this chapter and an election held or ordinance or resolution adopted under this chapter, the bonds shall be conclusively presumed to be fully authorized by all the laws of the Commonwealth and to have been sold, executed and delivered by the unit locality in conformity with such laws, and the validity of the bonds shall not be questioned by a party plaintiff, a party defendant, the unit locality, any taxpayer of the unit locality, or any other interested party in any court, anything in this chapter or in any other statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.29 15.2-2628. Notes in anticipation of bond issue.

In anticipation of the issuance of bonds under the provisions of this chapter and of the receipt of the proceeds from the sale of bonds, any unit locality may borrow money and issue its notes for any purpose for which bonds of the unit locality have been authorized in a principal amount not to exceed the principal amount of the authorized bonds. The notes shall mature and be paid within five years of the date of their original issuance. Any notes may be extended or refinanced from time to time, provided that no extension or refinancing matures later than five years from the date of the original issuance of the notes.

The unit <u>locality</u> may, in its discretion, retire any notes by means of current revenues, special assessments, or other funds, in lieu of retiring them by the issuance of bonds, provided

that the maximum amount of bonds that has been authorized must be reduced by the amount of the notes retired in such manner.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.30 15.2-2629. Loans to meet appropriations for current year.

Any unit <u>locality</u> may borrow money and issue its notes in anticipation of the collection of the taxes and revenues of the unit <u>locality</u> for the current year, but the principal amount of the notes may not exceed the anticipated revenues for such year. Such notes shall mature and be paid within one year from the date they are issued. No extension of such notes shall be valid and no additional notes shall be issued under this section until all notes issued during preceding years shall have been paid.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.31 15.2-2630. Loans in anticipation of federal and state funds.

Any unit is empowered to locality may borrow money and issue its notes in advance of grants and reimbursements due the unit locality from the federal or state government for the purpose of meeting appropriations made for the then fiscal year. "Grants" mean means grants which the unit locality has been formally advised in writing it will receive and "reimbursements" mean means money which either the federal or state government is obligated to pay the unit locality on account of expenditures made in anticipation of receiving the payment from the federal or state government. The unit locality may borrow the full amount of the grant or reimbursement that the federal or state government is obligated to pay at the time the notes are issued. The notes shall be repaid by the earlier of thirty days after the grant or reimbursement is received or one year from the date of their issuance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.32 15.2-2631. Terms of temporary loans.

The temporary loans authorized by §§ 15.1-227.29 15.2-2628, 15.1-227.30 15.2-2629, and 15.1-227.31 15.2-2630, shall be evidenced by bonds or notes issued under and governed by the provisions of this chapter insofar as they are applicable. The bonds or notes may be extended

1 or refinanced from time to time, but shall mature within the time limits prescribed by §§ 15.1-2 227.29 15.2-2628, 15.1-227.30 15.2-2629, and 15.1-227.31 15.2-2630. 3 **Drafting note: No change.** 4 5 Article 3. 6 Bonds Issued by Municipalities. 7 8 § 15.1-227.33 15.2-2632. Certain debts that may be contracted by city on transition from 9 town. 10 Any city may, within one year from the date of its transition from a town to a city 11 pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 22 38 (§ 15.1-982.1 15.2-3800 et seq.) of this title, contract 12 debts, borrow money, and authorize the issuance of its bonds in the principal amount of its 13 proportionate share of all state, county, and district levies on property within the territory 14 occupied by the city actually collected by the county treasurer pursuant to § 15.1-1002 15.2-3828 15 in the year in which the transition takes place, and which does or would constitute credit against 16 the amount of the assumption of county indebtedness by the city pursuant to § 15.1-1003 15.2-17 3829. 18 **Drafting note: No change.** 19 20 § 15.1-227.34 15.2-2633. Borrowing by certain cities to pay expenses. 21Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any city may contract debts by 22 borrowing money and authorizing the issuance of its bonds maturing more than one year after 23 their date to pay the expenses associated with it becoming a city, including without limitation, 24payments to any county for educational services pending the establishment of its school system, 25provided: 26 1. The debts shall not be created after five years from the date it became a city, and 27 2. The debts shall not at any time during the five-year period exceed one percent of the

Drafting note: No change.

assessment for taxes.

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assessed valuation of the real estate in the city subject to taxation, as shown by the last preceding

§ 15.1-227.35 15.2-2634. Limitation on amount of outstanding bonds.

Subject to §§ 15.1-227.2 15.2-2601 and 15.1-227.36 15.2-2635, no municipality may issue any bonds or other interest-bearing indebtedness which, including existing indebtedness, at any time exceeds ten percent of the assessed valuation of the real estate in the municipality subject to taxation, as shown by the last preceding assessment for taxes.

Drafting note: No change.

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§ 15.1-227.36 15.2-2635. What indebtedness not included in determining limitation.

In determining the limitation contained in § 15.1-227.35 15.2-2634, there shall not be included the classes of indebtedness described in clauses (1) through (4) of Article VII, Section 10 (a) of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No change.

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§ 15.1-227.37 15.2-2636. Ordinance or resolution to provide for issue of bonds.

Except as otherwise provided in this section, whenever any municipality proposes to borrow money and issue its bonds under the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 (a), of the Constitution of Virginia and this chapter, the governing body shall adopt an ordinance or resolution, stating the maximum principal amount of the bonds to be issued and in brief and general terms the purpose or purposes for which the proceeds of the bonds are to be used. Subject to § 15.1-227.2 15.2-2601, if the proposed bond issue is pursuant to the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 (a) of the Constitution of Virginia (other than subsection (2) thereof), the governing body may authorize and issue bonds in accordance with the applicable provisions of this chapter, without submission of the question of the issuance of the bonds to the qualified voters for approval. If the bonds are being issued under the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 (a) (2) of the Constitution of Virginia, and are not to be included within the otherwise authorized indebtedness of the municipality, the bonds shall be authorized by an ordinance which shall state that fact, as well as the specific undertaking for which the money is proposed to be borrowed and the bonds are to be issued, and request that a referendum on the issuance of the bonds be held in accordance with §§ 15.1-227.12 15.2-2610 and 15.1-227.13 15.2-2611. Any ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds by a municipality must be passed by the recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to its governing body. If the ordinance

or resolution is vetoed by the mayor, where the power of veto exists, it may be adopted notwithstanding the veto in the manner prescribed by Article VII, Section 7 of the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.38 15.2-2637. Danville to incur indebtedness only in accordance with charter.

In the City of Danville no money shall be borrowed, no bonds issued and no indebtedness incurred under this chapter except in accordance with the terms of its charter.

Drafting note: No change.

Article 4.

Bond Issues by Counties.

- § 15.1-227.39 15.2-2638. Powers of counties generally; approval of voters required.
- A. Except as provided in subsection B of this section, no county has the power to contract any debt or to issue its bonds unless a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question at an election held in accordance with §§ 15.1-227.12 15.2-2610 and 15.1-227.13 15.2-2611 approve contracting the debt, borrowing the money and issuing the bonds.
- B. Voter approval is not required for a county (i) to contract debt or to issue bonds described in Article VII, Section 10 (a) (1) and (3) of the Constitution of Virginia, (ii) to issue refunding bonds, or (iii) to issue bonds, with the consent of the school board and the governing body of the county, for capital projects for school purposes which are sold to the Literary Fund, the Virginia Retirement System, or other state agency prescribed by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.40 15.2-2639. County may elect to be treated as city for issuing bonds.

Any county may, upon approval by the affirmative vote of the qualified voters of the county voting in an election on the question, elect to be treated as a city for the purpose of incurring debt and issuing bonds under this chapter. If a county so elects, it will thereafter be subject to all of the benefits and limitations of Article VII, Section 10 (a) of the Constitution of Virginia and all provisions of this chapter relating to bonded indebtedness applicable to

- 1 municipalities, but in determining the debt limitation for such county under § 15.1-227.35 15.2-
- 2 2634 there shall be included, unless otherwise excluded under Article VII, Section 10 (a) of the
- 3 Constitution of Virginia, indebtedness of any town or district in that county empowered to levy
- 4 taxes on real estate.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.41 15.2-2640. Resolution for bond issue; contents; request for bonds for school purposes.

Whenever the governing body of any county determines that it is advisable to contract a debt and issue general obligation bonds of the county, it shall adopt an ordinance or resolution setting forth in brief and general terms the purpose or purposes for which the bonds are to be issued and the maximum amount of the bonds to be issued.

Where voter approval is required or permitted by the Constitution of Virginia or this chapter, the ordinance or resolution shall request the circuit court to order an election to be held pursuant to §§ 15.1-227.12 15.2-2610 and 15.1-227.13 15.2-2611 on the question of contracting the debt and issuing the proposed bonds.

Before the adoption of an ordinance or resolution by the governing body of any county requesting the ordering of an election on the question of contracting a debt and issuing bonds for school purposes, or, if no referendum is required, adopting an ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds for school purposes, the school board of the county must first request, by resolution, the governing body of the county to take such action.

If voter approval is not required by the Constitution of Virginia or the provisions of this chapter, the governing body of the county has all the powers granted by this chapter to the governing bodies of municipalities with respect to incurring debt and issuing bonds.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.42 15.2-2641. Subsequent resolutions.

If the question of contracting a debt, borrowing money and issuing bonds for the purpose or purposes set forth in the ordinance or resolution is approved at the election called and held for such purpose, the governing body of the county, subsequent to the recording of the results of the election, may, by ordinance or resolution, at one time or from time to time, authorize the

issuance of bonds. A copy of each ordinance or resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds, certified by the clerk of the governing body of the county, shall be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of for the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-227.43 15.2-2642. School district bonds.

The governing body of any county, acting for and on behalf of any school district in the county, or acting for and on behalf of two or more school districts jointly, may provide for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the school district or districts for school purposes. Where voter approval is required by the Constitution of Virginia or the provisions of this chapter, the bonds shall not be issued unless a majority of the qualified voters of the district voting in the election held pursuant to §§ 15.1-227.12 <u>15.2-2610</u> and 15.1-227.13 <u>15.2-2611</u> on the question in the district, or in each of the districts separately, approve the contracting of the debt and the issuing of the bonds. The bonds of two or more school districts shall be issued as joint obligations of such school districts. Any school district, or any school districts jointly, shall constitute a unit locality. For the purpose of this section, each magisterial district in each county shall constitute a school district, but any such school district shall not include a town constituting a separate school district. In any county where an incorporated town constitutes both a school district and an entire magisterial district, the remaining magisterial districts shall, upon the adoption of resolutions by the governing body and the school board, constitute a single school district which may thereafter issue general obligation bonds for school purposes after approval by a majority of all the qualified voters of the district voting in an election on the question. The issuance of the bonds shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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Article 5.

27 Refunding Bonds.

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§ 15.1-227.44 15.2-2643. Authority for issuance; resolutions or ordinances.

The governing body of any unit <u>locality</u> is authorized to provide by resolution or ordinance for the issuance of bonds of the unit <u>locality</u> for the purpose of refunding any or all

bonds of the unit locality now or hereafter outstanding, other than obligations issued in anticipation of the collection of the revenue of the unit locality for the then current year, and for the purpose of paying the cost of issuing the refunding bonds, whether the unit locality created the indebtedness or assumed or became liable for it and whether or not the indebtedness to be refunded has matured or is then subject to redemption.

This article shall without reference to any other sections of the Code or acts of the General Assembly be full authority for the issuance, sale, or exchange of bonds authorized under it, and no order, resolution or proceeding in respect of the issuance of the bonds shall be necessary except as required by this article. No approval of the authorization, sale, or exchange of bonds under this article shall be required by any official, court, board, or body and no publication of any notice, order, resolution, or proceeding relating to the issuance of refunding bonds shall be necessary, except as expressly required in this article. The authorization and issuance of refunding bonds shall not be subject to referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.45 15.2-2644. Issuance or exchange for indebtedness to be retired; sale and disposition of proceeds; rights of owners.

Any refunding bonds may be issued or exchanged for the indebtedness to be retired by them, including indebtedness not matured, redeemable or surrendered for retirement. Unless so exchanged, any unit locality may sell refunding bonds authorized under the provisions of this article in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price as the governing body of the unit locality may determine. The proceeds of any refunding bonds may be applied to (i) the payment of matured or redeemable indebtedness, including any redemption premium, (ii) the payment of unmatured indebtedness the evidences of which are on deposit with a bank or trust company designated by the unit locality for surrender to the unit locality upon receipt of payment in an amount not exceeding the amount of the indebtedness, or (iii) the establishment of an escrow or sinking fund consisting of cash and noncallable obligations of the United States of America or noncallable obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia in an amount which together with interest to be earned on such obligations shall be sufficient to pay all indebtedness to be refunded either at maturity or upon redemption as provided for upon the creation of the escrow or sinking fund. Any escrow or sinking fund established, in whole or in part, from the

proceeds of the sale of refunding bonds shall be irrevocably pledged to the payment of the indebtedness to be refunded and shall be used solely to pay the indebtedness at maturity or upon redemption or for the purchase of not less than all of the indebtedness to be refunded. It is the intent that any escrow or sinking fund established pursuant to this section shall constitute a special fund for the payment of the refunded indebtedness and that the refunded indebtedness shall not be included for the purpose of determining any limitation upon the amount of indebtedness of the unit locality which is imposed by law.

The owners of any outstanding indebtedness to be refunded shall be divested of all rights and security relating to the indebtedness, except the right to payment when due of principal, premium, if any, and interest, which shall be paid solely from the escrow or sinking fund; provided that, in the case of debt issued before March 27, 1977, the governing body of the unit locality may provide that if the escrow or sinking fund is in any respect insufficient to make payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest, the original rights and security relating to the indebtedness shall be restored to the extent necessary to provide full payment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.47 15.2-2645. Amount of bonds.

No refunding bonds shall be issued in a principal amount exceeding that necessary to amortize the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on the bonds to be refunded and pay all expenses reasonably incurred in the issuance of the refunding bonds less the amount then in any sinking, escrow and other funds which are available for the payment of the principal, premium, if any, or interest on the bonds to be refunded.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–227.48 15.2-2646. Participation in funds donated by Commonwealth.

The issuance of refunding bonds for the retirement of bonds which are now or may hereafter be entitled to participate in funds donated by the Commonwealth, or funds receivable from any source other than local taxes levied for such purposes, shall not be construed to deprive the bonds of the right to continue to participate in the distribution of those funds, and the refunding bonds after their issuance shall enjoy all rights as would have been enjoyed by the bonds refunded.

1	Drafting note: No change.
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3	§ 15.1-227.49 15.2-2647. Expenses of authorization and issuance; agent to assist in
4	refunding transaction.
5	The governing body may authorize the payment by any unit locality of all expenses
6	reasonably incurred by it in connection with the authorization and issuance of refunding bonds.
7	The governing body may appoint or retain an agent for the purpose of assisting it in the
8	refunding transaction and in obtaining the surrender of its outstanding bonds and may pay a fee
9	to the agent as it may consider proper.
10	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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12	§ 15.1-227.50 <u>15.2-2648</u> . Purchase in open market.
13	Provision may be made in the proceedings authorizing refunding bonds for the purchase
14	of the refunded bonds in the open market or pursuant to tenders made from time to time when
15	there is available in the escrow or sinking fund for the payment of the refunded bonds a surplus
16	in an amount or amounts to be fixed in such proceedings.
17	Drafting note: No change.
18	
19	§ 15.1-227.51 <u>15.2-2649</u> . District refunding bonds.
20	The governing body of any county, acting for and in behalf of any road district,
21	magisterial district, sanitary district, or school district in the county, may provide for the issuance
22	of refunding bonds of the district for the purpose of refunding any bonds of the district. The
23	issuance of the refunding bonds shall be governed by the provisions of this chapter insofar as
24	they may be applicable.
25	Drafting note: No change.
26	
27	Article 6.
28	Judicial Determination of Validity of Bonds.
29	
30	§ 15.1-227.52 15.2-2650. Article controlling as to proceedings involving validity.

The provisions of this article apply to all suits, actions and proceedings of whatever nature involving the validity of bonds of any unit locality or other political subdivision, agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth, whether the bonds are to be issued following an election on the question of their issuance or without necessity of an election. These provisions supersede all other acts and statutes on the subject and are controlling in all cases, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or charter to the contrary.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.53 15.2-2651. Proceeding by political subdivision to establish validity; procedure; parties defendant.

The governing body of any unit locality or other political subdivision, agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth proposing to issue bonds may bring at any time a proceeding in any court of the county or city having general jurisdiction and in which the issuer is located to establish the validity of the bonds, the legality of all proceedings taken in connection with the authorization or issuance of the bonds, the validity of the tax or other means provided for the payment of the bonds, and the validity of all pledges of revenues and of all covenants and provisions which constitute a part of the contract between the issuer and the owners of the bonds. The proceeding shall be brought by filing a motion for judgment describing the bonds and the proceedings taken in connection with their issuance and alleging that the bonds when issued shall be valid and legal obligations of the issuer. In the motion for judgment the taxpayers, property owners and citizens of the jurisdiction where the issuer is located, including nonresidents owning property in or subject to taxation by it, and all other persons interested in or affected in any way by the issuance of the bonds shall be made parties defendant.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.54 15.2-2652. Service by publication of motion for judgment; parties defendant.

Upon the filing of the motion for judgment the court shall fix the time and place for hearing the proceeding and shall enter an order requiring the publication of the motion for judgment or a summary of it approved by the court, together with the order setting forth the time and place of the hearing, once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the jurisdiction where the issuer is located. The date fixed for the hearing shall not be sooner than ten days after the date the second publication of the motion for judgment or summary and the order appears in the newspaper.

By the publication of the motion for judgment or summary and the order, all taxpayers, property owners and citizens of the jurisdiction where the issuer is located, including nonresidents owning property in or subject to taxation by it, and all other persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in any property or funds affected in any way by the issuance of the bonds, or having or claiming to have any right or interest in the subject matter of the motion for judgment, shall be considered parties defendant in the proceedings, and the court shall have jurisdiction of them the same as if each of them were named individually as a defendant in the motion for judgment and personally served with process.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.55 15.2-2653. Contesting issuance of bonds; notice and hearing; service on member of governing body, etc.

Any person, corporation, or association desiring to contest the issuance of any bonds pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or any other law, general or special, shall proceed by filing a motion for judgment within thirty days after the filing of the resolution or ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the issuer, or in contesting the validity of a petition for or the results of a referendum, within thirty days after the date that the result of the election for the issuance of the bonds is certified, in the court having jurisdiction as provided in § 15.1-227.53 15.2-2651. For bonds which are not authorized pursuant to a referendum, or for which the authorizing resolution or ordinance is not required to be filed with the circuit court, the contestant shall proceed by filing a motion for judgment within thirty days after the adoption of the authorizing resolution or ordinance. Upon the filing of a motion for judgment, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing the proceeding and shall enter an order requiring the publication of the motion for judgment or a summary of it approved by the court, together with the order setting forth the time and place of the hearing, once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the jurisdiction where the issuer is located. The date fixed for the hearing shall not be sooner than ten

days after the date the second publication of the motion for judgment or summary and the order appears in the newspaper. In addition to such publication, the plaintiff shall secure personal service on at least one member of the governing body of the issuer.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.56 15.2-2654. Reply by party defendant; intervention by interested parties; determination of questions; orders; precedence over other business.

Any party defendant may reply to the motion for judgment within ten days after its second publication as required by §§ 15.1-227.54 15.2-2652 and 15.1-227.55 15.2-2653 but not thereafter. Any property owner, taxpayer, citizen or other person in interest may become a party to the proceedings by pleading to the motion for judgment on or before the time set for hearing as provided by § 15.1-227.54 15.2-2652 or § 15.1-227.55 15.2-2653, or such earlier time as may be specified in the order of the court, or thereafter by intervention upon leave of the court. At the time and place designated in the order for the hearing as provided for in § 15.1-227.54 15.2-2652 or § 15.1-227.55 15.2-2653, the judge shall proceed to hear and determine all questions of law and fact in the proceeding and may make such orders as to the proceeding and such adjournments as will enable the judge properly to try and determine the proceeding and to render a final decree with the least possible delay. The proceeding shall take precedence over all other business of the court.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.57 15.2-2655. Consolidation of actions or proceedings.

Upon motion of the plaintiff or the issuer, the court in which the first proceeding to invalidate or sustain the bonds was instituted may enjoin the commencement by any person, corporation, or association of any other action or proceeding involving the validity of the bonds or any matter recited in the motion for judgment. The court may order a joint hearing before it of all issues then pending in any actions or proceedings in any court in the Commonwealth, may order all such actions or proceedings consolidated with the validation proceeding pending before it, and may make such orders as may be necessary or proper to effect consolidation and as may tend to avoid unnecessary costs or delays. Such orders shall not be appealable.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.58 15.2-2656. Appeals.

An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Virginia from the final judgment of the court. No appeal shall be allowed unless the petition for it is filed within fifteen days after the date on which the judgment of the court is entered and only if the party taking the appeal has the record certified to the Supreme Court of Virginia and the appealing party's brief is filed within thirty days after the date on which the judgment of the court is entered. If the appeal is timely and otherwise in conformity with this article and if the Supreme Court of Virginia allows the appeal, it shall be placed on the privileged docket.

it shall be placed on the privileged docket.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.59 15.2-2657. Decree validating bonds binding and conclusive.

In the event the decree of the court validates the bonds and no appeal is taken within the time prescribed in § 15.1-227.58 15.2-2656, or if an appeal is taken and the decree of the court is affirmed, the decree shall be forever binding and conclusive as to the validity of the bonds, the validity of the tax or other means provided for the payment of the bonds, and the validity of all pledges of revenues and of all covenants and provisions contained in any ordinance, resolution, trust agreement, indenture, or other instrument authorizing or providing for the issuance of the bonds, the legality of proceedings taken in connection with the issuance of the bonds, and all matters adjudicated and all objections presented or which might have been presented in the proceeding, and shall constitute a permanent injunction against the institution by any person of any action or proceeding contesting the validity of the bonds or any other matter adjudicated or which might have been called in question in such proceedings.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.60 15.2-2658. Bonds invalidated only for substantial defects, etc.; matters of form disregarded.

No court in which a proceeding to invalidate or sustain bonds is brought shall invalidate the bonds unless it finds substantial defects, material errors, and omissions in the bond issue. Matters of form shall be disregarded.

Drafting note: No change.

1 Article 7.
3 Miscellaneous.

§ 15.1-227.61 15.2-2659. Investigation by Governor of alleged defaults; withholding state funds from defaulting unit locality; payment of funds withheld; receipts, reports, etc.; magisterial and school district defaults included.

Whenever it appears to the Governor from an affidavit filed with him by or on behalf of the owner or owners of any general obligation bonds of any unit locality, or by any paying agent for the bonds that the unit locality has defaulted in the payment of the principal of or premium, if any, or interest on any of its outstanding general obligation bonds, the Governor shall immediately make a summary investigation into the facts set forth in the affidavit.

If it is established to the satisfaction of the Governor that the unit locality is in default in the payment of its bonds or the interest on them, the Governor shall immediately make an order directing the Comptroller to withhold all further payment to the unit locality of all funds, or of any part of them, appropriated and payable by the Commonwealth to the unit locality for any and all purposes, until the default is cured. The Governor shall, while the default continues, direct in writing the payment of all sums withheld by the Comptroller, or as much of them as is necessary, to the owners of the bonds in default, or the paying agent for the bonds, so as to cure, or cure insofar as possible, the default as to the bonds or interest on them.

The Governor shall, as soon as practicable, give notice of the default and of the availability of funds with the paying agent or with the Comptroller by publication one time in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the City of Richmond and in the case of registered bonds, by mail, to the registered owners of the bonds. The cost of the publication and mailing shall be a further charge against the funds in the hands of the Comptroller payable to the unit locality. Any payment so made by the Comptroller to the owners of the bonds in default, or to the paying agent for the bonds, shall be credited as if made directly by the unit locality and shall be charged by the Comptroller against the first appropriations otherwise payable to the unit locality as if paid to the unit locality. The owners of the bonds in default, or the paying agent for the bonds, at the time of payment or at the time of each payment shall receipt for the payment and deliver to the Comptroller all bonds and interest coupons or assignments, in a form

satisfactory to the Comptroller, of the right to receive the principal or interest satisfied by the payment. The Comptroller shall report each payment made to the governing body of the defaulting unit locality and deliver or send by registered mail to the governing body all bonds, interest coupons, and assignments received by the Comptroller under the provisions of this section.

If there is no paying agent for the bonds, the Comptroller shall hold for the benefit of the owners of the bonds in default who do not present their bonds, coupons or assignments for payment their pro rata share of the amounts so withheld and shall pay their share of such amounts when the bonds, coupons or assignments are presented.

For the purpose of this section, bonds of any magisterial district or school district of any county shall be treated as bonds of the county in which the magisterial district or school district is located.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to create any obligation on the part of the Comptroller or the Commonwealth to make any payment on behalf of the defaulting unit locality other than from funds appropriated and payable to the defaulting unit locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.62 <u>15.2-2660</u>. Bonds not affected by project undertaken.

The authorization and issuance of the bonds under this chapter shall not be dependent on or affected in any way by proceedings taken, contracts made, or acts performed or done in connection with, or in furtherance of, the project undertaken by the unit locality authorizing and issuing the bonds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.63 15.2-2661. Provisions of chapter controlling; powers conferred are additional.

Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling. The powers conferred by this chapter are in addition to the powers conferred by any other law. Bonds may be issued under this chapter for any permitted purpose notwithstanding that any other law may provide for the issuance of bonds for like purposes and without regard to the requirements, restrictions or other provisions

contained in any other law. Bonds may be issued under this chapter notwithstanding any debt or other limitation prescribed by any other law. The mode and method of procedure for the issuance of bonds under this chapter need not conform to the provisions of any other law.

Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this chapter without obtaining the consent of any commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth, and without any other proceeding or the happening of any other condition or thing except those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Notwithstanding anything in this section to the contrary, any referendum requirement for the issuance of bonds or debt limitation contained in any charter or local or special act shall control over the provisions of this chapter after July 1, 1992.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.64 <u>15.2-2662</u>. Validation of bonds.

All proceedings taken before July 1, 1991, for or with respect to the authorization, issuance, sale, execution or delivery of bonds by or on behalf of any unit locality are validated, ratified, approved and confirmed, and any bonds so issued are valid, legal, binding and enforceable obligations of the unit locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.64:1 15.2-2663. Validation of bonds.

All proceedings taken before July 1, 1992, for or with respect to the authorization, issuance, sale, execution or delivery of bonds by or on behalf of any unit locality are validated, ratified, approved and confirmed, and any bonds so issued, are valid, legal, binding and enforceable obligations of the unit locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.65 <u>15.2-2664</u>. Transition.

If any proceedings with respect to the authorization, issuance, sale, execution or delivery of bonds have been commenced before July 1, 1991, the bonds may, at the election of the governing body of the <u>unit locality</u> issuing the bonds, be issued under the provisions of this chapter or under the provisions of law in effect immediately before July 1, 1991.

1 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 11.1 27.** 3 LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROUP SELF-INSURANCE POOLS. 4 Chapter drafting note: This chapter, which has not been amended since originally 5 6 enacted in 1986, required no significant revisions. 7 8 § 15.1-503.4:1 <u>15.2-2700</u>. Declaration of policy, findings and purpose. 9 The General Assembly hereby finds and determines that insurance protection is essential 10 to the proper functioning of political subdivisions; that the resources of political subdivisions are 11 burdened by the high cost of and frequent inability to secure such protection through standard 12 carriers; that proper risk management requires the spreading of risk so as to minimize fluctuation 13 in insurance needs; and that, therefore, all contributions of financial and administrative resources 14 made by a political subdivision pursuant to an intergovernmental contract as authorized by this 15 chapter are made for a public and governmental purpose, and that such contributions benefit each 16 contributing political subdivision. 17 **Drafting note: No change.** 18 19 § 15.1-503.4:2 15.2-2701. Definition. 20 For the purposes of this chapter, "political subdivision" means any county, city, or town, 21school board, Transportation District Commission, or any other local governmental authority or 22 local agency or public service corporation owned, operated or controlled by a locality or local 23 government authority, with power to enter into contractual undertakings. 24**Drafting note: No change.** 25 26 § 15.1-503.4:2.1 15.2-2702. Commonwealth and agencies thereof authorized to exercise 27 powers under this chapter. 28 The Commonwealth, or any agency of the Commonwealth, is authorized to exercise any 29 of the powers granted to political subdivisions by this chapter, and when so doing shall be 30 subject to the provisions of this chapter; provided, no agency of the Commonwealth may without 31 the prior written consent of the Governor join in any self-insurance pool provided for in this

- 1 chapter where, pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.1 (§ 2.1-526.1 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of
- 2 Title 2.1, the Division of Risk Management has established an insurance plan providing the type
- 3 of insurance coverage that would be provided to such state agency under the provisions of this
- 4 chapter. However, nothing contained in this chapter shall affect any insurance plan now or
- 5 hereafter adopted pursuant to the provisions of Article 5.1 (§ 2.1-526.1 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of
- 6 Title 2.1.
- 7 Drafting note: No change.

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- § 15.1-503.4:3 <u>15.2-2703</u>. Group self-insurance pools authorized.
- A. Any political subdivision of this Commonwealth may, by contract with one or more political subdivisions of this Commonwealth or of another state, form a group self-insurance pool to provide for joint or cooperative action relative to their financial and administrative resources for the purpose of providing to the participating political subdivisions risk management and liability insurance coverage for pool members and employees of pool members, for acts or omissions arising out of the scope of their employment, including any or all of the following:
- 1. Casualty insurance, including general and professional and public officials liability coverage;
- 2. Property insurance, including marine insurance and inland marine and transportation insurance coverage;
- 3. Group life, accident and health coverages including hospital, medical, surgical and dental benefits to the employees of member political subdivisions and their dependents;
- 4. Automobile insurance, including motor vehicle liability insurance coverage and collision and security for motor vehicles owned or operated, as required by Title 46.2, and protection against other liability and loss associated with the ownership and use of motor vehicles;
 - 5. Surety and fidelity insurance coverage; and
- 27 6. Umbrella and excess insurance coverages.
- B. A group self-insurance pool may obtain excess insurance or reinsurance of risks, and may cede and sell the risks for coverages set forth in this section.
- 30 **Drafting note: No change.**

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§ 15.1–503.4:4 15.2-2704. Powers of group self-insurance pool; self-insurer for motor vehicle security; surety.

A group self-insurance pool, for the purposes of carrying on the business of the group self-insurance pool whether or not a body corporate, shall have the power to sue and be sued, to make contracts, to hold and dispose of real and personal property, and to borrow money, contract debts, and pledge assets in the name of the group self-insurance pool. The assets of any group self-insurance pool established pursuant to this chapter shall be invested in those securities and investments permitted by regulation adopted by the State Corporation Commission for group self-insurance workers' compensation plans pursuant to § 65.2-802.

A group self-insurance pool shall be deemed a self-insurer for motor vehicle security under § 46.2-368. Members of the pool participating in the motor vehicle self-insurance provided by the pool shall be deemed to meet the requirements of security as required and an application for a certificate of self-insurance under § 46.2-368 shall not be required. Additionally, a group self-insurance pool shall not be subject to the provisions of § 38.2-2206 relating to uninsured motorist coverage unless it elects by resolution of its governing authority to provide such coverage to its pool members.

The provisions of any statute or charter requiring a public official to post bond or obtain a surety bond, the premium on which may lawfully be paid by a public agency of this the Commonwealth, may be satisfied with surety or fidelity insurance coverage furnished by a group self-insurance pool organized under this chapter, including any deductible amount or other portion self-insured by the public agency itself.

The power to enter into intergovernmental contracts under § 15.1-503.4:3 15.2-2703 specifically includes the power to establish the pool as a separate legal or administrative entity for purposes of effectuating group self-insurance pool agreements.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-503.4:5 15.2-2705. Required provisions in contract; election of governing authority; financial plan; management plan.

Any intergovernmental contract entered into pursuant to this chapter for the purpose of establishing a group self-insurance pool shall provide:

- 1. For election by pool members of a governing authority for the pool, which may be a board of directors, a majority of whom shall be elected or appointed officials of pool members.
 - 2. A financial plan setting forth in general terms:
- a. The insurance coverages to be offered by the group self-insurance pool, applicable deductible levels, and the maximum level of claims which the pool will self-insure;
 - b. The amount of cash reserves to be set aside for the payment of claims;
- c. The amount of insurance to be purchased by the pool to provide coverage over and above the claims which are not to be satisfied directly from the pool's resources; and
- d. The amount, if any, of aggregate excess insurance coverage to be purchased and maintained in the event that the group self-insurance pool's resources are exhausted in a given fiscal period.
 - 3. A plan of management which provides for all of the following:
- a. The means of establishing the governing authority of the pool;
- b. The responsibility of the governing authority for fixing contributions to the pool, maintaining reserves, levying and collecting assessments for deficiencies, disposing of surpluses, and administration of the pool in the event of termination or insolvency;
- c. The basis upon which new members may be admitted to, and existing members may leave, the pool;
 - d. The identification of funds and reserves by exposure areas; and
 - e. Such other provisions as are necessary or desirable for the operation of the pool.
- **Drafting note: No change.**

§ 15.1-503.4:6 15.2-2706. State Corporation Commission approval required.

The formation and operation of a group self-insurance pool under this section shall be subject to approval by the State Corporation Commission which may, after notice and hearing, establish reasonable requirements and regulations for the approval and monitoring of such pools, including prior approval of pool administrators and provisions for periodic examinations of financial condition.

The Commission may disapprove an application for the formation of a group selfinsurance pool, and may suspend or withdraw such approval whenever it finds that such applicant or pool:

- 1. Has refused to submit its books, papers, accounts, or affairs to the reasonable inspection of the Commission or its representative;
- 2. Has refused, or its officers or agents have refused, to furnish satisfactory evidence of its financial and business standing or solvency;
- 3. Is insolvent, or is in such condition that its further transaction of business in this the Commonwealth is hazardous to its members and creditors in this the Commonwealth, and to the public;
- 8 4. Has refused or neglected to pay a valid final judgment against it within sixty days after 9 its rendition;
- 5. Has violated any law of this the Commonwealth or has violated or exceeded the powers granted by its members;
 - 6. Has failed to pay any fees, taxes or charges imposed in this the Commonwealth within sixty days after they are due and payable, or within sixty days after final disposition or any legal contest with respect to liability therefor; or
 - 7. Has been found insolvent by a court of any other state, or by the Insurance Commissioner or other proper officer or agency of any other state, and has been prohibited from doing business in such state.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-503.4:7 15.2-2707. Filing of annual financial statements, deficit correction financial plan with State Corporation Commission required.

Each group self-insurance pool created in this the Commonwealth shall file with the State Corporation Commission and with the members of the pool audited financial statements certified by an independent certified public accountant within 120 days after the end of the pool's fiscal year. If a group self-insurance pool fails to file the audited financial statements as required, the Commission may perform the audit and the group self-insurance pool shall reimburse the Commission for the cost of the audit.

The Commission shall prescribe a uniform reporting format for the preparation of poolaudited financial statements and shall also devise a uniform accounting system to be used by group self-insurance pools. The working papers of the certified public accountant and other records pertaining to the preparation of the audited financial statements may be reviewed by the Commission.

If a group self-insurance pool is in a deficit condition, the group self-insurance pool shall promptly file with the Commission a financial plan to correct the deficit condition. If the plan is found to be unacceptable by the Commission and written notice thereof is given to the governing authority of the pool, delinquency proceedings may be commenced and conducted by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 5 of Title 38.2.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–503.4:8 15.2-2708. Exemptions from disclosure.

Information regarding that portion of the funds or liability reserve of a pool established for purposes of satisfying a specific pending and unresolved claim or cause of action shall be exempt from disclosure under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.1-340 et seq.).

In a claim or action against any group self-insurance pool, a person shall not be entitled to discover that portion of the funds or liability reserve established for purposes of satisfying a claim or cause of action, except that the reserve is discoverable in any supplemental or ancillary proceeding to enforce a judgment.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-503.4:9 15.2-2709. Group self-insurance pool not an insurer.

Any group self-insurance pool organized pursuant to this chapter is not an insurance company or insurer under the laws of this the Commonwealth. The development, administration, and provision of group self-insurance programs and coverages authorized by this chapter by the governing authority created to administer the pool does not constitute doing an insurance business.

However, a group self-insurance pool shall be subject to the provisions of Chapters 5, Unfair Trade Practices and 6, Insurance Information and Privacy Protection Act of Title 38.2.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 8.1 <u>28</u> .
3	VIRGINIA INDOOR CLEAN AIR ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: No substantive change in the law is made in this chapter.
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7	§ 15.1-291.1 <u>15.2-2800</u> . Definitions.
8	As used in this chapter unless the context requires a different meaning:
9	"Bar or lounge area" means any establishment or portion of an establishment where one
10	can consume alcoholic beverages and hors d'oeuvres, but excluding any such establishment or
11	portion of the establishment having tables or seating facilities where, in consideration of
12	payment, meals are served.
13	"Educational facility" means any building used for instruction of enrolled students,
14	including, but not limited to, any day-care center, nursery school, public or private school,
15	college, university, medical school, law school, or vocational school.
16	"Health care facility" means any institution, place, building, or agency required to be
17	licensed under Virginia law, including, but not limited to, any hospital, nursing facility or
18	nursing home, boarding home, adult care residence, supervised living facility, or ambulatory
19	medical and surgical center.
20	"Person" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, or
21	organization of any kind.
22	"Private work place" means any office or work area which is not open to the public in the
23	normal course of business except by individual invitation.
24	"Proprietor" means the owner or lessee of the public place, who ultimately controls the
25	activities within the public place. The term "proprietor" includes corporations, associations, or
26	partnerships as well as individuals.
27	"Public conveyance" or "public vehicle" means any air, land, or water vehicle used for
28	the mass transportation of persons in intrastate travel for compensation, including, but not
29	limited to, any airplane, train, bus, or boat that is not subject to federal smoking regulations.
30	"Public place" means any enclosed, indoor area used by the general public, including, but

not limited to, any building owned or leased by the Commonwealth or any agency thereof or any

county, city, or town <u>locality</u>, public conveyance or public vehicle, restaurant, educational facility, hospital, nursing facility or nursing home, other health care facility, library, retail store of 15,000 square feet or more, auditorium, arena, theater, museum, concert hall, or other area used for a performance or an exhibit of the arts or sciences, or any meeting room.

"Recreational facility" means any enclosed, indoor area used by the general public and used as a stadium, arena, skating rink, video game facility, or senior citizen recreational facility.

"Restaurant" means any building, structure, or area, excluding a bar or lounge area as defined in this chapter, having a seating capacity of fifty or more patrons, where food is available for eating on the premises, in consideration of payment.

"Smoke" or "smoking" means the carrying or holding of any lighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind, or any other lighted smoking equipment, or the lighting, inhaling, or exhaling of smoke from a pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind.

"Theater" means any indoor facility or auditorium, open to the public, which is primarily used or designed for the purpose of exhibiting any motion picture, stage production, musical recital, dance, lecture, or other similar performance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definition of person is deleted as the word is defined in § 1-13.19.

§ 15.1-291.2 15.2-2801. Statewide regulation of smoking.

A. The Commonwealth or any agency thereof and every county, city, or town locality shall provide reasonable no-smoking areas, considering the nature of the use and the size of the building, in any building owned or leased by the Commonwealth or any agency thereof or a county, city, or town locality. The provisions of this chapter shall not apply to office, work or other areas of the Department of Corrections which are not entered by the general public in the normal course of business or use of the premises.

B. Smoking shall be prohibited in (i) elevators, regardless of capacity, except in any open material hoist elevator, not intended for use by the public; (ii) public school buses; (iii) the interior of any public elementary, intermediate, and secondary school; however, smoking may be allowed by a local school division in a designated area which is not a common area, including but not limited to, a classroom, library, hallway, restroom, cafeteria, gymnasium, or auditorium after regular school hours so long as all student activities in the building have been concluded;

1 (iv) hospital emergency rooms; (v) local or district health departments; (vi) polling rooms; (vii) indoor service lines and cashier lines; (viii) public restrooms in any building owned or leased by the Commonwealth or any agency thereof; (ix) the interior of a child day center licensed pursuant to § 63.1-196 that is not also used for residential purposes; however, this prohibition shall not apply to any area of a building not utilized by a child day center, unless otherwise prohibited by this chapter; and (x) public restrooms of health care facilities.

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- C. Any restaurant having a seating capacity of fifty or more persons shall have a designated no-smoking area sufficient to meet customer demand. In determining the extent of the no-smoking area, the following shall not be included as seating capacity: (i) seats in any bar or lounge area of a restaurant and (ii) seats in any separate room or section of a restaurant which is used exclusively for private functions.
- D. The proprietor or other person in charge of an educational facility, except any public elementary, intermediate, or secondary school, health care facility, or a retail establishment of 15,000 square feet or more serving the general public, including, but not limited to, department stores, grocery stores, drug stores, clothing stores, shoe stores, and recreational facilities shall designate reasonable no-smoking areas, considering the nature of the use and the size of the building.
- E. The proprietor or other person in charge of a space subject to the provisions of this chapter shall post signs conspicuous to public view stating "Smoking Permitted" or "No Smoking," and in restaurants, signs conspicuous to ordinary public view at or near each public entrance stating "No-Smoking Section Available." Any person failing to post such signs may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars.
- F. No person shall smoke in a designated no-smoking area and any person who continues to smoke in such area after having been asked to refrain from smoking may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars.
- G. Any law-enforcement officer may issue a summons regarding a violation of this chapter.
- H. The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to regulate smoking in retail tobacco stores, tobacco warehouses or tobacco manufacturing facilities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

9	§ 15.1-291.3 15.2-2802. Responsibility of building proprietors and manage
<u> </u>	9 15.1-291.3 15.2-2802. Responsibility of building proprietors and manage

The proprietors or person who manages or otherwise controls any building, structure, space, place, or area governed by this chapter in which smoking is not otherwise prohibited may designate rooms or areas in which smoking is permitted as follows:

- 1. Designated smoking areas shall not encompass so much of the building, structure, space, place, or area open to the general public that reasonable no-smoking areas, considering the nature of the use and the size of the building, are not provided;
- 2. Designated smoking areas shall be separate to the extent reasonably practicable from those rooms or areas entered by the public in the normal use of the particular business or institution; and
- 3. In designated smoking areas, ventilation systems and existing physical barriers shall be used when reasonably practicable to minimize the permeation of smoke into no-smoking areas. However, this chapter shall not be construed as requiring physical modifications or alterations to any structure.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-291.4 15.2-2803. Local ordinances Ordinances regulating smoking.

- A. No ordinances enacted by a county, city, or town <u>locality</u> prior to January 1, 1990, shall be deemed invalid or unenforceable because of lack of consistency with the provisions of this chapter.
- B. Unless specifically permitted herein in this chapter, local ordinances adopted after January 1, 1990, shall not contain provisions or standards which exceed those established in this chapter.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The word "local" is deleted where it appears before the word "ordinance" throughout the chapter, since all ordinances are local.

- § 15.1-291.5 15.2-2804. Mandatory provisions of local ordinances.
- Any local ordinance shall provide that it is unlawful for any person to smoke in any of the following places:

- 1 1. Elevators, regardless of capacity;
- 2. Common areas in an educational facility, including, but not limited to, classrooms,
- 3 hallways, auditoriums, and public meeting rooms;
- 3. Any part of a restaurant designated a "no-smoking" area pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
- 4. Indoor service lines and cashier areas; and
- 5. School buses and public conveyances.
- 8 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

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- 10 § 15.1-291.6 15.2-2805. Optional provisions of local ordinances.
- Any local ordinance may provide that management shall designate reasonable nosmoking areas, considering the nature of the use and the size of the building, in the following places:
 - 1. Retail and service establishments of 15,000 square feet or more serving the general public, including, but not limited to, department stores, grocery stores, drug stores, clothing stores, and shoe stores;
- 2. Rooms in which a public meeting or hearing is being held;
- 3. Places of entertainment and cultural facilities, including, but not limited to, theaters, concert halls, gymnasiums, auditoriums, other enclosed arenas, art galleries, libraries, and museums;
 - 4. Indoor facilities used for recreational purposes;
- 22 5. Other public places; and
 - 6. Any restaurant having a seating capacity of fifty or more persons shall have a designated no-smoking area sufficient to meet customer demand. In determining the extent of the no-smoking area, the following shall not be included as seating capacity: (i) seats in any bar or lounge area of a restaurant and (ii) seats in any separate room or section of a restaurant which is used exclusively for private functions.
 - **Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.**

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30 § 15.1-291.7 <u>15.2-2806</u>. Exceptions.

- The provisions of §§ 15.1-291.4 15.2-2803 through 15.1-291.6 15.2-2805 shall not be construed to allow local ordinances to regulate smoking in:
- 3 1. Bars and lounge areas;
- 4 2. Retail tobacco stores;
- 3. Restaurants, conference or meeting rooms, and public and private assembly rooms
 while these places are being used for private functions;
 - 4. Office or work areas which are not entered by the general public in the normal course of business or use of the premises;
 - 5. Areas of enclosed shopping centers or malls that are external to the retail stores therein, are used by customers as a route of travel from one store to another, and consist primarily of walkways and seating arrangements; and
 - 6. Lobby areas of hotels, motels, and other establishments open to the public for overnight accommodation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-291.8 15.2-2807. Chapter's application to certain local ordinances.

Local ordinances Ordinances adopted after January 1, 1990, shall not contain provisions or standards which exceed those established in this chapter. However, any local ordinance may provide that employers may regulate smoking in the private work place as they deem appropriate under the following circumstances: (i) if the designation of smoking and no-smoking areas is the subject of a written agreement between the employer and his employees, the provisions of the written agreement shall control such designation and (ii) a total ban on smoking in any work place shall only be enforced by the employer upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the affected employees voting, unless such ban is the subject of a contract of employment between the employer and the employees as a prior condition of employment. No such ordinance shall affect no-smoking policies established by employers prior to the adoption of such ordinance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-291.9 15.2-2808. Posting of signs.

Any person who owns, manages, or otherwise controls any building or area in which smoking is regulated by a local an ordinance shall post in an appropriate place, in a clear,

1	conspicuous, and sufficient manner, "Smoking Permitted" signs, "No Smoking" signs, or "No-
2	Smoking Section Available" signs.
3	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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5	§ 15.1-291.10 15.2-2809. Enforcement of local ordinances.
6	A. Any local ordinance may provide a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars
7	for violations of any provision of such local ordinance.
8	B. Any local ordinance may provide that no person shall smoke in a designated no-
9	smoking area and any person who continues to smoke in such area after being asked to refrain
10	from smoking may be subject to a civil penalty of not more than twenty-five dollars.
11	C. Any local ordinance shall provide that any law-enforcement officer may issue a
12	summons regarding a violation of the ordinance.
13	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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15	§ 15.1-291.11 15.2-2810. Construction of chapter with respect to other applicable law.
16	This chapter shall not be construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise prohibited or
17	restricted by other applicable provisions of law.
18	Drafting note: No change.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 19.1 29.** 3 COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT. 4 Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 29 contains no substantive change in the 5 6 law. 7 8 § 15.1-945.1 15.2-2900. Purpose and intent. 9 It is the purpose and intent of the General Assembly to create a procedure whereby the 10 Commonwealth will help ensure that all of its counties, cities and towns localities are maintained 11 as viable communities in which their citizens can live. To carry out this purpose and intent, there 12 is hereby established the Commission on Local Government. 13 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 14 15 § 15.1-945.2 15.2-2901. Membership; appointment, terms and qualifications of members; vacancies; Executive Director. 16 17 The Commission shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor subject to 18 confirmation by the General Assembly. The members' terms of office shall be for five years 19 except that original appointments shall be made for such terms that the term of one member shall 20 expire each year. Members initially appointed shall take office on January 1, 1980, and; 21thereafter, the members appointed for regular terms shall take office at the beginning of the term 22 for which appointed and those appointed to fill vacancies shall take office immediately upon 23 their appointment. Members shall be eligible for reappointment. 24Each member shall, at the time of appointment and during his term of office, be a 25qualified voter under the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth and shall further be a 26 person qualified by knowledge and experience in local government. No member of the 27 Commission shall hold any other elective or appointive public office. Notwithstanding any 28 provision of law to the contrary, no person shall be disqualified from membership on the 29 Commission by virtue of any employment held by him with the United States or a state-

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supported institution of higher learning.

Any vacancy in the membership of the Commission shall be filled for the unexpired term in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The Governor shall appoint an Executive Director, to serve at his pleasure, who shall employ such personnel as may be required to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The Executive Director shall also (i) make and enter <u>into</u> contracts as necessary or incidental to the performance of Commission the Commission's duties; (ii) accept grants from the United States or other sources; (iii) exercise supervision of the administration of Commission affairs; and (iv) prepare and submit a budget to the Governor as requested.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-945.2:1 15.2-2902. Continuing temporary membership for purposes of Commission reports.

A member whose term expires on or after January 1, 1984, and who is not reappointed may continue to serve as a temporary member of the Commission if a final report has not been made on an issue with respect to which he has participated in previous hearings, presentations, or investigations prior to the expiration of his term. Such continuing temporary membership shall be solely for the purpose of and limited to participation in the specific report. The beginning of the term of, and the rights, powers, and duties of the successor to the member whose term has expired shall not be affected by such continuing temporary membership.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–945.3 15.2-2903. General powers and duties of Commission.
- The Commission shall have the following general powers and duties:
- 1. To make regulations, including rules of procedure for the conducting of hearings;
 - 2. To keep a record of its proceedings and to be responsible for the custody and preservation of its papers and documents;
 - 3. To serve as a mediator between local governments localities;
 - 4. To investigate, analyze, and make findings of fact, as directed by law, as to the probable effect on the people residing in any area of the Commonwealth of any proposed action in that area:
- a. To annex territory,

- b. To be have an area declared immune from annexation,
- c. To establish a town or independent city,
- d. To settle or adjust boundary disputes among local governments boundaries between localities,
- 5 e. To make a transition from city status to town status,
- f. To make a transition from a county to a city,

- g. To consolidate two or more local governments <u>localities</u>, at least one of which is a <u>county</u>, into a <u>single</u> city, or
- 9 h. To enter into economic growth-sharing agreements among local governments 10 localities;
 - 5. To conduct investigations, analyses and determinations, in the sole discretion of the Commission, for the guidance of local governments localities in the conduct of their affairs upon the request of such local governments localities;
 - 6. To receive from all agencies, as defined in § 2.1-8.2, assessments of all mandates imposed on local governments localities administered by such agencies. The assessments shall be conducted on a schedule to be set by the Commission, with the approval of the Governor and the Secretary of Administration, provided that the assessments shall not be required to be performed more than once every four years. The purpose of the assessments shall be to determine which mandates, if any, may be altered or eliminated. If an assessment reveals that such mandates may be altered or eliminated without interruption of local service delivery and without undue threat to the health, safety and welfare of the residents of the Commonwealth, the Commission shall so advise the Governor and the General Assembly;
 - 7. To prepare and annually update a catalog of state and federal mandates imposed on local governments localities including, where available, a summary of the fiscal impact on local governments localities of all new mandates. All departments, agencies of government, and all local governmental units of the Commonwealth localities are directed to make available such information and assistance as the Commission may request in maintaining the catalog; and
 - 8. To perform such other duties as may be imposed upon it, from time to time, by law.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifies in provision 4(g) that the Commission is involved in a consolidated city only when at least one of the consolidating localities is a county.

§ 15.1-945.4 15.2-2904. Meetings; quorum; majority vote; panel to conduct investigation and make report; compensation and expenses.

The Commission shall fix the time and place for holding regular meetings, which shall be held at least once every two months. Special meetings of the Commission may be called by any member and shall be held on such occasions as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the duties imposed by this chapter. The chairman shall cause to be mailed to all members, at least five days in advance of a special meeting, written notice fixing the time and, place, and purpose of such meeting and the purpose thereof. Written notice of a special meeting shall not be required if the time of the special meeting has been fixed at a regular meeting or if all members file a written waiver of notice. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and no action of the Commission shall be valid unless authorized by a majority vote of those present.

The Commission may appoint a panel of three members of the Commission to conduct any hearing and investigation and make any report required by this chapter. Any vote taken or report made shall be only by those members of the Commission who sat on the panel that heard the evidence. Any temporary absence of a panel member from a hearing will not disqualify such member from participation in said the vote or discussion, deliberation, drafting or approval of a report.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 2.1 (§ 2.1-20.2 et seq.) of Title 2.1, each member of the Commission shall be compensated at the rate of \$100 per day, plus reasonable and necessary expenses, for each day or portion thereof in which the member is engaged in the business of the Commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-945.5 15.2-2905. Officers.

The members of the Commission shall elect from their number a chairman and vicechairman whose terms shall be for one year. The Commission may create and fill such other offices as it may deem necessary.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-945.6 15.2-2906. Disqualification of Commissioners.

No member of the Commission shall participate in the discussion, deliberation, drafting or approval of any report or finding required to be made under this chapter when any of the parties to the proceeding to which such report relates is a political subdivision locality in which such member presently resides or owns an interest in real property, or in which such member has resided or owned any interest in real property within the preceding five years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-945.7 15.2-2907. Actions for annexation, immunity, establishment of city, etc.; investigations and reports by Commission; negotiation.

A. No local government, locality or person or persons in Virginia shall file any action in any court in Virginia to annex territory, to be have an area declared immune from annexation based upon provisions provision of urban-type services, to establish an independent city, to consolidate two or more local governments localities, at least one of which is a county, into a single city, to make a transition from a county to a city or to make a transition from city status to town status, without first notifying the Commission and all local governments located within or contiguous to, or sharing functions, revenue, or tax sources with, the local government locality proposing such action. Upon receipt of the notice the Commission shall proceed to hold hearings, make investigations, analyze local needs and make findings of facts and recommendations, which may, in cases where immunity or annexation is sought, recommend a grant of immunity or annexation of a greater or smaller area than that proposed by the locality pursuant to the procedures of this chapter. Such findings shall be rendered within six months after the Commission receives notice from the local government locality intending to file court action, provided that the Commission on its own motion may extend the period for filing its report by no more than sixty days. No further extension thereafter of the time for filing shall be made by the Commission without the agreement of the parties. No court action may be filed until the Commission has made its findings of facts nor, unless. Unless the parties agree otherwise, may any no court action may be filed more than 180 days after the Commission renders its final report as provided for in this section, except with respect to any final report rendered by the Commission prior to January 1, 1985. While the matter is before the Commission, the Commission may actively seek to negotiate a settlement of the proposed action between the affected local governments localities. The Commission may direct that the conduct of the negotiations be in executive session. In addition, the Commission may, with the agreement of the parties, appoint an independent negotiator mediator, who shall be compensated as agreed to by the parties. Offers and statements made in negotiations shall not be reported in the finding of facts or introduced in evidence in any subsequent court proceedings between the parties.

B. The Commission shall report, in writing, its findings and recommendations to the affected local governments localities, any other local governments localities likely to be affected by such proposed action, and to any court which may subsequently consider the action. The report shall be based upon the criteria and standards established by law for any such proposed action. The report, or any copy thereof, bearing the signature of the chairman of the Commission shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceeding relating to the subject matter thereof. The court in any such proceeding shall consider the report but shall not be bound by the report's findings or recommendations.

The report, upon proper authentication, shall be admissible in evidence in any subsequent proceeding relating to the subject matter thereof. The report, or any copy thereof, bearing the signature of the chairman of the Commission may be authenticated by the custodian of the records of the party seeking to introduce the same in accordance with § 8.01-391 as being a true copy of the report made by the Commission.

Before making the report, however, the Commission shall conduct hearings at which any interested person may testify. Prior to the hearing, the Commission shall publish a notice of the impending hearing once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the affected counties and cities. The second advertisement shall appear not less than six days nor more than twenty-one days prior to the hearing.

- C. A court on motion of any party or of the Commission may for cause shown extend the time for filing of the Commission's report but no such extension of time shall exceed ninety days unless the parties agree otherwise. The original or any copy bearing the signature of the chairman of the Commission shall be received by a court in any judicial proceeding without further authentication. A court shall consider such reports but shall not be bound by its findings or recommendations.
- D. Except for any hearing or meeting specifically required by law, Chapter 21 (§ 2.1-340 et seq.) of Title 2.1 shall not be applicable to the Commission nor meetings convened by members of the Commission, its employees, or by its designated mediators with local governing

bodies or members thereof, nor shall such chapter be applicable to meetings of local governing bodies, or members thereof, held for purpose of negotiating any issues which are or would be subject to the Commission's review. Offers and statements made in any negotiation or mediation activity conducted under the direction of the Commission shall not be recorded in any report issued by the Commission, nor shall they be introduced in evidence in any subsequent court proceeding by the Commission or any other party.

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E. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any county, city or town locality, either prior or subsequent to the filing of any annexation or partial immunity suit in any court of this Commonwealth in which it is one of the parties, may notify the Commission on Local Government that it desires to attempt to negotiate an agreement with one or more adjacent political subdivisions localities relative to annexation or partial immunity under the direction of the Commission. A copy of the notice shall be served on all adjacent political subdivisions localities. The affected units of local government localities shall then attempt to resolve their differences relative to annexation or partial immunity, and shall keep the Commission advised of the progress being made. The Commission, or its designee, may serve as a mediator and the Commission's staff and resources shall be available to the negotiating political subdivisions localities. All expenses of the negotiations, including expenses of the Commission or its staff incurred in the negotiations, shall be borne by the parties initiating the notice unless otherwise agreed by the parties. All suits for either annexation or partial immunity by or against any unit of local government locality involved in such negotiations shall be stayed while the negotiations are in progress. If, after a hearing, the Commission finds that none of the parties is willing to continue to negotiate, or if it finds that three months have elapsed with no substantial progress toward settlement, it shall declare the negotiations to be terminated. Unless the parties agree otherwise, negotiations shall in any event terminate twelve months from the date the initial notice was given to the Commission. Immediately upon such finding and declaration by the Commission, or upon the expiration of twelve months from the initial notice or any agreed extension thereof, whichever shall first occur occurs, any stay of a pending suit for annexation or partial immunity entered under this section shall automatically terminate and no new notice to negotiate shall thereafter be filed by any party.

F. A county, city or town <u>locality</u> may proceed simultaneously under subsections A and E of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifies that the Commission is involved in a consolidated city only when at least one of the consolidating localities is a county. Conflicting provisions of subsections B and C are made consistent. § 15.1-945.8 15.2-2908. Notice to Commission deemed to institute action or proceeding. An action or proceeding to which the Commission on Local Government has jurisdiction

shall be deemed to have been instituted upon the initial notice to the Commission required by subsection A of § 15.1-945.7 <u>15.2-2907</u>.

Drafting note: No change.

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1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER-26.2 30.
3	SPECIAL COURTS.
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5	Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 30 contains no substantive change in the
6	law.
7	
8	§ 15.1-1168 <u>15.2-3000</u> . Special court to hear certain cases.
9	Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, whenever any matter provided for in
10	Chapters 20.2 32 (§ 15.1-965.9 15.2-3200 et seq.), 21 33 (§ 15.1-966 15.2-3300 et seq.), 21.1 34
11	(§ 15.1 977.1 <u>15.2-3400</u> et seq.), 21.2 <u>35</u> (§ 15.1 977.19:1 <u>15.2-3500</u> et seq.), 22 <u>36</u> (§ 15.1 977.19:1 <u>15.2-3500</u> et seq.), 22 <u>36</u> (§ 15.1 977.19:1 <u>15.2-3500</u> et seq.)
12	982.1 15.2-3600 et seq.), 25 38 (§ 15.1-1032 15.2-3800 et seq.), 26 39, (§ 15.1-1071 15.2-3900
13	et seq.), 40 (§ 15.2-4000 et seq.) and 26.1:1 41 (§ 15.1-1167.1 15.2-4100 et seq.) of this title,
14	with the exception of §§ 15.1 977.21 and 15.1 1167.2, is required to be decided by a court, the
15	court, unless a different intent appears from the context, shall be composed of three circuit court
16	judges appointed by the Supreme Court of Virginia. Such special court shall sit without a jury.
17	The three judges shall be chosen from a panel of fifteen judges selected to hear such matters by
18	the Supreme Court. Such judges shall remain on the panel for a period of time determined by the
19	Chief Justice of the Supreme Court unless otherwise provided by law. When any petition or other
20	matter required by the above-stated chapters to be decided by a the special court is filed in a
21	circuit court, the chief circuit court judge shall certify the filing to the Supreme Court and request
22	the appointment of three members from the panel to hear the matter. No judge may be appointed
23	to hear a matter involving jurisdictions in his own circuit.
24	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. In the first sentence, the specific
25	exceptions are deleted but the distinction between circuit court and special court
26	responsibilities are clarified in those sections and elsewhere in this subtitle. The old
27	chapter and section references do not match up with the new references so that the new
28	references will be in numerical order. The reference to Chapter 40 is added in order to
29	reflect the proposed changes to that chapter. The reference to a jury comes from § 15.1-

1038.

§ 15.1-1168.1 15.2-3001. Priority of proceedings in special courts.

Any proceeding heard by a special court appointed pursuant to §§ 15.1-1168 15.2-3000 and 15.1-1169 15.2-3002 shall have priority over all other cases, including criminal cases, on the docket of the court in which such proceeding is pending or on the docket of each judge designated to hear the case.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1169 <u>15.2-3002</u>. Designation of judges for panel.

Within ninety days of July 1, 1979, the The Supreme Court of Virginia shall designate fifteen circuit court judges to compose the panel of judges provided for in this chapter. All special courts hearing matters provided for in Chapters 20.2 31 (§ 15.1-965.9 et seq.), 21 (§ 15.1-966 et seq.), 21.1 (§ 15.1-977.1 et seq.), 21.2 (§ 15.1-977.19:1 et seq.), 22 (§ 15.1-982.1 et seq.), 25 (§ 15.1-1032 et seq.), 26 (§ 15.1-1071 et seq.) and 26.1:1 (§ 15.1-1167.1) of this title, except § 15.1-977.21, appointed pursuant to § 15.2-3000 shall be composed of three judges appointed from this panel. The chief justice shall designate one of the judges as chief judge.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Existing language is simplified with a cross reference. The last sentence states the current practice.

§ 15.1-1170 15.2-3003. Service on special court.

Judges selected for the panel shall continue to perform their regular duties as required by law. Appointment by the Supreme Court to sit on a three-judge court shall relieve the judge of his other duties to the extent necessary to serve on the three-judge court and participate in the proceedings and decision.

In addition to all other preliminary matters required to be done before a formal hearing on any matter provided for in Chapter 19.1 (§ 15.1 945.1 et seq.) of this title, the court shall enter an order requiring the Commission on Local Government to prepare and file with the court a report as provided for in such chapter. Such report shall not be binding upon the court but it shall be received in evidence upon proper authentication and made a part of the record in the case.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The second paragraph appears to be superfluous and possibly inconsistent with § 15.2-2907.

§§ 15.1-1171 through 15.1-1227.

2 Reserved.

§ 15.1-1039 15.2-3004. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.

If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and the proceeding shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge, from the panel provided for in Chapter 26.2 (§ 15.1-1168 et seq.) of this title this chapter. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor, and the court shall proceed as so constituted to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided, that no. No decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore made with reference to such question.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the substance of this section is shown stricken in proposed Chapters 32, 33, 38, 39 and 41.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 24 31.** 3 SETTLING COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN BOUNDARIES BETWEEN 4 LOCALITIES. 5 6 Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 31 contains no substantive change in the 7 law. 8 9 Article 1. 10 Boundary Lines Established by Commissioners. 11 12 § 15.1-1026 15.2-3100. Commissioners to settle disputed boundary lines. 13 Whenever a doubt shall exist exists or dispute arise as to arises over the true boundary 14 line between any two counties, any two cities, a county and a city or a city and a town in this 15 Commonwealth localities, the circuit courts of for the respective counties, cities and towns 16 whose boundary is thus in doubt or dispute localities may each appoint not less fewer than three 17 nor more than five commissioners, who shall be resident freeholders landowners of their 18 respective eounties, cities or towns localities, a majority of those appointed for each eounty, city 19 or town locality being necessary to act, who shall meet and proceed to ascertain and establish the 20 true line. 21 Drafting note: Changes references to counties, cities and towns to "locality" to 22cover all boundary line disputes between local governments that could arise. 23 24§ 15.1-1027 15.2-3101. Survey and plats. 25The commissioners Commissioners appointed pursuant to § 15.2-3100, before 26 proceeding to ascertain such a boundary, shall employ a competent surveyor and chain carriers to 27 run the same and shall, boundary. The commissioners shall, with the best evidence which they 28 can procure, direct their the surveyor where to run the line and shall have him mark the same 29 boundary. After the boundary line shall have has been run and marked, the commissioners shall 30 require the surveyor to make two plats of the courses and distances of the line and to note

thereon particularly such well-known places of notoriety or prominent objects of prominence

through or by which it passes as, in the opinion of the commissioners, will best designate the line.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1028 15.2-3102. Report of commissioners.

The commissioners shall return such plats respectively to the respective courts by which they were appointed, together with their report of the performance of their duties in ascertaining and establishing the line, which report shall fully describe the line. The courts, after inspecting such reports and ascertaining whether the same meet the requirements of this section, shall, if such If the report meet such meets the requirements of this article and if it be is unanimous, the courts shall approve the same and report. The courts shall direct it that the approved report, together with the plat, to be recorded in the deed books of their respective clerks' offices and indexed in the name of each county or city and locality. The courts shall certify a copy of the report to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and in. In all controversies thereafter touching concerning the location of such the line, the reports and plats shall be taken as conclusive evidence of its location.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The section is rewritten for clarity.

§ 15.1-1029 15.2-3103. Compensation of commissioners, etc.

The circuit court of <u>for</u> each <u>county</u>, <u>city and town <u>locality</u> shall allow a reasonable compensation to the commissioners of such <u>counties</u>, <u>cities or towns localities</u> respectively, and to the surveyor and <u>chain carriers his assistants</u>, to be paid <u>out of the county</u>, <u>city or town levies of the counties and cities respectively by the localities</u>.</u>

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1030 15.2-3104. Procedure when commissioners fail to agree.

If the commissioners shall fail to agree upon the location of such the line, they shall so report to the circuit courts of for their respective counties, cities or towns localities, stating in their reports the points and grounds of disagreement and describing fully the conflicting lines. Thereupon either of the counties, cities or towns, upon Either locality may file a petition filed in

thereof, shall have the right locality to have ascertained and established, by a court, constituted as hereinafter provided, ascertain and establish the true boundary line so in doubt or dispute. Such petition shall describe, with reasonable certainty, the location contended for and shall state the grounds of such contention. A plat, showing the location contended for, filed with the petition, may serve the purposes of such description. The petitioner shall make the other of such counties, eities or towns locality the party defendant, and the case shall be commenced by serving a copy of the petition upon the county attorney, if any, or the attorney for the Commonwealth of such county, the city attorney of such city or the town attorney of such town. No formal plea or answer to the petition shall be necessary, but the defendant shall state its grounds of defense in writing, if any it has, describing, with the same degree of certainty required of the petitioner, the line as contended for by the defendant, and the county, city or town locality shall be deemed to be at issue, which. The issue shall be the true location of the boundary line so in doubt or dispute.

The case shall be heard and decided by a court, without a jury, held and presided over by three judges as follows: the judge of the circuit court of for the petitioning county, city or town locality, the judge of the circuit court of for the defendant eounty, city or town locality, and a judge of some circuit court in this Commonwealth remote from the counties, cities or towns localities, to be designated by the Chief Justice. When such counties, cities or towns the localities are within the same circuit, the Chief Justice shall designate a third judge from an adjoining circuit. Such The court shall hear the case upon the evidence introduced in the manner in which evidence is introduced in common-law cases and shall ascertain and establish the true boundary line by a majority decision, and shall give judgment accordingly. Costs shall be awarded as the court shall determine. The judgment of the court shall be recorded in the common-law order book and in the current deed book of the court and indexed in the names of the counties, cities and towns localities, and, unless reversed, shall forever settle, determine, designate and establish the true boundary line. A copy of any final judgment shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. An appeal may be granted by the Supreme Court, or any justice thereof, to either party from the judgment of the court, and the cost of such appeal shall be awarded to the party substantially prevailing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1031 15.2-3105. Boundaries to embrace wharves, piers, docks and certain other structures.

The boundary of every county, city or town in this Commonwealth locality bordering on the Chesapeake Bay, including its tidal tributaries (the Elizabeth River, among others), or the Atlantic Ocean shall embrace all wharves, piers, docks and other structures, except bridges and tunnels that have been or may hereafter be erected along the waterfront of said county, city or town such locality, and extending into the Chesapeake Bay, including its tidal tributaries (the Elizabeth River, among others), or the Atlantic Ocean; provided, however, that. However, only so much of said the wharves, piers, docks, or other structures as which lie within the territorial jurisdiction of this Commonwealth shall be embraced within the boundary of any county, city or town such locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

15 Article 2.

Relocation or Change, by Agreement, of Boundary Line Between Political Subdivisions

Localities; Adjustment by Court.

§ 15.1-1031.1 15.2-3106. Establishment by agreement.

Whenever any two or more counties, cities or towns <u>localities</u> wish to relocate or change the boundary line between them, the governing bodies of such political subdivisions <u>localities</u> may, by agreement, establish, relocate or change such boundary line between them.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1031.2 <u>15.2-3107</u>. Publication of agreed boundary line.

Before adopting such an agreement pursuant to § 15.2-3106, each local governing body shall advertise its intention to approve such an agreement at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in or having a general circulation in its jurisdiction locality, and such notice shall include a descriptive summary of the proposed agreement. That The summary shall describe the new boundary, but it need not include a metes and bounds boundary description. The publication shall include a statement that a true copy of the agreement is on file

in the office of the clerk of the governing body which is considering the proposed agreement. A joint publication of such an the proposed agreement by more than one political subdivision considering such an agreement, and the localities which otherwise meets the requirements of this section, shall satisfy this requirement. If joint publication is used, the costs of such publication costs shall be apportioned between the participating subdivisions localities in the manner agreed upon by them. After providing the notice required by this section, each political subdivision locality shall hold at least one public hearing on such the agreement prior to the its adoption of the agreement.

Drafting note: No substantive change.

§ 15.1-1031.3 15.2-3108. Petition and hearing; recordation of order; costs.

Within a reasonable time after a voluntary boundary agreement is entered into adopted by the affected political subdivisions localities, each affected political subdivision locality shall petition the circuit court of for one of the affected political subdivisions localities to approve the boundary agreement. The petition shall set forth the facts pertaining to the desire to relocate or change the boundary line between the political subdivisions localities, and the petition shall include or have attached to it a plat depicting the change in the boundaries of the localities as agreed or a metes and bounds description of the new boundary line as agreed upon by the respective two political subdivisions localities. If the court finds that the procedures required by § 15.1-1031.2 15.2-3107 have been complied with and that the petition is otherwise in proper order, the court shall enter an appropriate order establishing the new boundary. That The order shall include a plat depicting the change in the boundaries of the locality or a metes and bounds description of the voluntary boundary change, new boundary line of the locality, and that order shall be entered among in the land records of the court and indexed in the names of the political subdivisions localities which were involved. Costs shall be awarded as the court may determine. Whenever such an order is entered, a certified copy of the order shall be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the clerk of the court.

Drafting note: This section is amended to reflect the current practice of allowing a plat to be used to show boundaries rather than requiring a metes and bounds description.

§ 15.1-1031.4 15.2-3109. Court-ordered minor adjustment of boundary lines.

A. Whenever any two of the following political subdivisions, a county, or a city or a town localities have agreed that a change should be made as to their common boundary line so that public services in an area may be provided more effectively and more efficiently, but are unable to agree as to the proper location for such the new boundary line, the their governing bodies of such political subdivisions may petition jointly either of the circuit courts of for their respective jurisdictions localities for an order establishing the new boundary line within the terms of the petition. The court shall refer the petition to the Commission on Local Government, and shall also certify the filing of the petition to the Supreme Court with a request that a threejudge court be convened pursuant to § 15.1-1168 15.2-3000 to decide the matter. The Commission shall conduct a hearing to receive evidence concerning the location of the new boundary line. Any interested persons may present evidence. The Commission shall publish notice of its hearing at least once a week for two successive weeks in newspapers of general circulation in each political subdivision locality. Based upon the evidence and the report of its staff, the Commission shall determine a new boundary line that best promotes the more effective and efficient provision of public services. The Commission shall transmit its findings to the court in writing, where they will shall be received in evidence. The court shall hear evidence with respect to relocating the boundary line to be relocated and shall enter an order establishing the new boundary line so as to promote, to the extent possible, the more effective and more efficient provision of public services. Such order shall set forth the terms for the transfer of territory and shall be recorded in the common-law order book and in the current deed book of for both jurisdictions' localities' courts and indexed in the name of the counties, cities, and towns localities as the case may be. A certified copy of the order shall be sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the clerk of the circuit court.

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B. Notice of any application as provided in subsection A hereof shall be served upon the residents property owners, if any, of the area affected by the agreement, and if such residents make objection property owners object to such the change, they shall be permitted to intervene in the proceedings, and show cause why the boundary line should not be changed.

Drafting note: The word "minor" is stricken from the catchline since it does not appear in this section. "Residents" is changed to "property owners" since it may be impossible to determine the residents of an area while property owners are a matter of public record.

§ 15.1-1031.5. Relocation or change of boundary line by certain towns.

A. The governing body of any town having a population between 3,400 and 3,500, located within a county having a population between 14,500 and 15,000, may by agreement entered into prior to or after the effective date of this section, with the county in which it lies, relocate the existing boundary line between the town and county so that the town's boundary lines may be changed to take into the town's boundary no more than 3.0 additional square miles of territory.

B. The town and county shall comply with the provisions of § 15.1-1031.2 prior to or after the effective date of this section.

C. An agreement to change a boundary line entered into by a town and county referred to in subsection A, need not comply with the provisions of § 15.1-1031.3 and shall be valid and effective according to its terms upon the effective date of this section or the date of the last newspaper advertisement called for in § 15.1-1031.2. A boundary agreement entered into prior to the effective date of this section between a town and county described in subsection A above shall be valid and effective according to its terms upon the effective date of this section notwithstanding that a petition filed prior to the effective date of this section pursuant to § 15.1-1031.3 shall have been denied. A copy of such boundary line change shall be recorded as provided for in § 15.1-1031.3 and a certified copy of such recorded agreement shall be mailed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section, which is limited to the Town of Blackstone and Nottoway County, is no longer needed.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 25 32.** 3 BOUNDARY CHANGES OF TOWNS AND CITIES. 4 Chapter drafting note: Aside from new Article 3, which is rewritten due to dated 5 6 language, and old Article 3, which is deleted, the balance of the chapter has few significant 7 changes because of the nature of the subject matter and the volume of related case law. 8 Throughout the chapter, the word "special" is inserted before the word "court" where the 9 Code Commission felt it was necessary to clarify that the reference is to the special court rather than a circuit court. 10 11 12 Article 1. 13 Annexation. 14 15 § 15.1-1032. 15.2-3200. Boundaries of cities and towns to remain as established until 16 changed. 17 The boundaries of the cities and towns of this Commonwealth shall be and remain as now 18 established unless changed as provided in this title. 19 **Drafting note: No change.** 20 21§ 15.1-1032.1. Temporary restrictions on granting of city charters, institution of 22 annexation suits and consolidation of governmental units into a city. 23 A. Beginning March 1, 1972, and terminating July 1, 1980, no city charter shall be 24granted or come into force and, for and during such time, no annexation suit shall be instituted 25by a city against any county; an annexation suit by a city against any county instituted during or 26 prior to such time shall be stayed; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prohibit the 27 institution of an annexation proceeding for the purpose of implementing annexation involving 28 such county, the extent, terms and conditions of which have been agreed upon by such county 29 and a city; provided further, that the foregoing shall not prohibit annexation proceedings under § 30 15.1-1034. Any annexation suit filed between July 1, 1976, and March 15, 1980, shall not be

regarded as pending litigation for the purpose of considering whether a city charter shall be granted to the county against which such suit has been filed.

B. No application for city status, as provided in Chapters 21 (§ 15.1-966 et seq.) and 22 (§ 15.1-982.1 et seq.) of this title, shall be made by a town or thickly settled community nor shall any pending applications filed after January 16, 1975, be implemented until and after July 1, 1980.

No agreement executed after January 16, 1975, for consolidation of any governmental units into a city as provided by Chapter 26 (§ 15.1-1071 et seq.) of this title shall be undertaken or implemented prior to July 1, 1980, provided, however, that this subsection shall not apply where the governing bodies prior to January 16, 1975, have passed a resolution or signed agreements of intention to prepare consolidation agreements, or passed resolutions of intention to submit to their respective voters the question of consolidation.

C. Nothing herein shall be construed to affect the validity of any city charter heretofore approved by the General Assembly.

Drafting note: Repealed; section has not been amended since 1980 and subject matter is covered by § 15.2-3201. The reason for enacting § 15.1-1032.2 in 1987 rather than amending this section in 1987 is not known.

§ 15.1-1032.2-15.2-3201. Temporary restrictions on granting of city charters, filing annexation notices, institutions of annexation proceedings and county immunity proceedings.

Beginning January 1, 1987, and terminating July 1, 2000, no city shall file against any county an annexation notice with the Commission on Local Government pursuant to § 15.1-945.7 15.2-2907, and no city shall institute an annexation court action against any county except any a city that filed an annexation notice before the Commission on Local Government prior to January 1, 1987; and during. During the same period, with the exception of a charter for a proposed consolidated city, no city charter shall be granted or come into force and no suit or notice shall be filed to secure a city charter. However, the foregoing shall not prohibit the institution of nor require the stay of an annexation proceeding or the filing of an annexation notice for the purpose of implementing an annexation agreement, the extent, terms and conditions of which have been agreed upon by a county and city; nor shall the foregoing prohibit the institution of or require the stay of an annexation proceeding by a city which, prior to January

1, 1987, commenced a proceeding before the Commission on Local Government to review a proposed voluntary settlement pursuant to § 15.1–1167.1 15.2-3400; nor shall the foregoing prohibit the institution of or require the stay of any annexation proceeding commenced by a majority of the owners of real estate and a majority of the qualified voters of the territory pursuant to § 15.1–945.7 15.2-2907 or § 15.1–1034 15.2-3203.

Beginning January 1, 1988, and terminating July 1, 2000, no county shall file a notice or petition pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 19.1 29 (§ 15.1-945.1 15.2-2900 et seq.) or Chapter 21.2 33 (§ 15.1-977.19:1 15.2-3300 et seq.) of this title requesting total or partial immunity from city-initiated annexation and from the incorporation of new cities within its boundaries. However, the foregoing shall not prohibit the institution of nor require the stay of an immunity proceeding or the filing of an immunity notice for the purpose of implementing an immunity agreement, the extent, terms and conditions of which have been agreed upon by a county and city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-1033 15.2-3203. Ordinance for annexation by city or town; appointment of special court.

The council of any city or town may by an ordinance passed by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the council, or to each branch thereof, if there are two, petition the circuit court of <u>for</u> the county in which any territory adjacent to <u>such the</u> city or town lies, for the annexation of such territory. The circuit court with which the petition is filed <u>shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.</u>

Such <u>The</u> ordinance shall set forth the necessity for or expediency of annexation and shall contain the following detailed information:

- (a) 1. Metes and bounds and size of area sought;
- (b) 2. Information, which may be shown on a map annexed to the ordinance, of the area sought to be annexed, indicating generally subdivisions, industrial areas, farm areas, vacant areas and others, together with any other information deemed relevant as to possible future uses of

property within the area. If a map is not annexed as part of the ordinance, then such information shall be set forth in the ordinance;

(e) 3. A general statement of the terms and conditions upon which annexation is sought, and the provisions planned for the future improvement of the annexed territory, including the provision of public utilities and services therein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; obsolete language is deleted.

§ 15.1-1034 15.2-3203. Petition by voters of adjacent territory, or governing body of adjacent county or town, for annexation; voluntary agreement by governing body to reject annexation.

A. Whenever fifty-one percent of the qualified voters of any territory adjacent to any city or town or fifty-one percent of the owners of real estate in number and land area in a designated area, or the governing body of the county in which such territory is located, or of the town comprising such territory shall petition desiring to annex such territory petition the circuit court of for the county, stating that it is desirable that such territory be annexed to the city or town and setting forth the metes and bounds thereof, a copy of such petition shall be served on the city or town council, and published in the manner prescribed in § 15.1-1035 15.2-3204, and the. The case shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, proceed in all respects as though instituted in the manner prescribed in § 15.1-1033 15.2-3202; however, the special court shall not increase the area of the territory described in the petition.

- B. Any city or town to which the annexation is proposed may reject such annexation by ordinance, duly adopted by a majority of the elected members of the governing body of the city or town, if such ordinance is adopted either prior to the pretrial conference provided for in § 15.1-1040 15.2-3207 or within the time limits set forth in § 15.1-1044 15.2-3213.
- C. Any county, city or town may enter into a voluntary agreement with any other county, city or town or combination thereof, whereby such city or town agrees to reject any annexations initiated under subsection A. Such agreement may be for such period of time as specified by the parties to such agreement with respect to all or a portion of the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1035 15.2-3204. Notice of motion; service and publication; docketing.

In At least thirty days before instituting any annexation proceedings instituted by it the proceeding under this chapter, a city or town shall serve notice and a certified copy of the ordinance on the attorney for the Commonwealth, or on the county attorney, if there be is one, and on the chairman of the governing body of the county wherein such territory lies that it will, on a given day, not less than thirty days thereafter, move the judges designated to hear the case, petition the circuit court to grant the annexation requested in the ordinance, with which notice shall be served a certified copy of the ordinance. A copy of the notice and ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the notice and ordinance and a reference to the place within the city or town where copies of the notice and ordinance may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published in such city or town, and when there is no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper having general circulation in the county whose territory is affected. The proof of service or certificate of service of the notice and ordinance shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when the publication is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for hearing. Certification from the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and ordinance or descriptive summary shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: Rewritten to clarify what is believed to be the intent of the section. Language regarding when the case will be docketed is deleted, as such scheduling matters are more logically related to the appointment of the special court rather than to the publication of the petition, which occurs before the petition is even filed. As a practical matter, the case will be docketed by the special court when it is appointed. Section 15.2-3001 says that cases heard by the special court have priority over all other cases.

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§ 15.1–1036 15.2-3205. Additional parties.

A. In any proceedings hereunder any qualified voters or property owners in the territory proposed to be annexed or any adjoining city or town may, by petition, become parties to such proceeding as provided in <u>subsection</u> B hereof. Any county whose territory is affected by the proceedings, or any city, town or persons affected thereby, may appear and shall be made parties defendant to the case, and be represented by counsel.

1	B. The special court shall by order, fix a time within which such additional parties not
2	served may become defendants to such proceeding, and thereafter, no such petition shall be
3	received, except for good cause shown. A copy of the order fixing such time for parties not
4	previously served shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a
5	newspaper of general circulation in the city or town seeking the territory and in the territory
6	sought to be annexed.
7	C. The cost of such publication shall be paid by the petitioner or applicant.
8	Drafting Note: No substantive change in the law.
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10	§ 15.1–1037 15.2-3206. Conflicting petitions for same territory; petition seeking territory
11	lying in two or more counties; procedure.
12	(a) A. When proceedings for the annexation of territory to a city or town are pending and
13	a petition is filed seeking the annexation of the same territory or a portion thereof to another city
14	or town the case shall be heard by the court in which the original proceedings are pending. The
15	court shall consolidate the cases-and, hear them together, and shall make such decision as is just,
16	taking into consideration the interests of all parties to each case.
17	(b) B. When the territory sought by a city or town lies in two or more counties, all such
18	counties shall be made parties defendant to the case. The motion or petition shall be addressed to
19	the circuit court of for the county in which the larger part of the territory is located. The
20	provisions of this article shall apply, mutatis, mutandis, to any such proceedings.
21	Drafting note: No substantive change.
22	
23	§ 15.1-1038. Constitution of court.
24	The court, without a jury, shall be held by three judges, to be designated by the Supreme
25	Court for such purpose. The justices shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge.
26	Drafting note: Repealed; covered in § 15.2-3203.
27	
28	§ 15.1-1039. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.
29	If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and

the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and

the proceeding shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge,

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from the panel provided for in Chapter 26.2 (§ 15.1 1168 et seq.) of this title. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor and the court shall proceed as so constituted to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided, that no decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore made with reference to such question.

Drafting note: Relocated to Chapter 30 as § 15.2-3004.

- §-15.1-1040 <u>15.2-3207</u>. Pretrial conference; matters considered.
- The <u>special</u> court shall, prior to hearing any case under this chapter, direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it, or in its discretion before a single judge for a conference to consider:
- 16 (a) 1. The simplification Simplication of the issues;
 - (b) 2. Amendment of pleadings and filing of additional pleadings;
- 18 (c) 3. Stipulations as to facts, documents, records, photographs, plans and like matters, which will dispense with formal proof thereof, including:
 - (1) a. Assessed values and the ratio of assessed values to true values as determined by the State Department of Taxation in the area sought to be annexed, city or town and county, including real property, personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital and public service corporation assessment for each year of the five years immediately preceding;
 - (2) b. Tax rate for the five years next preceding in the area sought, including any sanitary district therein, and in the city or town;
 - (3) c. The school School population and school enrollment in the county, in the area sought, and in the city or town, as shown, respectively, by the triennial census of school population and by the records in the office of the division superintendent of schools; and the cost of education per pupil in average daily membership as shown by the last preceding report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction;

- 1 (4) 4. The estimated Estimated population of the county, the area sought and of the city or town;
- 3 (d) <u>5.</u> Limitation on the number of expert witnesses, as well as requiring; each expert witness who will testify to shall file a statement of his qualifications;
 - (e) 6. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.

The court, or judge as the case may be, shall make an appropriate order which will control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified before or at the trial or hearing to prevent manifest injustice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1040.1 <u>15.2-3208</u>. Assistance of state agencies.

The <u>special</u> court may, in its discretion, direct any appropriate state agency, in addition to the Commission on Local Government, to gather and present evidence, including statistical data and exhibits, for the guidance of the court. The court shall determine the actual expense of preparing such evidence, other than that secured by the Commission on Local Government, and shall tax such expense as costs in this case, which; the costs shall be paid by the clerk into the general fund of the state treasury, and credited to the appropriation of the agency furnishing the evidence.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- §-15.1-1041 <u>15.2-3209</u>. Hearing and decision.
- (a) The <u>special</u> court shall hear the case upon the evidence introduced as evidence is introduced in civil cases.
- (b) The court shall determine the necessity for and expediency of annexation, considering the best interests of the people of the county and the city or town, services to be rendered and needs of the people of the area proposed to be annexed, the best interests of the people in the remaining portion of the county and the best interests of the Commonwealth in promoting strong and viable units of government.
- (b1) In considering Related to the best interests of the people of the county and city or town, as set out in (b) hereof, the court shall consider to the extent relevant:

(i) 1. The need for urban services in the area proposed for annexation, the level of services provided in the county, city or town, and the ability of such county, city or town to provide services in the area sought to be annexed, including, but not limited to: (a) Sewerage sewage treatment, (b) Water water, (c) Solid solid waste collection and disposal, (d) Public public planning, (e) Subdivision subdivision regulation and zoning, (f) Crime crime prevention and detection, (g) Fire fire prevention and protection, (h) Public public recreational facilities, (i) Library library facilities, (j) Curbs curbs, gutters, sidewalks, storm drains, (k) Street street lighting, (l) Snow-snow removal, and (m) Street street maintenance;

- (ii) 2. The current relative level of services provided by the county and the city or town;
- (iii) 3. The efforts by the county and the city or town to comply with applicable state policies with respect to environmental protection, public planning, education, public transportation, housing, or other state service policies promulgated by the General Assembly;
- (iv) 4. The community of interest which may exist between the petitioner, the territory sought to be annexed and its citizens as well as the community of interest that exists between such area and its citizens and the county. The term "community of interest" may include, but not be limited to, the consideration of natural neighborhoods, natural and man made manmade boundaries, and he similarity of needs of the people of the annexing area and the area sought to be annexed;
- (v) <u>5.</u> Any arbitrary prior refusal by the governing body of the petitioner or the county whose territory is sought to be annexed to enter into cooperative agreements providing for joint activities which would have benefited citizens of both <u>political subdivisions localities</u>; however, the court shall draw no adverse inference from joint activities undertaken and implemented pursuant to cooperative agreements of the parties. It is the purpose of this <u>subsection subdivision</u> to encourage adjoining <u>political subdivisions localities</u> to enter into such cooperative agreements voluntarily, and without apprehension of prejudice;
- (vi) 6. The need for the city or town seeking to annex to expand its tax resources, including its real estate and personal property tax base;
- (vii) 7. The need for the city or town seeking to annex to obtain land for industrial or commercial use, together with the adverse effect on a county of the loss of areas suitable and developable for industrial or commercial uses; and

(viii) 8. The adverse effect of the loss of tax resources and public facilities on the ability of the county to provide service to the people in the remaining portion of the county.

- (e) If a majority of the court is of <u>the</u> opinion that annexation is not necessary or expedient, the petition for annexation shall be dismissed. If a majority of the court is satisfied of the necessity for and expediency of annexation, it shall determine the terms and conditions upon which annexation is to be had, and shall enter an order granting the petition. In all cases, the court shall render a written opinion.
- (d) The order granting the petition shall set forth in detail all such terms and conditions upon which the petition is granted. Every annexation order shall be effective at midnight on December 31 of January 1 following the year in which issued; or, in the discretion of the court, at midnight on December 31 of the year the second January 1 following the year in which issued; or however, the court, upon joint petition of the parties, may order an annexation effective at midnight of on any other date-or dates. Unless the parties otherwise agree, all taxes assessed in the territory annexed for the year at the end of which annexation becomes effective and for all prior years shall be paid to the county.
- (e) In any proceedings instituted by a city or town, no annexation shall be decreed unless the court is satisfied that the city or town has substantially complied with the conditions of the last preceding annexation by such city or town, or that compliance therewith was impossible, or that sufficient time for compliance has not elapsed.
- (f) In the event that the court enters an order granting the petition, a copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The Secretary shall immediately transmit a copy of such order to the State Comptroller for his use in complying with § 4-22 4.1-117.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The third paragraph from the end of the section is rewritten to better express its intent.

§ 15.1–1041.1 15.2-3210. Boundary line where territory fronts on river, bay, etc.

<u>A.</u> In any proceeding under the provisions of this chapter to annex territory, when such territory fronts on a river or creek, the petition may ask that the boundary line be established along the centerline of such river or creek. If any territory be is awarded in such proceeding that

borders on a river or creek then, the decision may order that the boundary line is be the centerline of the river or creek that flows beside such territory.

<u>B.</u> If the territory sought to be annexed fronts on a bay, lake or similar type body of water, the boundary line shall be by metes and bounds in such bay, lake or similar type body of water. If a river or creek flows into such bay, lake or similar type body of water and such river or creek fronts all or a portion of the territory sought to be annexed, then the metes and bounds shall run only to the point where such river or creek enters the bay, lake or similar type body of water and thereafter the centerline of the river or creek may be the boundary line to the extent applicable.

The General Assembly hereby establishes (1) that where

C. For purposes of this article, if any city is bisected by a river or any branch thereof then such river or branch shall lie within the boundaries of such city to the extent that there are portions of such city on both opposite shores of such river or branch; and (2) where.

<u>D. For purposes of this article, if</u> any river in the Commonwealth is bordered on both sides by cities of a population of 100,000 or more, according to the last official enumeration of the United States Bureau of the Census at the time of the passage of this section, then 1970 census, to the extent that said such cities' borders along said the river are in opposition, including the border across any branch as provided in (1) above subsection C, the boundaries of said such cities shall be the centerline of said the river and said such cities shall be contiguous one to the other, notwithstanding any judicial decree to the contrary entered prior to the date of this section; provided, however, nothing 1976. Nothing in this paragraph subsection shall apply to that body of water known as Hampton Roads, located between Norfolk, Portsmouth and Suffolk on the south and Newport News and Hampton on the north.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1042 15.2-3211. Powers of court and rules of decision; terms and conditions.

The <u>special</u> court, in making its decision, shall balance the equities in the case, and shall enter an order setting forth what it deems fair and reasonable terms and conditions, and shall direct the annexation in conformity therewith. It shall have power to:

(a) 1. To determine Determine the metes and bounds of the territory to be annexed, and may include a greater or smaller area than that described in the ordinance or petition; the court

shall so draw the lines of annexation as to have a reasonably compact body of land, and so that no land shall be taken into the city which is not adapted to city improvements, or which the city will not need in the reasonably near future for development, unless necessarily embraced in such compact body of land;

- (b) 2. To require Require the assumption by the city or town of a just proportion of any existing debt of the county or any district therein;
- (e) 3. To require Require the payment by the city of a sum to be determined by the court, payable on the effective date of annexation, to compensate the county for the value of public improvements, including but not limited to the paving of public roads and streets, the construction of sidewalks thereon, the installation of water mains, or sewers, garbage disposal systems, fire protection facilities, bridges, public schools and equipment thereof, or any other permanent public improvements owned and maintained by the county at the time of annexation; and further to compensate the county, in not more than five annual installments, for the prospective loss of net tax revenues during the next five years, to such extent as the court in its discretion may determine, because of the annexation of taxable values to the city;
- (d) <u>4.</u> To require Require the payment by a town of a sum to be determined by the court, payable on the effective date of annexation to compensate the county for any such public improvement which becomes the property of the town by annexation; provided, that the order may provide that if, within five years after the order, such town becomes a city, it shall, from and after it becomes a city, make such payments as are provided for in subdivision (e) <u>3</u> for a period not to exceed five years from the date of such order;
- (e) 5. In lieu of providing for compensation of the county for any public improvement, to provide that any such improvement shall remain the property of the county, or to provide for joint use thereof by the county the and city or town under such conditions as the court may prescribe with the consent of the governing bodies affected localities;
- (f) <u>6.</u> To prescribe <u>Prescribe</u> what capital outlays shall be made by the city in the area after annexation; <u>provided</u>, that the court shall require of the city the provision of any capital improvements which in its judgment are essential to meet the needs of the annexed area and to bring the same up to a standard equal to that of the remainder of the city; and provided further, that the court may, in its discretion, require as a condition of annexation the provision of capital

improvements in addition to those specified in the annexation ordinance when the same are required to meet the needs of the area annexed;

(g) 7. To require Require the payment by the city or town to any common carrier of passengers by motor bus, who may become a party to said the annexation proceeding, of a sum to be determined by the court to compensate such carrier for any loss or damage such carrier may suffer from the effects of the annexation order upon the its operations of such carrier; provided, however. However, the said city or town may elect to permit such the carrier to continue to operate within the annexed area for such period of time, to be determined by the court, as will permit such the carrier to liquidate and recover its investment through depreciation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary language is deleted.

- § 15.1-1043 15.2-3212. Determination of value of public improvements.
- (a) In the determination of determining the value of any public improvement for the purposes set forth in § 15.1-1042 15.2-3211 the special court shall take into consideration the original cost thereof less depreciation, reproduction cost at the time of annexation less depreciation, as well as present value.
- (b) The city or town shall receive credit, upon a basis to be determined by the court, for any sums it may have contributed to such public improvement and may in the discretion of the court be allowed credit for any portion of the cost thereof contributed by any federal, state or other agency and not borne by the county; provided that when. When such improvements consist of a school financed in part from county funds and in part from a state grant, the city or town shall receive such credit only upon that portion of the cost paid for by the state grant and only then upon the ratio that children residing in the area annexed and enrolled in such school therein bears to the total attendance of school children in the county.
- (e) The governing body of the county, or any town therein, portions of which are proposed to be annexed, shall not between the entry of the decree of annexation and the date when the same becomes effective, make or contract for any permanent public improvements, to be paid for by the city or town seeking annexation, without the consent of the corporate authorities of the city or town and the supervision of the official thereof charged with the making of similar public improvements within the city or town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1044 15.2-3213. Declining to accept annexation on terms and conditions imposed by court.

In any annexation proceedings instituted by a city or town, the council thereof may, subject to the approval of the <u>special</u> court in which the case is pending, and prior to twenty-one days after entry of an annexation order, or within twenty-one days after denial of a petition for appeal or within twenty-one days after the entry of the mandate in an appeal which has been granted, by ordinance duly adopted decline to accept annexation on the terms and conditions imposed by such court. In such case the court shall enter an order dismissing the motion to annex, and shall direct the payment of the entire costs of the proceedings by the city or town, including reimbursement of the county of costs incurred by it in defending the suit, including such reasonable attorneys' fees, engineering fees, witness fees and other costs as such court shall determine and allow.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1045 15.2-3214. Costs.

The costs in annexation proceedings shall be paid by the eity, town or county locality instituting the proceedings and shall be the same as in other civil cases; provided, that however, in proceedings instituted by a town, in assessing the costs, the special court shall consider the extent to which county revenues are derived from within the town, the relative financial abilities of the parties and the relative merits of the case; and provided that the. The costs shall include the per diem and expenses of the court reporter, if any, and, in the discretion of the court, a reasonable allowance to the court for secretarial services in connection with the preparation of the written opinion. If the proceedings be are instituted otherwise than by a city, town or county, such costs shall be paid as the court directs considering the relative merits of the case.

On appeal, the appellate court shall determine by whom the appellate costs shall be paid.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1045.1 15.2-3215. County reimbursement for town annexation proceedings.

In any annexation proceeding proceedings in which a town participates, except those in which a town declines to accept an award by the special court, in which case § 15.1-1044 15.2-

3213 shall apply, the court may direct the county within which the town is located to reimburse the town, as hereinafter provided, for reasonable costs incurred by it in presenting its case. Such costs shall include attorneys' fees, engineering fees, witness fees, and other reasonable costs as the court shall determine and allow. The court shall hear evidence regarding the costs incurred by the town in presenting its annexation case and may order part payment by the county to the town based upon a consideration of the extent to which county revenues are derived from within the town, the relative financial ability of the town and county, and the relative merits of the case.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1046 15.2-3216. Proceedings not to fail for technical or procedural defects or errors.

No proceedings brought under this chapter shall fail because of a defect, imperfection or omission in the annexation ordinance or the pleadings which does not affect the substantial rights of the parties or any other technical or procedural defect, imperfection or error, but the <u>special</u> court shall at any time allow amendment of the ordinance or the pleadings or make any other order necessary to <u>insure ensure</u> the hearing of the case on its merits. The 1979 amendments to this section shall not affect litigation pending on or before January 1, 1979.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; obsolete language is deleted.

- § 15.1-1047 15.2-3217. Court granting annexation to exist for ten years.
- (a) The <u>special</u> court <u>created by § 15.1-1038</u> shall not be dissolved after rendering a decision granting any motion or petition for annexation, but shall remain in existence for a period of ten years from the effective date of any annexation order entered, or from the date of any decision of the Supreme Court affirming such an order. Vacancies occurring in the court during such ten-year period shall be filled as provided in § <u>15.1-1039</u> <u>15.2-3004</u>.
- (b) The court may be reconvened at any time during the ten-year period on its own motion, or on motion of the governing body of the county, or of the city or town, or on petition of not less than fifty registered voters or property owners in the area annexed; provided, however, if the area annexed contains less fewer than 100 registered voters or property owners, then a majority of such registered voters or property owners may petition for the reconvening of the court.

- (e) The court shall have power and it shall be its duty, at any time during such period, to enforce the performance of the terms and conditions under which annexation was granted, and to issue appropriate process to compel such performance. The court, may, in its discretion, award attorneys' fees, and court and other reasonable costs to the party or parties on whose motion the court is reconvened.
- (d) Any such action of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court in the same manner as is provided with respect to the original decision of the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1047.2 15.2-3218. Continued existence of court under certain conditions.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-1047 15.2-3217, in the event if a decision granting any motion or petition for annexation is subjected to collateral attack in any court, state or federal, the special court ereated by § 15.1-1038 shall not be dissolved; or, if heretofore or hereafter dissolved at the time such attack is made or is pending, shall be revived. The court shall thereafter continue in existence until such time as for one year after all collateral issues have been resolved, and until one year thereafter, and shall have the same powers and duties as set out in § 15.1-1047 15.2-3217. In addition, it shall have the power to fully implement any order or decision of any court of competent jurisdiction with respect to such collateral attack.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1047.1 15.2-3219. Reduced taxation on real estate in territory added to corporate limits.

The council of any city or town to which territory has been added may, by ordinance, allow a lower rate of taxation to be imposed for a period not to exceed ten years after the effective date of the annexation upon the real estate or any portion thus added to its corporate limits, than is imposed on similar property within its limits at the time such territory was added.

Such differences in the rate of taxation hereafter shall be established annually and shall bear a reasonable relationship to differences between nonrevenue-producing governmental services giving land urban character which are furnished in the area added as compared to other areas in the city or town.

Drafting note: No change.

2 § 15.1-1048 <u>15.2-3220</u>. Mandamus and prohibition.

Mandamus and prohibition shall lie from the Supreme Court or any circuit court to compel a city or town to carry out the provisions of this article or to forbid any violation of the same.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1049 15.2-3221. Appeals; how heard.

An appeal may be granted by the Supreme Court, or any judge justice thereof, to any party from the judgment of the court and the appeal shall be heard and determined without reference to the principles of demurrer to evidence. The trial special court shall certify the facts in the case to the Supreme Court, and the evidence shall be considered as on appeal in proceedings under Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25. In any case, by consent of all parties of record, the motion to annex may be dismissed at any time before final judgment on appeal.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; outdated language is deleted.

§ 15.1-1050 <u>15.2-3222</u>. What order to be entered by Supreme Court.

If the judgment of the <u>circuit special</u> court <u>be is</u> reversed on appeal, or if the judgment <u>be is</u> modified, the Supreme Court shall enter such order as the <u>circuit special</u> court should have entered, and such order shall be final. In the event that the Supreme Court enters such order, a copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. It is believed that the references to the circuit court were an error.

§ 15.1–1051 15.2-3223. What order and proceedings clerk to certify, and where same shall be recorded; fees.

The clerk of the court wherein an order is entered for the annexation of territory shall make and certify copies of so much of the order and proceedings as shall show the authorization of the transfer of territory from the county or town to the city or town, as the case may be. He shall transmit one copy and, along therewith with a full description of the territory so annexed, to

the county clerk of the county whose territory is affected, who shall forthwith record the same in the name of the city or town to which the territory is annexed, and one copy to the clerk of the court of such city in which deeds are recorded, who shall likewise record and index the same. The fees of the clerk for such recordation shall be the same as for recording a deed and such fees, as well as the fees of the clerk for making the copies aforesaid, shall be paid by the city or town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1052 15.2-3224. Commissioner of revenue for the county to certify list of real estate in annexed territory to commissioner of revenue.

The commissioner of the revenue of such county shall forthwith make from the land books and certify to the commissioner of the revenue of the city a list of all real estate within the annexed territory as it appears on such land books, embracing every entry thereon in regard thereto, for which service he shall be paid by such city a reasonable fee.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1053 15.2-3225. County or district officers resident in annexed territory to remain in office; reelection.

If a county or district officer resides in a territory annexed to a city, such officer may continue in office until the end of the term for which he was elected or appointed. The provisions of § 15.1-995 15.2-3823 shall prevail with respect to successive reelections of such officers reelection. Removal of such officer, during his term of office from any such territory, to another part of the city or town to which it is annexed shall not vacate his office, but residence in any part of such city or town shall during his term of office be deemed residence in the county or district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1054 <u>15.2-3226</u>. How new territory organized; to what wards attached; transfer of electors, elections <u>Redistricting</u> and elections in city or town following annexation; registration and transfer of registration of voters in annexed territory.

Whenever, by extension of its territorial limits as aforesaid, territory is annexed to a city or town, the council thereof shall, if the city or town is divided into wards, by ordinance

immediately organize the same into a new ward or wards and forthwith select the proper number of councilmen from the residents and qualified voters of such new ward or wards to serve until the next general election, or attach the same to an existing ward or wards, under such regulations as are provided by law. Whether the city or town is divided into wards or not, all electors residing in the annexed territory shall be entitled to transfers to the proper pollbooks in the city or town without again registering therein. Any person residing in the territory who has not registered shall be entitled to register and vote in the city or town, if he would have been entitled to register and vote at the next succeeding election in the county. For the purposes of this section, any person residing in the annexed territory who was qualified to register and vote in the county prior to annexation, shall be deemed to be a resident of the city or town and qualified to vote in the next general or special election therein. The failure of the council to so district the territory shall invalidate an election held in the city or town following annexation.

A. Whenever the boundaries of a city or town, which elects its council by wards or districts, have been expanded through annexation, subject to the provisions of § 24.2-304.1, the council of the city or town shall redistrict the municipality into wards or districts, change the boundaries of existing wards or districts, or increase or diminish the number of wards or districts to incorporate the additional territory.

B. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary the provisions of § 24.2-312 there shall be an election for members of council on the first Tuesday in May following the effective date of annexation. If council members are chosen on an at-large basis the election shall be held for the unexpired portion of the term of each council member whose term extends beyond July 1, or September 1, whichever date by law applies to such council terms, immediately following the effective date of annexation. If council members are chosen on a ward basis, the election shall be held for each ward affected by the annexation. However, no such election shall be held as a result of an annexation instituted under § 15.1-1033 15.2-3202 or § 15.1-1034 15.2-3203, unless the city or town shall increase increases its population by more than five percent due to the annexation.

C. The registration records of voters residing in the annexed areas shall be transferred, and the appropriate notice given, in accordance with § 24.2-114. Any person residing in the annexed territory who has not registered shall be entitled to register and vote in the city or town if he would have been entitled to register and vote at the next election of the county.

Drafting note: The section is conformed to applicable law found in recently recodified Title 24.2 (election laws) with the exception of subsection B, which retains the provisions for a special election.

§ 15.1-1055 15.2-3227. Annexation proceedings final for ten years; exceptions; proceedings pending on June 28, 1952.

Except by mutual agreement of the governing bodies affected, no city or town, having instituted proceedings to annex territory of a county, shall again seek to annex territory of such county within the ten years next succeeding the effective date of annexation in any proceeding under this article or previous acts. In the event annexation is denied, such prohibition shall begin with the date of the final order of the court denying annexation or, in the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Virginia, with the date of the final order of the Supreme Court. However a city or town moving to dismiss the proceedings before a hearing on its merits may file a new petition five years after the filing of the petition in the prior suit. No county shall, except with the consent of the county its governing body, be made defendant in any annexation proceeding brought by any city within such ten-year period.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, a city shall have the right to file and maintain an annexation proceeding against any county against which it has not filed such a proceeding during the preceding thirteen years.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to any petition for annexation brought by a city or town, within such ten-year period, if the previous petition was dismissed due to a procedural defect, lack of jurisdiction, or any defense other than the merits of the case. No city which filed a petition for the annexation of territory of a county within the five years preceding the enactment of this section which was dismissed due to procedural defect, lack of jurisdiction, or any defense, other than the merits of the case, may file another petition for the annexation of territory of such county within the five years next preceding the dismissal of the previous petition.

The provisions of this section further shall not apply to a city or town which institutes an annexation proceeding by filing notice with the Commission on Local Government but which subsequently fails to petition the court to grant such annexation. In that event, however, the city

or town shall not again institute proceedings for annexation against the county for at least two years after the date the Commission renders its final report on the initial proceeding.

In any annexation proceeding pending on June 28, 1952, the party seeking annexation may proceed therein, in which event the proceedings thereafter to be taken shall conform, so far as practicable, to those herein prescribed, provided, that any such proceeding in which there shall not have been a hearing on the merits shall, on motion of the city or town, or the county involved, be dismissed at the cost of the moving party, including such reasonable attorneys' fees, engineering fees, witness fees, and other costs as the court may determine and allow, in which event the party seeking annexation may, notwithstanding any other provision of this article, institute new proceedings hereunder for the annexation of any territory included in the proceeding so dismissed.

This section shall <u>also</u> apply to any city which was a town at the time of the filing of such petition.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; obsolete language is deleted.

§ 15.1–1055.1. Priority of annexation proceeding.

Any proceeding brought under the provisions of this chapter shall have priority over all other cases including criminal cases, on the docket of the court in which such proceeding is pending, or on the docket of each judge designated to hear the case.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered in § 15.2-3001.

§ 15.1-1056 15.2-3228. County not to be reduced to insufficient area, population or sources of revenue.

Whenever If, as the result of any an annexation proceedings, the area remaining in a county (i) would, after annexation of the territory sought, be reduced below sixty square miles, excluding property owned by the United States of America, or shall, (ii) would otherwise, be insufficient in area, population, or sources of revenue, to adequately to support the county government and schools, then the annexation shall not be decreed unless the whole county be is annexed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1 § 15.1–1057 15.2-3229. Annexation of whole town.

The provisions of this article shall apply to the annexation by a city or town of an adjoining town. No part of a town shall be annexed unless the whole town is annexed. The annexing city or town shall assume all the indebtedness of the town annexed, and shall own all the corporate property, franchises and rights thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1058 15.2-3230. Article not applicable to consolidation of two cities.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to the consolidation of two cities.

Drafting note: No change.

12 Article 1.1 2.

Agreements Defining Annexation Rights.

§ 15.1-1058.1 15.2-3231. Agreements between towns and counties authorized; effect; provisions.

Towns in counties, or parts of counties, not immune from annexation may voluntarily enter into agreements with such counties for the purpose of defining the town's annexation rights in the future. Upon the execution of such an agreement by both the town and the county, the town shall permanently renounce its right to become a city. Any such agreement shall provide for the regular and orderly growth of the town in conjunction with the county and for an equitable sharing of resources and liabilities. It shall also provide that the town may annex at regular intervals by the adoption of an ordinance.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1—1058.2 15.2-3232. Hearing before Commission on Local Government required.

Once the town and county governing bodies have decided upon the terms of such an agreement pursuant to § 15.2-3231, the proposed agreement shall be presented to the Commission on Local Government. The Commission shall conduct a public hearing at some location in the town or the county and interested parties may appear and offer evidence or comments. The hearing shall be duly advertised in some newspaper having general circulation in

the county and the town once a week for two successive weeks, stating the time and place of the hearing, and summarizing the terms of the proposed agreement. The second advertisement shall appear not less than six days nor more than twenty-one days prior to the hearing. The Commission shall then determine whether the proposed agreement provides for the orderly and regular growth of the town and county together, for an equitable sharing of the resources and liabilities of the town and the county, and whether the agreement is in the best interest of the community at large, and shall so advise the governing bodies in a written opinion.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1058.3 15.2-3233. Adoption of agreement.

After the Commission has advised the governing bodies of the two jurisdictions of its determination, and regardless of whether its determination is favorable, such bodies may adopt the agreement. If the Commission's determination is unfavorable, however, the governing bodies shall first conduct an additional joint public hearing advertised as provided in § 15.1–1058.2 15.2-3232. Adoption of the agreement by both governing bodies will operate permanently to divest the town of its right to become a city.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1058.4 15.2-3234. Inability to agree; petition to Commission on Local Government.

In the event the governing bodies of the town and county cannot reach a voluntary agreement as to future annexation rights, the town may, by ordinance duly adopted by a majority vote of its governing body, petition the Commission on Local Government for an order establishing the rights of the town to annex territory by ordinance under specified agreed terms. A copy of such petition and ordinance shall be served on the attorney for the Commonwealth, or county attorney, if there be is one, and on the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county. The county shall file its response to such petition with the Commission within sixty days after receipt of service thereof.

After the time for filing of a response by the county has elapsed, the Commission shall establish a date, time and place for a hearing, to be conducted in the county or the town, at which the parties, and any resident or property owner of either the county or the town may appear and

present evidence or comment on the rights petitioned for by the town. After receiving such evidence, and making such further investigation as it shall deem deems appropriate, and based upon the criteria set forth in § 15.1-1041 15.2-3209, the Commission shall enter an order which grants such rights to the town, either upon the terms set forth in the petition or upon some modified basis. Such The order shall in no event grant to the town the right to annex county territory by ordinance more frequently than once every five years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1058.5 15.2-3235. Appeal.

Any order of the Commission regarding future annexation rights of a town shall become final unless either the town or the county or five per centum percent of the registered voters in either jurisdiction shall, within thirty days of its the entry of the order, petition the circuit court to review such order. In the event of such a petition, the The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as provided by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title. The special court shall review such decision and enter any order it deems appropriate. A final order of either the Commission or the court granting the town the right to future annexation through the periodic adoption of ordinances shall operate permanently to divest the town of its rights to become a city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

21 Article 2 3.

22 Contraction of Corporate Limits.

§ 15.1-1059 15.2-3236. What council shall do when corporation limits are to be contracted Council may enact ordinance.

Whenever it is deemed desirable to contract the corporate limits of any city or town the council thereof may enact an ordinance defining accurately the boundary of the territory proposed to be stricken off abandoned. Such The ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the ordinance along with a reference of the place in the city or town where the ordinance may be examined, shall thereupon be published in at least ten issues of a daily paper published in and having the largest general circulation in the city or town, if there be is such a paper, or in two

successive issues of a weekly newspaper published having general circulation in such city or town, if there be is such a paper and if. If there be is no daily newspaper published having general circulation therein, and the ordinance shall be conspicuously posted in at least ten public places in the territory for at least ten days before the application to the circuit court of for the city or town or to the judge in vacation as provided for in § 15.1-1060 15.2-3237 in addition to the publication in the weekly newspaper. A copy of such the ordinance shall be served by such the city or town upon the chairman of the board of supervisors of the contiguous county or counties of which such the territory may become a part.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1060 15.2-3237. Application to be made to circuit court; appointment of special court; who may appear against.

Thirty Within thirty days after of the enactment of an ordinance proposing to reduce the corporate limits of a city or town, the city or town shall apply to the circuit court of for the city, or to the circuit court for the city or town, for an order confirming the ordinance, or to the judge thereof in vacation. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title. One or more residents or freeholders landowners of the territory proposed to be stricken off abandoned, or the attorney for governing body of the Commonwealth of the county or counties contiguous thereto, may appear and by petition set forth reasons why the corporate limits should not be reduced.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1061 <u>15.2-3238</u>. What court or judge may do.

If the <u>special</u> court or the judge thereof, as the case may be, shall be <u>is</u> satisfied that: (i) such contraction of the corporate limits will not leave the bonded debt of the city or town in excess of <u>eighteen per centum ten percent</u> of the assessed valuation of the real estate that will be left in the city or town after the <u>proposed</u> contraction <u>proposed</u>, which <u>debt</u> shall be determined as is provided in Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia, and if the court or judge shall be satisfied that; (ii) less than three fourths of the <u>freeholders landowners</u> in that territory oppose the contraction proposed and that; (iii) no substantial <u>injury damage</u> to persons owning

real estate in the territory proposed to be stricken off abandoned, or to the county of which it will become a part, will be caused thereby, but that by the contraction; and (iv) the striking off abandonment of such territory will be for in the best interest of the city or town, the court or judge, as the case may be, shall render an order confirming the ordinance contracting the limits of the city or town and declaring the territory so stricken off abandoned to be a part of some the contiguous county designated in the order. Such contraction shall thereupon become final and be taken cognizance of by all public officers, and the territory so stricken off abandoned shall become a part of the county so designated. Whenever such an order is rendered, a copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: In the first sentence, eighteen percent is changed to ten percent in order to conform to current constitutional provisions.

§ 15.1-1062 <u>15.2-3239</u>. Certification of real estate list.

The Upon entry of the order under § 15.2-3238, the proper city officers shall thereupon certify to the county clerk of the county a list of all real estate within the territory, with every entry in regard thereto, as it appears on the city land books, by whom the. The list and entries so certified shall be entered upon the county land books.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1063 <u>15.2-3240</u>. Reregistration unnecessary; new registrations <u>Transfer of</u> registration records.

Every registered voter in the territory shall be entitled, without again registering, to a transfer and to vote at his proper precinct in the county to which the territory is annexed, or to register and vote at such precinct if he was entitled to register and vote in the city or town, or if he would have been entitled to register and vote in the county had the territory of which he is a resident always been a part of the county and never a part of an incorporated city or town. Upon entry of the court order under § 15.2-3238, the registration records of voters residing within the territory shall be transferred, and the appropriate notice given, in accordance with § 24.2-114.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; existing language is replaced by the appropriate cross-reference.

§ <u>15.1-1064</u> <u>15.2-3241</u>. Petition for contraction of towns located in two or more counties; appointment of special court.

Whenever it is deemed desirable to contract the corporate limits of a town located partially in one county and partially in another, a majority of voters <u>qualified registered</u> to vote at the preceding November general election residing in that part of the town which <u>it</u> is proposed <u>shall to</u> be <u>stricken off abandoned</u> may petition the circuit court <u>of for</u> the county in which that part of the town is located to amend the charter of the town so as to exclude from the corporate limits of the town that part of the town which is located in such county.

Such petition shall be signed by the petitioners. It shall accurately define the boundary of the territory proposed to be <u>stricken off abandoned</u> and shall pray that the charter of the town may be amended so as to exclude <u>such territory</u> from the corporate limits of the town <u>such territory</u>. The circuit court with which the petition was filed shall notify the <u>Supreme Court which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.</u>

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1065 15.2-3442. Parties defendant and publication of such petition.

The board of supervisors of the county in which is located the part of the town proposed to be stricken off abandoned under § 15.2-3241 is located shall be named as defendants defendant to the petition and a copy thereof shall be served on the board. Satisfactory proof that the petition, or a descriptive summary of the petition along with a reference to the place in the town where the petition may be examined, has been published in some a newspaper published having general circulation in the county or town once a week for four successive weeks and has been posted at the front door of the courthouse of the county for a like period shall be filed with the petition. A statement in the publication to the effect that a certain number of qualified registered voters of the territory proposed to be stricken off abandoned signed the petition shall be sufficient in lieu of the names of the signers.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Unnecessary language is deleted in the first sentence.

§ <u>15.1-1066</u> <u>15.2-3243</u>. Hearing and order upon such petition.

The <u>special</u> court shall fix a day on which the petition <u>filed pursuant to § 15.2-3241</u> shall be heard and shall direct the clerk <u>of the court</u> to cause to be summoned the <u>chairman of the</u> board of supervisors of the county and the mayor of the town, who without formal pleadings shall make such defense against the prayer of the petition as they may have. <u>And one One</u> or more residents or <u>freeholders landowners</u> of the territory proposed to be <u>stricken off abandoned</u> may appear and set forth reasons why the same should not be done.

If the court shall be <u>is</u> satisfied that it will be <u>to in</u> the <u>best</u> interest of a majority of the people of the territory proposed to be <u>stricken off abandoned</u> and that the general good of the community will not be materially affected, it shall by an order entered in its common-law order book, reciting the fact of the due publication of the petition, that it is <u>to in</u> the best interest of a majority of the people of that part of the town proposed to be <u>stricken off abandoned</u>, and that the general good of the community will not be materially affected by <u>the</u> amendment of the charter, order that the charter of such town <u>by name and style of "The town of " (naming it)</u> be amended accordingly. Whenever such an order is entered, a copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The court in its order may make such disposition of the corporate property of the town as may seem to it just and equitable and shall also make such provision as to the payment of any debts or obligations of the town as between the county and the inhabitants of the town as to the court may seem just and equitable.

At the next session of the General Assembly following the final determination of such order, the town shall request that the General Assembly amend its charter in accordance with the court order. The effective date of the transfer of territory shall be the effective date of the court order and not the effective date of the Act of Assembly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the last paragraph is added in order to clarify that, although the General Assembly has granted to the judicial branch the practical authority to amend the charter, for the purpose of maintaining a central record of town boundaries, etc., the General Assembly shall make the physical charter amendment.

§ 15.1-1067 15.2-3244. Appeal from such order.

Any one or more of the petitioners, or the defendants, or any inhabitants of the town, who may feel themselves aggrieved by the an order amending the charter declaring territory to be

abandoned as provided by this article, or by the refusal to enter such order, may, at any time within sixty days from the date of the order, upon giving bond for costs, the amount thereof to be fixed by the court, apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of error and supersedeas according to the general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1067.1 <u>15.2-3245</u>. Validation of proceedings.

All proceedings heretorfore taken in contraction of the corporate limits of the City of Fairfax, are hereby validated, ratified, approved and confirmed, and all such contractions or attempted contractions of the corporate limits of such city are hereby declared to have been validly created and established, notwithstanding any defects or irregularities in the creation thereof.

Drafting note: No change. The section, which applies to the City of Fairfax, should be carried by reference only.

Article 3.

Establishment of True Boundary Line Between Cities.

§ 15.1-1068. Establishment by agreement.

Whenever a doubt shall exist or dispute arise as to the true boundary line between two cities, or when two cities wish to relocate the true boundary line, the governing bodies of such cities may by agreement establish and locate the true boundary line between such cities.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter of this section is covered in proposed Chapter 31 of Title 15.2.

§ 15.1-1069. Publication of agreed boundary line; posting copy of agreement.

The governing body of each city shall cause a description of the true boundary line between said cities as agreed upon, to be published in each city at least once a week for four consecutive weeks in some newspaper published or having general circulation in said cities. A copy of the said agreement shall be posted at the front door of the courthouse of each city in the same manner that other public notices are posted.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter of this section is covered in proposed Chapter 31 of Title 15.2.

§ 15.1-1070. Petition and hearing; recordation of order; costs.

Notice having been given in accordance with § 15.1-1069 above, the city attorney for each city shall petition one of the circuit courts of the city having jurisdiction over the property in question, setting forth the facts pertaining to the doubt, dispute or desire to relocate the boundary line between two cities, as well as the true boundary line as agreed upon by the respective cities. The judge to whom the petition is filed shall, after hearing the evidence on the boundary line in dispute or to be relocated, enter the appropriate order which shall be recorded in the common law order book of his court and in the current deed book of the courts of each city and indexed in the names of the cities, and shall settle, determine, designate and establish the true boundary line. Costs shall be awarded as the court may determine. Whenever such an order is entered, a copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter of this section is covered in proposed Chapter 31 of Title 15.2.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 21.2 33.** 3 IMMUNITY OF COUNTIES OR PARTS OF COUNTIES FROM CITY-4 INITIATED ANNEXATION AND CITY INCORPORATION. 5 6 Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 33 contains no substantive change in the 7 law. 8 9 § 15.1-977.19:1 15.2-3300. Purposes of chapter. 10 The purposes of this chapter are: (i) to provide complete immunity from annexation and 11 incorporation of new cities for those counties or tier-cities which by reason of their population 12 density and numbers and by reason of the urban services provided by them are providing urban 13 services, and (ii) to provide a system by which portions of counties may receive immunity from 14 annexation and incorporation of new cities in the future if qualified pursuant to this chapter. 15 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. 16 17 § 15.1-977.20 15.2-3301. Initiation of proceeding for declaration of immunity. 18 The governing body of any county or tier-city may, by ordinance passed by a recorded 19 affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof, petition the circuit court of for the county 20 for an order declaring the county or tier-city totally or partially immune, as the case may be, 21from city-initiated annexation and from the incorporation of new cities within its boundaries. 22 Where such petition for total or partial immunity has been received by the circuit court, it shall 23 proceed in all respects as is provided in this title. 24Where such petitions If the petition for total or partial county immunity are is filed 25 subsequent to after the institution of proceedings a proceeding for city-initiated annexation of 26 county or tier-city territory or for the incorporation of a new city within the county's or tier-city's 27 boundaries under the provisions of Chapters 22 32 (§ 15.1-982.1 15.2-3200 et seq.) and 25 or 38 28 (§ 15.1-1032-15.2-3800 et seq.) of this title, and where such petitions for immunity precede 29 before the time limits limit for pleadings as may be established by the court pursuant to § 15.1-30 982.5 15.2-3204 or § 15.1-1035 15.2-3805, such proceedings the proceeding for annexation or

incorporation, and any other such proceedings filed prior to the enactment of this section, shall

be stayed until such time as the court shall determine determines the question of total or partial county immunity. The clerk of the circuit court shall give notice of its receipt of a county's or tier-city's petition for immunity to each court wherein in which the county or tier-city may be a party to a city-initiated annexation proceeding or to a proceeding for the incorporation of a new city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The old chapter and section references do not match up with the new references so that the new references will be in numerical order. The second sentence is deleted as unnecessary. In the third sentence, "and" is changed to "or" in order to correct an existing error. Language deleted from the second paragraph is obsolete.

§ 15.1-977.21 15.2-3302. Criteria for total immunity; judicial determination.

A. If, after receipt of a petition for immunity, the <u>circuit</u> court determines that the county or tier-city has a population at the time of the filing of the petition of at least 20,000 persons and a population density of at least 300 persons per square mile, or a minimum population of at least 50,000 persons and a population density of at least 140 persons per square mile, based either on the latest United States census, on the latest population estimates of the <u>Weldon Cooper Center</u> for Public Service of the University of Virginia, or on a special census conducted under court supervision, it shall enter an order declaring the total county or tier-city immune from city-initiated annexation and incorporation of new cities.

- B. If the court determines that the county or tier-city has not met the criteria for immunity as set forth in this section, it shall deny the county's or tier-city's petition.
- C. In the determination of its population density, a county or tier-city may elect to have excluded from consideration the area of property within its boundaries which is owned by the federal and state governments and the area covered by bodies of water of forty acres or more in size. If a county or tier-city elects to exclude such areas from consideration, any county or tier-city residents residing in such areas must also be excluded in determining the county's or tier-city's population and population density.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. According to § 15.1-1168 (15.2-3000), the circuit court (rather than the special court) makes determinations under this section.

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§ 15.1-977.22 15.2-3303. Notice of determination by court; effect on other proceedings.

The clerk of the circuit court shall give notice of the court's determination of a county's or

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tier-city's eligibility for immunity to any court wherein in which proceedings were stayed 5 pending a determination of county or tier-city immunity. Where If county or tier-city immunity

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stays shall be dissolved. 9

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-977.22:1 15.2-3304. Immunity based upon provision of urban-type services.

is granted by order of the court, any suits stayed pending a determination of such immunity shall

be dismissed. Where If county or tier-city immunity is not granted by order of the court, such

The governing body of any county which feels appropriate urban-type services are being provided, exclusive of those services which are provided by a city but inclusive of those services provided by cooperative agreement between the county and city, in the part of the county proposed for immunity may, by ordinance passed by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of the members thereof, petition the circuit court of for the county for an order declaring some part or parts of the county immune from city-initiated annexation and from incorporation of new cities within such part or parts. The ordinance passed by the governing body of the county shall designate the area or areas for which the county desires such partial immunity. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.

In considering the petition, the special court shall use the list of services set out in $\frac{\$}{\$}$ 15.1-1041(b1)(i) subdivision 1 of § 15.2-3209 as a guide in determining whether appropriate urbantype services are being provided in such part or parts of the county. The court shall also consider (i) whether the county has made efforts to comply with applicable state policies with respect to environmental protection, public planning, education, public transportation, housing, and other state service policies promulgated by the General Assembly; (ii) whether a community of interest exists between that part of the county for which immunity is sought and the remainder of the county that is greater than the community of interest that exists between that part of the county for which the immunity is sought and the adjoining municipality; and (iii) whether either party has arbitrarily refused to cooperate in the joint provision of services. Unless the population of a

city adjoining a county which is seeking partial immunity exceeds 100,000 persons, the court shall not grant partial immunity to such county which would result in substantially foreclosing such a city from expanding its boundaries by annexation. The court may include a greater or smaller area than the area for which immunity is sought.

Any city or town adjoining or within the county, or the parts proposed for immunity, shall be made parties to the action. The finding of the Commission on Local Government shall be received into evidence, and the court shall receive such additional evidence as the parties may introduce. The court may limit additional evidence to those kinds of services considered by the Commission. If, after consideration of the evidence, the court finds that the county has appropriate urban-type services, comparable to the type and level of services furnished in the city from which the county seeks immunity, within such parts of the county that are proposed for immunity and that the other conditions in this section are satisfied, the court shall enter an order declaring such part or parts of the county to be immune from city-initiated annexation and incorporation of new cities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.22:2 <u>15.2-3305</u>. Duration of immunity.

After a county or tier-city or part of a county is once granted immunity as provided by this chapter, it shall thereafter retain it.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-977.23 15.2-3306. Limitations to immunity.

- A. Immunity granted by this chapter shall not be interpreted to prohibit any town annexations, or to prohibit annexations to a city initiated under the provisions of § 15.1-1034 15.2-3203.
- B. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, including § 15.1–982.1 15.2-3800, no grant of county immunity shall be interpreted to deny the right of any town, which at the time of enactment of this section in 1979 possessed a population in excess of 5,000 persons and was situated in a county possessing a population of 20,000 or more persons and a population density of 300 or more persons per square mile, or a population of 50,000 or more persons and a population density of 140 persons or more per square mile, based either on the latest United

States census, on the latest population estimates of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia, or on a special census conducted under court supervision, to obtain city status. Where a town seeks to become a city under the provisions of this section, the special court shall be limited in its review to a determination of the town's population and population density. Where the court determines that such town has a population of at least 5,000 persons and a density of 200 persons per square mile, it shall enter an order granting the town city status.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.24 15.2-3307. Election of city barred from annexation to be treated as immune county.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any city that is barred or that may hereafter become barred from further annexation may, by resolution passed by a majority vote of its governing body, elect to be treated the same as an immune county for purposes of state police services and for the maintenance and construction of streets and highways. Such election must shall be exercised by notifying the Governor of said the election at least two years prior to the beginning of the biennium in which it takes effect. If, after a minimum period of eight years following the date upon which such treatment has become effective, a city wishes to terminate such treatment as an immune county, it shall notify the Governor of its intention to return to being treated as a city for such purposes. Such return shall become effective two years after such notification to the Governor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.25 15.2-3308. Partial immunity proceedings final for five years; exceptions.

No county, having instituted proceedings for immunity for part or parts of the county, shall again seek immunity for substantially the same part or parts of the county within the next five years.

Such prohibition shall begin with the date of the final order of the court granting or denying immunity or, in the case of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Virginia, with the date of the final order of the Supreme Court. The provisions of this section shall not apply to a petition for partial immunity if the previous petition was withdrawn, or was dismissed for any reason other than the merits of the case.

The provisions of this section further shall not apply to a county which institutes an immunity proceeding by filing notice with the Commission on Local Government but subsequently fails to petition the court to grant such immunity. In that event, however, the county shall not again institute proceedings for immunity for substantially the same part or parts of the county for at least two years after the date the Commission renders its final report on the initial proceeding.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 26.1:1 34. 3 **VOLUNTARY SETTLEMENT OF ANNEXATION, TRANSITION OR** 4 IMMUNITY ISSUES.

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Chapter drafting note: Proposed Chapter 34 contains no substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1–1167.1 15.2-3400. Voluntary settlements among local governments.

Recognizing that the counties, cities and towns localities of the Commonwealth may be able to settle the matters provided for in Chapters 20.2 (§ 15.1-965.9 et seq.), 21 (§ 15.1-966 et seq.), 21.1 (§ 15.1-977.1 et seq.), 21.2 (§ 15.1-977.19:1 et seq.), 22 (§ 15.1-982.1 et seq.) and 25 (§ 15.1-1032 et seq.) of this title this subtitle through voluntary agreements and further recognizing that such a resolution can be beneficial to the orderly growth and continued viability of the counties, cities and towns localities of the Commonwealth the following provisions are made:

- 1. Any county, city or town locality may enter voluntarily into agreement with any other eounty, city or town locality or combination thereof of localities whereby any rights provided for its benefit in the aforementioned chapters this subtitle may be modified or waived in whole or in part, as determined by its governing body, provided that the modification or waiver does not conflict with the Constitution of Virginia.
- 2. The terms of the agreement may include fiscal arrangements, land use arrangements, zoning arrangements, subdivision arrangements and arrangements for infrastructure, revenue and economic growth sharing, dedication of all or any portion of tax revenues to a revenue and economic growth sharing account, boundary line adjustments, acquisition of real property and buildings and the joint exercise or delegation of powers as well as the modification or waiver of specific annexation, transition or immunity rights as determined by the local governing body including opposition to petitions filed pursuant to § 15.1-1034 15.2-3203, and such other provisions as the parties deem in their best interest. The terms of the agreement may also provide for subsequent court review, instituted pursuant to provisions contained in the agreement, by a special court convened under Chapter 26.2 30 (§ 15.1-1168 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.

3. In the event If a voluntary agreement is reached pursuant to this chapter, the governing bodies shall present to the Commission the proposed settlement. The Commission shall conduct a hearing pursuant to § 15.1-945.7 15.2-2907 A. The Commission shall report, in writing, its findings and recommendations as to whether the proposed settlement is in the best interest of the Commonwealth. Such report shall not be binding upon any court but shall be advisory in nature only.

- 4. Upon receipt of the Commission report, the local governments localities, by ordinance passed by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of the members of each governing body thereof, may adopt either the original or a modified agreement acceptable to all parties and may thereafter petition the circuit court for an order establishing the rights of the local governments as set forth under the specified agreed terms. Before adopting such ordinance each local governing body shall advertise its intention to approve such agreement, or modified agreement, at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published in or having a general circulation in its jurisdiction and such advertisements shall contain a descriptive summary of such the agreement or modified agreement. Each locality shall hold at least one public hearing on such the agreement or modified agreement prior to the adoption of such the ordinance. The publication shall include a statement that a true copy of the agreement, or modified agreement, is on file in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of for each of the affected jurisdictions.
- 5. The governing bodies shall present to a special petition a circuit court eonvened under Chapter 26.2 (§ 15.1-1168 et seq.) of this title having jurisdiction in one or more of the localities for an order affirming the proposed settlement. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title. The special court shall be limited in its decision to either affirming or denying the voluntary agreement and shall have no authority, without the express approval of each local governing body, to amend or change the terms or conditions of the agreement, but shall have the authority to validate the agreement and give it full force and effect. The court shall affirm the agreement unless the court finds either that the agreement is contrary to the best interests of the Commonwealth or that it is not in the best interests of each of the parties thereto. In determining whether such agreement should be affirmed, the court shall consider, among other things, whether the interest of the Commonwealth in promoting orderly growth and the continued viability of local-governments localities has been met. In the event If

- the agreement is validated and provides for annexation by a city or town, the <u>same</u> <u>agreement</u> shall take effect at <u>midnight on December 31 on January 1</u> of the year set forth in the agreement unless the agreement stipulates that the annexation shall be effective at <u>midnight of on</u> some other date or dates.
- 6. Upon affirmation of the <u>The</u> agreement by the court, it shall <u>not</u> become binding on future local governing bodies until affirmed by the special court under this section.
- 7. The applicable provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to have been met with regard to any voluntary fiscal agreement or voluntary agreement in settlement of an annexation, transition or immunity petition or voluntary settlement agreement entered into pursuant to this chapter (i) which has been previously was entered into or before July 1, 1990, (ii) which has had been reviewed or is was in the process of review by the Commission on Local Government or on or before July 1, 1990, (iii) which has had been or is was the subject of review by a special court convened under Chapter 26.2 30 of this title on or before July 1, 1990, or (iv) which has had been or is was approved by a special court convened under Chapter 26.2 30 of this title on or before July 1, 1990.
- 8. The provisions of § 15.1-1054 15.2-3226 shall apply when a voluntary agreement made under this section includes the annexation of territory by a city or town. No election for members of council shall be held as a result of such annexation unless the city or town increases its population by more than five percent due to the annexation.

Drafting note: The effective date language of subdivision 5 is rewritten to clarify the existing intent of the section. Subdivision 6 has been rewritten to clarify its intent. Dates have been added to subdivision 7 to clarify when the grandfather provisions apply. July 1, 1990, is the date that the most recent amendments to subdivision 7 became effective.

§ <u>15.1-1167.2</u> <u>15.2-3401</u>. Referendum on contracting of debt by counties in voluntary settlement agreements.

Before a county, under the terms of a voluntary agreement pursuant to this chapter, contracts a debt pursuant to Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia, the board of supervisors shall, in conformity with Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia, petition the circuit court of <u>for</u> the county for an order calling for a special election in the county on the question of contracting such debt.

The question on the ballot shall be as follows, provided that the circuit court in its order calling for the election may substitute alternative language necessary to specify the type of agreement or the particular debt which the county proposes to contract under an agreement:

"Shall (name of county) be authorized to contract a debt by entering into a contract for the payment (describe the debt or payment) to (name of <u>local government locality</u> to whom payments are to be made) as a part of the proposed voluntary annexation and immunity settlement agreement between the county and (name of other <u>local government locality</u>)?

8 [] Yes

9 [] No"

The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of the referendum to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive weeks, the first such notice of which must be published not more than sixty days prior to the election and shall post a copy of the notice at the door of the county courthouse.

The election shall be held and the results thereof ascertained and certified in accordance with § 24.1–165 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2. If a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting in such election approve the contracting of such debt, the county may proceed to adopt, by ordinance, the agreement.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 26 <u>35</u> .
3	CONSOLIDATION OF GOVERNMENTAL UNITS LOCALITIES.
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5	Chapter drafting note: The present five articles are reduced to two. The first three
6	present articles, each dealing with consolidation of like units of government into a like unit
7	of local government, are combined into one article having standard terminology and
8	procedure. Certain SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES are necessarily made throughout
9	proposed Article 1 in order to achieve this result. The primary distinction between the
10	three articles, the requirement of a county referendum in present Article 1, is retained.
11	The last time any of these three articles appears to have been used was in 1958 when the
12	Cities of Warwick and Newport News consolidated as the City of Newport News.
13	Proposed Article 2 concerning consolidation of unlike units of local government is
14	the article most used. Its provisions are adopted with a minimum of change.
15	Present Article 5 (page 65 et seq.) is recommended for deletion since it has limited
16	applicability and has not been used in over 25 years.
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18	Article 1.
19	Consolidation of Counties Like Units of Local Government.
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21	§ 15.2-3500. Application of article.
22	The provisions of this article shall be applicable only to the consolidation of like units of
23	local government into a consolidated like unit of local government. As used in this article "like
24	unit" means the consolidation of (i) two or more counties into a consolidated county, (ii) two or
25	more cities into a consolidated city or (iii) two or more towns into a consolidated town.
26	Drafting note: New; states purpose of article.
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28	§ 15.1-1071 15.2-3501. Authority to consolidate counties, cities or towns.
29	Any two or more adjoining counties in the Commonwealth like units of local government
30	are hereby authorized to consolidate into a single county by complying with the requirements
31	and procedure herein specified consolidated like unit of local government.

1	Drafting note: Section is expanded to include cities and towns.
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3	§ 15.1-1072 <u>15.2-3502</u> . Agreement for consolidation.
4	The boards of supervisors governing bodies of any two or more adjoining counties
5	localities desiring to consolidate their respective counties into a single county consolidated
6	locality in accordance with this article may enter into a joint an agreement for the consolidation
7	of such counties, setting forth in such consolidation agreement:
8	(1) 1. The names of the several counties localities which they propose are proposed to be
9	consolidated;
10	(2) 2. The name under which it is of the proposed to consolidate the counties consolidated
11	locality, which name shall be such as to distinguish it from the name of any other county like
12	unit of government in Virginia, other than the consolidating counties;
13	(3) 3. The property, real and personal, belonging to each eounty locality and the fair value
14	thereof in current money of the United States;
15	(4) 4. The indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, of each county locality;
16	(5) 5. The proposed name and location of the county seat of the consolidated county or
17	the address of the administrative offices of the city or town;
18	(6) 6. If the counties have different forms of county organization and government, the
19	proposed form of county organization and government of the consolidated county, or if the cities
20	or towns are to adopt the charter of one of the cities or towns, the name of the city or town whose
21	charter is adopted; and
22	(7) 7. The other terms of the agreement.
23	The board of supervisors governing body of each of the eounties localities may appoint
24	an advisory committee composed of three persons to assist the board in the preparation of such
25	agreement and may pay the members of such advisory committee reasonable compensation,
26	approved by the judge of the circuit court of for the county locality.
27	In counties, no consolidation agreement shall become effective unless approved by a
28	referendum. In cities and towns, the consolidation agreement may include a provision requiring
29	approval by referendum.
30	The original of the consolidation agreement, together with and, if appropriate, a petition

on behalf of the several boards, governing bodies asking for a referendum on the question of

consolidation of the several counties, shall be filed with the judge or one of the judges of the circuit courts of <u>for</u> the <u>counties</u> <u>localities</u>; there shall be filed with each of the other judges a copy of the consolidation agreement and of the petition.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns. Language is added to clarify that counties must have a referendum while cities and towns may, if they desire, have a referendum. This reflects the current law.

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§ 15.1-1073 <u>15.2-3503</u>. Petition requesting agreement.

The qualified voters of any county locality whose board of supervisors governing body has not taken the initiative under the preceding section (§15.1-1072 15.2-3502) may require the governing body to do so by filing a petition with the board of supervisors of the county a petition, governing body. The petition shall be signed by not less than ten percent of the qualified voters of the county locality registered as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed, which in no case shall be less than one hundred qualified 100 voters, asking and shall ask the board governing body to effect, in accordance with the preceding section § 15.2-3502, a consolidation agreement with such county or counties as shall be the locality named in the petition and to petition the judge for a referendum on the question, require the board to so proceed. A copy of the petition of the voters shall also be filed with the judge of the circuit court of for the county locality. If the board of supervisors is able within six months thereafter to effect such consolidation agreement, the procedure shall be the same as hereinbefore set forth. If the board governing body within such period of time six months is unable or for any reason fails to perfect such consolidation agreement, then the judge of the circuit court of for the county locality shall appoint a committee of five representative citizens of the county locality to act for and in lieu of the board of supervisors governing body in perfecting the consolidation agreement and in petitioning for a referendum.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns thereby granting authority for a voter-initiated process in municipalities. This authority currently exists for all localities for consolidations initiated under proposed Article 2; the stricken sentence is unnecessary.

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§ 15.1-1074 <u>15.2-3504</u>. Publication of agreement.

The board of supervisors governing body of each of the consolidating localities shall cause a copy of the consolidation agreement thereafter, or a descriptive summary of the agreement and a reference to the place within the locality where a copy of the agreement may be examined, to be published in each county locality with which it is proposed to consolidate at least once a week for four successive weeks in some a newspaper published or having a general circulation in the county and a, therein. A copy of the agreement to shall be posted at the front door of the courthouse of each county available for public inspection at the circuit court clerk's office of each of the consolidating localities.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; the notice requirement is amended to permit a descriptive summary to be published rather than the entire agreement. Section expanded to include cities and towns.

§ 15.1-1075 <u>15.2-3505</u>. Order for election.

When the publication of the consolidation agreement in each of the counties <u>localities</u> is completed, of which the certificate to the judge or judges of the circuit courts of the counties from the owner, editor or manager of each newspaper publishing the same shall be proof, the judge or judges of the circuit courts of for the counties and, if appropriate, for the cities or towns shall by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1-165 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, in each of such counties require the regular election officers of such county <u>localities</u> on the day fixed in the order, which day shall be the same in each of the counties <u>localities</u> proposing to consolidate, to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county therein on the question submitted as hereinafter provided. <u>Certification from the owner, editor or manager of each newspaper publishing the agreement shall be proof of publication.</u>

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Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns; Code reference is

26 updated.

§ 15.1-1076 <u>15.2-3506</u>. Conduct of election.

The regular election officers at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote shall open the polls at the various voting places in their respective counties and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by general law for other elections, insofar as the same is applicable.

- 1 The election shall be by secret ballot. The ballots for each county shall be prepared by the
- 2 electoral board thereof and distributed to the various election precincts therein as provided by
- 3 law. The election authorized by § 15.2-3505 shall be conducted in accordance with general law.
- 4 The ballots used shall be printed and shall contain the following:
- Shall (here insert names of counties, <u>cities or towns</u> proposing to consolidate) counties consolidate pursuant to the consolidation agreement?
- 7 [] For Yes

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- 8 [] Against No
- 9 Voting shall be in accordance with the provisions of § 24.1-165.
 - Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns; unnecessary language is deleted.

13 § 15.1–1077 15.2-3507. Result of election.

The ballots shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other elections and the results certified by the commissioners of election electoral boards to the judge or judges of the circuit courts of for the counties localities. If it shall appear appears by the report of the commissioners of election electoral boards that a majority of the qualified voters of each county locality proposing to consolidate voting on the question submitted are in favor of the consolidation of the counties, the judge or judges shall enter of record in each county such fact and shall notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth of such fact.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns; language updated.

§ 15.1-1078 15.2-3508. Election or appointment of county officers.

At the next succeeding regular November election held at least sixty days after the election at which the consolidation is approved by the voters there, all county officers provided for by general law shall be elected for the consolidated county and for the magisterial districts thereof all county and district officers provided for or by general law. Their terms shall begin on the first day of January 1 next succeeding their election, at which time they shall replace all elective county and district officers of the consolidated counties consolidated into the consolidated county whose terms shall terminate on such day terminate. The terms of the new

officers shall expire on the first day of January 1 next succeeding the regular election of county and district officers in the Commonwealth.

All appointive county and district officers shall be appointed by the person, board or authority upon whom the power to appoint such officers in other counties is conferred. The terms of such officers shall commence on the first day of January 1 next succeeding the first election of officers for the consolidated county and shall continue, unless otherwise removed, until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

The successors of all such officers whose first election or appointment is herein provided for shall thereafter be elected or appointed at the time, in the manner and for the terms provided by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-3509. Election or appointment of city or town officers.

At the next regular May election held at least sixty days after the adoption of the consolidation ordinance by the governing bodies or, if applicable, the election at which the consolidation is approved by the voters, such officers as are provided for by general or special law shall be elected for the consolidated city or town. Their terms shall begin on July 1 next succeeding their election, at which time they shall replace all elective city or town officers of the consolidated cities or towns whose terms shall terminate on such day. The terms of the new officers shall expire on January 1 for constitutional officers next succeeding the regular election of city constitutional officers in the Commonwealth and July 1 next succeeding the regular election of all other city and town officers.

All appointive city and town officers shall be appointed by the person, board or authority upon whom the power to appoint such officers in other cities and towns is conferred. The terms of such officers shall commence on January 1 next succeeding the first election of officers for the consolidated city or town and shall continue, unless otherwise removed, until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

The successors of all such officers whose first election or appointment is herein provided for shall thereafter be elected or appointed at the time, in the manner and for the terms provided by general or special law.

Drafting note: Companion section to preceding one; section is necessary because the article is expanded to include cities and towns.

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§ 15.1-1079 15.2-3510. General effect of consolidation.

Upon the first day of January office following the first election of county and district, city or town officers for the consolidated county localities, the several counties localities shall be thereafter for all purposes treated and considered as one county, city or town, as the case may be, under the name and upon the terms and conditions set forth in the consolidation agreement and in §§ 15.1-1071 to 15.1-1083, both inclusive accordance with the provisions of this article. All the rights, privileges and franchises of each of the several counties localities and all property, real and personal, and all debts due on whatever account, as well as other things in action, belonging to each of such counties, localities shall be deemed as transferred to and vested in the consolidated county, locality without further act or deed. All property, all rights-of-way and all and every other interest interests shall be as effectually the property of the consolidated county, locality as they were of the several counties, localities prior to the their consolidation. The title to real estate, either by deed or otherwise, under the laws of this Commonwealth vested in any of the eounties localities shall not be deemed to revert or be in any way impaired by reason of the consolidation. But the The rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of any of the counties localities shall be preserved unimpaired; and the respective counties, localities shall be deemed to continue in existence to preserve the same such rights and liens, and all debts, liabilities and duties of any of the counties localities shall thenceforth attach to the consolidated county locality and be enforced against it to the same extent as if such debts, liabilities and duties had been incurred or contracted by it.

Such consolidated <u>eounty locality</u> shall in all respects, except as otherwise provided herein, be subject to all the obligations and liabilities imposed, and shall possess all the rights, powers, and privileges vested by law in other <u>eounties</u> localities.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns.

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§ 15.1-1123 15.2-3511. City liabilities Liabilities.

All valid and lawful charges and liabilities existing against either city so annexed or eonsolidated a consolidated locality, or which may thereafter arise or accrue against such cities

locality, which, but for such annexation or consolidation would be valid, and lawful charges or liabilities against them, or either of them, shall be deemed and taken to be like charges against or liabilities of the united or consolidated municipality locality and shall accordingly be defrayed and answered unto to by it to the same extent, and no further, than, the several eities localities would have been bound if no annexation or consolidation had taken place. As a portion of such liabilities shall be reckoned and included the salaries or other compensation of all officers, whose incumbents are not removable at the pleasure of the council or appointing power, or who are not, in fact, removed by the ordinance. All stocks, bonds, contracts and obligations of the eities localities which exist as legal obligations shall be deemed like obligations of the united or consolidated municipality locality, and all such obligations as are authorized or required to be thereafter issued or entered into shall be issued or entered into by and in the name of such municipality consolidated jurisdictions.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include counties and towns; language concerning accrued salaries is deleted since it is not necessary. Reference to stocks is deleted since localities do not issue stocks.

§ 15.1-1126 <u>15.2-3512</u>. Suits and prosecutions.

From and after the date when annexation or consolidation shall become becomes effective, all indictments and prosecutions for crimes committed or ordinances violated and all suits or causes of action arising within the territory of the united or consolidated municipality locality may be instituted in the county, city or town with the same force and effect as if annexation or consolidation had always been effective. But in case the corporation or other courts of any city whose charter is surrendered are retained as courts of concurrent jurisdiction with any of the courts of the united or consolidated city, prosecutions for crimes committed or ordinances violated and suits or causes of action arising within the territory of the city whose charter is surrendered shall be apportioned, as far as possible, to the corporation or other courts so retained, for trial, and all cases arising therein which are properly triable by a magistrate's court shall be tried before some civil justice or civil and police justice resident in the territory, unless otherwise provided by the consolidation or annexation ordinance.

§ 15.1-1080. Effect on suits and actions.

1 Suits may be brought and maintained against such a consolidated county locality in any 2 of the courts of this Commonwealth in the same manner as against any other county locality. 3 Any action or proceeding pending by or against either any of the counties consolidated 4 consolidating localities may be prosecuted to judgment as if such consolidation had not taken 5 place; or the consolidated county locality may be substituted in its place. 6 Drafting note: Combines §§ 15.1-1126 and 15.1-1080; section expanded to include 7 all localities; obsolete material is deleted. 8 9 § 15.1-1081 15.2-3513. Magisterial, school and election districts, etc. 10 The magisterial districts in a county, and the school districts, election districts and voting 11 places in the consolidated county, city or town shall continue as in the several counties, cities or 12 towns prior to consolidation, unless and until changed in accordance with law. 13 Drafting note: Section expanded to include cities and towns. 14 15 § 15.1-1082 15.2-3514. Courts and judicial circuits. 16 Until changed by law, the same judicial circuits shall continue, though # this may result 17 in the consolidated county or city being a part of two or more circuits. All such courts shall, 18 however, be held at the place designated as the county seat of the consolidated county or 19 administrative offices of the city, and each such court and the judge thereof shall continue to 20 have and exercise the same jurisdiction as it or he had and exercised before such consolidation. If 21two or more judges have jurisdiction in any consolidated county or city, they or a majority of 22 them shall exercise the power to appoint officers and fill vacancies as is vested in judges of 23 circuit courts of other counties and cities. 24Drafting note: Cities added; towns are not affected. 2526 § 15.1-1083 15.2-3515. Congressional and assembly districts. 27 For the purpose of representation in Congress and in the General Assembly, the existing 28 congressional, senatorial and house districts shall continue until changed in accordance with law. 29 **Drafting note: No change.** 30

Article 2.

1	Consolidation of Towns.
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3	Article drafting note: Most of the statutes are repealed since the subject matter is
4	included in the provisions of Article 1.
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6	§ 15.1–1084. Initiation of proceeding.
7	Whenever two towns are coterminous to each other and either of such towns desires to
8	form one consolidated town with the other, with a common name and seal, it shall be lawful for
9	the council of such town so to declare by an ordinance which shall be adopted by a recorded
10	affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the council.
11	Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3501.
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13	§ 15.1-1085. Ordinance proposing consolidation.
14	Such ordinance shall be approved by the mayor of such town, or may be passed
15	notwithstanding his objections in the manner prescribed for passing ordinances over the veto or
16	the mayor. It shall contain declaratory provisions on the following subject, to wit:
17	(1) The name suggested for the proposed municipal government.
18	(2) Whether it is desired that the proposed municipality shall adopt the charter and seal of
19	either of the municipalities interested, naming the municipality whose charter and seal it is
20	proposed to adopt.
21	(3) Setting forth the particular inducements for consolidation, if any such there be, over
22	and above the incidental and ordinary benefits of citizenship in the proposed municipality.
23	(4) Appointing a committee whose duty it shall be to present a certified copy of the
24	ordinance to the council of the town with which consolidation is proposed and to confer with a
25	similar committee therefrom, if such committee be appointed, and in conjunction with such
26	committee to adjust and settle the terms and conditions of consolidation and to prepare and
27	perfect an ordinance designed to effect the desired consolidation.
28	Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.
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30	§ 15.1-1086. Acceptance or rejection of such proposal.

If the council of the town with which consolidation is proposed does not agree to a conference upon the subject, it shall adopt a resolution declaring it inexpedient to do so. If it does agree thereto, it shall pass an ordinance in the manner hereinabove prescribed, which shall recite the passage of such an ordinance by the council of the other town, the receipt of a certified copy and the terms and conditions thereof and shall appoint a committee of the same number as that appointed by the other town and charged with similar duties.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1087. Plan of consolidation.

The two committees thus appointed shall meet in joint session as soon as may be and, a majority of each committee being present and acting as separate units, shall proceed, with such adjournments from time to time as may be desirable, to prepare and perfect an ordinance to be adopted by their respective municipalities, providing for the consolidation proposed upon such terms and conditions as the committee may agree and may set forth therein. Such ordinance may provide, among other things, for the surrender upon such consolidation of the charter of one of the towns and the continuance of the charter of the other in effect for the consolidated town. And such ordinance shall be reported by each committee to the council by which it was appointed and shall thereafter be designated as the consolidation ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1088. Election may be called when agreement not reached.

If the committee of the town first proposing such consolidation shall by resolution determine that it is impossible to agree upon an ordinance of consolidation with the committee of the other town or if the council of the town with which consolidation is proposed shall not, within thirty days of the receipt of the certified copy of the ordinance proposing consolidation, appoint a committee as herein provided, then the town making overtures of consolidation may pass an ordinance providing for the consolidation of the municipalities and petitioning the circuit court of the county in which is situated the town receiving such overtures to call a special election. Such court shall by an order, issued in accordance with § 24.1-165, direct the proper election officers of the town to take such steps and prepare such means as may be necessary to submit to the qualified electors of the town the question whether the proposed ordinance of

consolidation shall be effective or not. In case such ordinance shall be ratified by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the town participating in such election, the proposed consolidation shall be as effective as if the councils of the two municipalities had themselves agreed upon the terms so provided hereinabove.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3503.

§ 15.1-1089. Passage of consolidation ordinance by councils; referendum.

The consolidation ordinance, when consolidation is determined by action of the councils alone, to be effective must be passed by the respective councils of each municipality by a recorded affirmative vote of the majority of the members elected to the council; and it shall be approved by the mayor of each of the municipalities, or passed over the mayor's veto in the manner provided by law. But if by its terms the proposed consolidation is made dependent upon an election, or if prior to the consideration for passage of the consolidation ordinance one fourth of the qualified voters of either municipality shall petition the council thereof for an election, to be held to determine whether such consolidation shall take effect, such council shall petition the court as hereinbefore provided, to call a special election and in the case of the filing of such a petition prior to consideration of the proposed consolidation ordinance by the council of such town no such consideration or passage by such council shall be necessary.

Upon the filing of a petition for an election, the court shall by an order, issued in accordance with § 24.1-165, direct the proper election officers of the town to take such steps and prepare such means as may be necessary to submit to the qualified electors of the town the question whether the proposed consolidation ordinance shall be effective or not. In case such ordinance shall be ratified by a majority vote of the qualified voters of the town participating in such election, the proposed consolidation, as far as concerns the town, shall be as effective as if passed by the council thereof as herein provided.

Drafting note: Repealed; see §§ 15.2-3502 and 15.2-3505.

§ 15.1-1090. Notice of proposed ordinance; when consolidation effective.

Before the consolidation ordinance shall be voted on by the council of either town, unless by its terms the proposed consolidation is made dependent upon an election, notice thereof shall be given by publication of such ordinance in a newspaper published in each of the towns at least

once a week for four successive weeks, or, if there be no such newspaper published in the towns, or in either of them, then in some newspaper having general circulation in the town concerned. A printed copy of such consolidation ordinance shall be posted conspicuously throughout the towns in not less than ten public places in each voting precinct thereof at least thirty days before the councils thereof shall vote thereon, bearing the attestation of the clerk of the council, and shall designate the day upon which the council will proceed to consider the ordinance. Upon the passage of the consolidation ordinance by the councils of the towns as herein provided the consolidation shall be effective, unless by the terms of the ordinance the proposed consolidation shall be made dependent upon an election.

Drafting note: Repealed; see §§ 15.2-3504 and 15.2-3510.

§ 15.1-1091. Conduct of election.

The election herein provided for shall be held within sixty days of the filing of the petition therefor and its returns shall be made to and be canvassed and certified by the same officials and in the same manner as is provided by law for special elections, conforming thereto as nearly as may be practicable. The ballots to be used shall be prepared, printed, stamped and distributed as in other special elections marked as follows: "For consolidation" and "Against consolidation," and the voter shall indicate his preference by erasing one or the other marking in the manner provided by law for voting. The certificate of the judges of election shall be in the usual form, except that it shall certify votes were cast against consolidation.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3506.

§ 15.1-1092. Election contests.

Contests of such election shall be held in the manner provided by law for determining contested elections, conforming therewith as nearly as may be practicable.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3506.

§ 15.1-1093. Certification of proceedings to Secretary of Commonwealth.

Upon the adoption of such consolidation ordinance by both municipalities, whether by their councils or by election, or by both, as herein provided, a copy thereof duly attested by the

clerk of the council and by the mayor thereof shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom it shall be certified to all departments of the state government.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3507.

§ 15.1-1094. Government of consolidated town.

The consolidation ordinance may contain any provision for the economical and convenient organization for the consolidated government of the office or offices of the previous organizations of the municipalities, and the extension of the jurisdiction of such as may be retained or continued to the consolidated area or jurisdiction, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1095. Name and status of consolidated town.

Whenever two towns shall have effected consolidation in the manner herein prescribed, they shall be and become consolidated into one town upon the terms set forth in the consolidation ordinance and shall be known and thenceforth called by the name designated in the ordinance and the boundaries, jurisdiction and powers of such town shall, for purposes of local administration and government, be coextensive with the territory formerly included within the boundaries of each of the consolidating towns.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3510.

§ 15.1–1096 15.2-3516. Registration of voters.

No new registration shall be necessary in case of such consolidation, but all electors of both municipalities voter registrations of the localities shall be transferred to the proper registration books of the consolidated municipality locality, and new registrations shall be made as provided by law just as if no consolidation had taken place.

Drafting note: Section expanded to include counties and cities.

§ 15.1-1097 15.2-3517. Existing ordinances.

The ordinances in force in the towns <u>localities</u> at the time of consolidation, insofar as they are not in conflict with the fact and ordinance of consolidation agreement, shall be continued in

force and effect within the former limits of the towns consolidated localities, subject to repeal or amendment by the council governing bodies of the consolidated municipality localities; provided, however, that in case of a conflict between the ordinances of the two municipalities localities when the charter of one of them has been retained, the ordinances of that the one whose charter has been surrendered shall to the extent of such conflict be void and of no effect. Localities may also provide in the consolidation agreement for an alternative procedure for resolving conflicts between ordinances.

Drafting note: Section is expanded to include counties and cities. The final sentence is added in order to allow localities to provide a method for resolving conflicts between ordinances when charters are not involved.

§ 15.1-1098 <u>15.2-3518</u>. Determination of rights.

If any right, title, interest, claim or case arise arises out of such any consolidation or by reason thereof which is not determinable by reference to the provisions of this chapter article or by the Constitution and other laws of the Commonwealth, the council governing body of the consolidated municipality locality may by ordinance make provision provide therefor in such a manner as may not be in contravention of conforming to law.

Drafting note: Section is expanded to include counties and cities.

20 Article 3.

21 Consolidation of Cities.

Article drafting note: Most of the statutes are repealed since the subject matter is included in the provisions of Article 1.

§ 15.1–1099. Initiation of proceeding.

Whenever two cities coterminous or adjacent to each other desire to be consolidated with each other or whenever one of such cities desires to annex or to be annexed to the other, for the purpose in either case of forming one municipal government, with a common name, to be governed under and controlled by either the general laws of the Commonwealth enacted for the government of cities or by the provisions of the charter of either of the two cities, it shall be

lawful for the councils of the two cities, or of the one city, as the case may be, so as to declare by an ordinance which shall be adopted by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the council and to each branch thereof when the council is composed of more than one branch.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3501.

- § 15.1-1100. Ordinance proposing consolidation.
- Such ordinance shall be approved by the mayor of such city or may be passed notwithstanding his objections in the manner prescribed for passing ordinances over the veto of the mayor. It shall contain declaratory provisions on the following subjects, to wit:
 - (1) The name suggested for the proposed municipal government.
- (2) Whether it is desired that the proposed municipality shall be governed by the general laws governing cities or by the charter of one of the cities interested in the proposed consolidation or annexation, naming the city, if any, whose charter and name it is proposed to adopt.
- (3) The particular inducements to annexation or consolidation, if any such there be, over and above the incidental and ordinary benefits of citizenship in the proposed municipality—such as the erection of schoolhouses or other public buildings or the devotion of a named sum to street, sewer or other public improvements for a stated period or to be expended within a stated time; and
- (4) Appointing a committee of not more than five whose duty it shall be to present a certified copy of the ordinance to the council of the city with which consolidation or annexation is proposed and to confer with a similar committee therefrom, if such committee be appointed, and in conjunction with such committee to adjust and settle the terms and conditions of annexation or consolidation and to prepare and perfect an ordinance designed to effect the desired annexation or consolidation.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

- § 15.1-1101. Acceptance of such proposition.
- 30 If the council of the city with which consolidation or annexation is proposed agrees thereto, it shall pass an ordinance, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, which shall recite the

fact of the passage of such an ordinance by the council of the city taking the initiative, the reception of a certified copy and the terms and provisions thereof and shall appoint a committee of the same number as the committee appointed by the council of the other city, which shall be charged with similar duties.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1102. Plan of consolidation.

The two committees thus appointed shall meet in joint session as soon as may be and, a majority of each committee being present and acting as separate units, shall proceed, with such adjournments from time to time as may be desirable, to prepare and perfect an ordinance designed to be adopted by the councils of the cities concerned, providing therein for the consolidation or annexation proposed upon such terms and conditions as the committees may agree upon. Such terms and conditions shall be set forth in the ordinance, which shall be reported by each committee to the council by which it was appointed and shall hereafter be designated as the consolidation or annexation ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1103. Election under certain circumstances.

If (1) the committee of the city first proposing such consolidation, appointed under the provisions of § 15.1-1100, shall, by resolution, determine that it is impossible to agree upon an ordinance of consolidation with the committee of the council receiving the overtures, (2) the committees from the two cities fail to agree on a consolidation ordinance within sixty days after the ordinance proposing consolidation is presented to the council of the city to which overtures are made, or (3) the council of the city with which consolidation or annexation is proposed does not, within thirty days from the receipt of the certified copy of the ordinance proposing consolidation, appoint a committee as herein provided, the city making the overtures of consolidation may, and shall, in the case mentioned in clause (2) of this sentence, pass an ordinance providing for the consolidation of the cities, and petitioning the circuit court of the city receiving the overtures, if the city be a city of the first class, and, if not, then the circuit court of the county wherein the city receiving the overture lies, to call a special election. Thereupon such court shall, in the case mentioned in clause (2) of the preceding sentence, enter an order, in

accordance with § 24.1-165, directing the proper election officers of the municipality to take such steps and prepare such means as may be necessary to submit to the qualified electors of the eity the question whether the proposed ordinance of consolidation shall be effective or not.

In case such ordinance is ratified by the qualified voters of such city receiving the overtures at such election after having been adopted by the council of the other city and ratified by the qualified voters of such other city if such other city has the smaller population of the two or if one fourth of the qualified voters thereof have petitioned the council asking that an election be held therein, the proposed consolidation and annexation shall be effective as if the councils of the two cities had themselves agreed upon its terms as provided in this article.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3503.

§ 15.1-1104. Optional provisions of consolidation or annexation ordinance.

The consolidation or annexation ordinance may contain the following provisions, to wit:

- (1) Election. It may provide that consolidation or annexation shall take effect only upon condition that the ordinance providing therefor is ratified by the duly registered and qualified voters at an election to be held for that purpose in either or both of the cities concerned; provided, however, that such ordinance must so provide for an election in the city having the smaller population or in any city in which one fourth of the qualified voters petition the council asking that such an election be held.
- (2) Public improvements. It may provide for the erection of public buildings or other works of improvement, which shall be specified, in either of the cities, or, when the two cities are separated by water, for the construction of bridges between them. It may also provide for the setting apart of the taxes or revenues of either city, either in whole or in part, or of a stated sum in lieu thereof, for a fixed period, not, however, exceeding five years, for the improvement of streets or the providing of light, water or other public works or improvements, as may be agreed upon by the two cities or, in the absence of such agreement, as the council of the consolidated municipality shall determine.
- (3) Courts. It may provide for the abolition of the corporation or other courts of the city whose charter is surrendered upon securing the payment of the salaries of the judge thereof and any other court official whose salary cannot be or is not designed to be cut off during the term of office for which he was elected or appointed, or it may provide that the corporation or other

courts of the city whose charter is surrendered shall be continued and shall continue to exercise the same jurisdiction belonging to it or them under the statutes previous to annexation or consolidation. The clerk and sheriff of such court shall be continued in office for and during the term for which they shall have been elected, and thereafter until the election and qualification of their successors, and they shall be entitled to the same compensation and fees as if annexation or consolidation had not taken place; provided, however, that the courts thus retained shall be designated by the title of the corresponding courts of the united or consolidated municipality, with the added designation, part two; and the judges thereof, who shall serve to the end of the terms for which they were severally elected or appointed, and whose successors shall then be elected, appointed and commissioned in the manner prescribed by law and for the same term, as in the case of other judges of cities of the first class, shall receive the same compensation, which shall be paid in the same manner as in the case of other city judges. The amount of compensation for each judge so retained is hereby fixed at a sum equal to the salary fixed by law for the judge of the court of which the retained judge's court becomes a division; and provided that the courts of the municipality, so far as they have concurrent jurisdiction, shall apportion and divide between them all cases coming up for trial.

(4) Civil and police justices.—It may provide for a police justice and a civil justice, if the combined population of the cities will be over 45,000, or a civil and police justice, if such population will be less than 45,000, to hold court within the former territory of either of the cities in which there was no police justice, civil justice or civil and police justice at the time of annexation or consolidation, notwithstanding the adopted charter may provide for only one such justice in the former territory of the city whose charter is adopted. Such civil justice, police justice or civil and police justice and their successors shall be appointed or elected in the manner and shall exercise the powers, duties and jurisdiction prescribed by the charter of the united or consolidated municipality. But if such charter makes no provision therefor, such justices and their successors shall be appointed in the manner and for the term, and shall be clothed with the powers, duties and jurisdiction prescribed by general law; provided, that such justice may be elected or appointed as soon as the annexation or consolidation has been declared effective, and his term of office shall begin as soon as he has qualified; and provided, that the salary of such justice, which shall be paid by the city, shall be fixed by its council according to the population contained in the former territory of the city in which he is to hold court, as provided in Title 16.1.

If at the time of annexation or consolidation there is a civil or a police justice or a civil and police justice, in either or both of the cities, such justice or justices shall continue to exercise the duties of their offices and shall be clothed with the powers, duties and jurisdiction of such justices of the consolidated city as if originally elected or appointed therein. Their court shall be designated as "the police court" or "the police court, part two," "the civil justice court" or "the civil justice court, part two," or "the civil and police justice court" or "the civil and police justice court, part two" of the municipality, according to the relative population contained within the territory of the former city in which they hold court, respectively, and their successors shall be elected or appointed as if such justices had always been justices of the consolidated municipality. All cases, civil and criminal, which arise within the former territory of either of the cities shall, upon motion of the accused or of the defendant, be certified for trial to the justice whose court is held in the territory within which such case arose. If, however, at the time of annexation or consolidation the mayor of either city shall be clothed with the jurisdiction and powers of a police justice, the ordinance may provide that such mayor shall be and become the police justice designated for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, arising within the territory of his former city, and he shall thereupon be vested with all the powers, duties, and jurisdiction conferred by law or by the adopted charter upon a police justice to the same extent as if he had been selected or appointed in and for the consolidated municipality. His term of office shall begin on the day when annexation or consolidation is declared effective and end with the term for which he was elected mayor. His salary shall be determined and his successors shall be elected or appointed in the manner and for the term hereinbefore prescribed. The court of any police justice appointed or elected in the manner herein provided shall be designated as "part two" of the police court of the consolidated municipality, if either of the cities had a police justice at the time of annexation or consolidation.

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(5) Assistant attorney for the Commonwealth and city attorney. It may provide for an assistant to the attorney for the Commonwealth and to the city attorney of the united or consolidated municipality and may continue in office as such assistant or assistants for the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed the attorney for the Commonwealth and city attorney of the city whose charter is surrendered.

(6) Transfer of police, boards, officials, etc. It may transfer members of the police or fire department or of any other department of the city government whose charter is surrendered

to the corresponding department of the government of the united or consolidated municipality and the several boards, commissioners and officials, respectively, and such boards, commissioners and officials, respectively, may fix and assign the rank, title, duties and powers of such transferred members, except that the place of service of transferred members of the police and fire departments shall remain in the territory of the city whose charter is surrendered as long as they remain members of the departments, unless in an emergency they are ordered to other territory; provided, however, that the rank, title, duties and powers of the transferred members of the police and fire departments shall remain the same until the governing authorities of such departments provide otherwise.

(7) Other provisions. It may contain any other special provisions agreed upon by the cities which are not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth and which are permitted by the charter of either city.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1105. Required provisions of consolidation or annexation ordinance.

But the consolidation or annexation ordinance shall contain provisions ordaining:

- (1) Name. The name adopted for the consolidated municipality constituted by the consolidation or annexation ordinance, by which name the municipality shall be a body, politic and corporate in fact and in law, with all the rights, powers, privileges, duties, properties, interests, claims, demands and jurisdiction held by each of the cities or under the general laws of the Commonwealth. And the ordinance shall also name the cities intended to be consolidated or annexed and define the metes and bounds of the united municipality which may be so designated as to annex or consolidate all or a part of the city to be annexed or consolidated to another city leaving a part of such in the county in which the territory is situated.
- (2) Charter. The consolidation or annexation desired and containing an explicit surrender and annulment of the charter of the city or cities whose charter or charters are proposed to be surrendered, together with an explicit adoption of the charter of the city whose charter is adopted, if such there be, and of its seal.
- (3) Transfer of rights, etc. A clear transfer of all the charter rights, privileges, duties, powers, obligations, properties, interests and jurisdiction of the city or cities whose charter is surrendered to the city whose name and charter are adopted, if such there be, or to the

consolidated municipality and a clear acceptance by such city or by the consolidated municipality and assumption of the rights, duties, powers, obligations, interests, properties, claims, demands, privileges and jurisdiction thus transferred and of all valid debts and liabilities of the first mentioned city.

- (4) Wards. Unless wards and ward lines shall have been abolished in the city whose charter is adopted, provisions for the organization of the smaller city thus annexed or consolidated into a new ward or wards, according to its population and according to the requirements of law. It shall also provide for the proper legal representation of such ward or wards in the council of the united or consolidated municipality.
- (5) Council members. Provisions for the election of such members of the council and of each branch thereof as may be legally apportioned to the new ward or wards, if any, in the council of the municipality, by the council of the consolidated municipality at its first session after consolidation, to serve until the next regular election for members of the council and until their successors are elected and qualified.
- (6) Abolition of offices. The abolition of such city offices and the termination of the salaries thereof as may be agreed upon by the cities, and the time at which such abolition shall take effect.
- (7) Debt. A prohibition against the further creation of debt by the city whose charter is surrendered and the further levying of taxes, assessments or licenses upon persons or property within the united or consolidated municipality.
- (8) Funds. The transfer of all former funds and the payment of all outstanding dues, revenues, debts and obligations to and by the united or consolidated municipality.
- (9) Expenses. The expenses of any city which may be absorbed by such consolidation or annexation and for the maintenance of its public schools until such times as new funds shall be received by the united or consolidated municipality, but no such provision shall interfere with the appropriation of any specific fund or sum for public works or improvements that may be agreed upon between the two cities under subdivision (2) of § 15.1-1104.
- (10) Education. A provision for the maintenance of a department of education in the municipality and for the support and management of a system of public free schools, if the adopted charter does not contain adequate provisions, and for the continuance in office and of the official duties of such superintendent of schools and school trustees as may be in office when

consolidation or annexation is effected during the term for which they were elected or appointed and for the salaries and compensation allowed them by law.

(11) Police and fire departments, health, streets, etc. - The maintenance of a police force and of a fire department, a board of health, with such city physicians, pharmacies, and hospitals as are agreed upon, the care of public grounds and buildings and of streets and sewers, and the maintenance of a department of water and of light, and the care of the poor. In all of these particulars, however, the ordinance may adopt the provisions of the charter so to be adopted if a charter is adopted.

- (12) Jail. The jail or station house in which offenders are to be confined who are arrested for offenses committed within the former territory of the city whose charter is surrendered, and its proper care and maintenance.
- (13) Records, etc. The transfer of such records, papers and deeds of the city whose charter is surrendered as may be necessary to the proper officer or officers of the municipality.
- (14) Pay of officials. The maintenance and pay of all necessary magistrates, constables and subordinate officials, and such justices of the peace and constables as are in office when consolidation or annexation is effected shall continue in office until the expiration of the term for which they were elected or appointed, and shall be vested with the same rights, powers and duties as if they had been elected or appointed in and for the united or consolidated municipality.
- (15) Election officials. The continuance in office for the term for which they were appointed, and the compensation of all registrars, judges and clerks of election, subject to control and removal by proper authority. Such officers shall hold, conduct and certify all elections during their continuance in office as if no consolidation or annexation had taken place, except so far as a change in the name of the city or of the corporation court of the city, for which they were originally appointed, or their respective wards or precincts require a change in their official titles, acts or certificates.
- (16) Salaries. The salary or average annual compensation of any officer of the city whose charter is surrendered who is retained in office, or whose salary or other compensation is not by the ordinance of consolidation cut off or discontinued, and who receives as salary, or whose compensation is determined in whole or in part by fees allowed by law and the payment of such salaries to such officers at stated periods or for the payment of an amount which shall be

at least equal to their average annual compensation as so ascertained, during the term of office for which they were severally elected or appointed.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1106. Passage of such ordinance.

The consolidation or annexation ordinance to be effective, when such consolidation or annexation ordinance has been agreed to by the committee from the councils of both cities, must be passed by the council of each city participating in the consolidation or annexation, by a recorded affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to the council and to each branch thereof, when there are two. It shall be approved by the mayor of each city or passed over the mayor's veto as in case of other ordinances and shall not be voted upon by both branches of the council of any city on the same day.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1107. Notice of such ordinance.

The consolidation or annexation ordinance shall not be voted on by the council of either of the cities interested in the proposed consolidation or annexation, unless by its terms the proposed consolidation or annexation is made dependent upon an election in such city, until notice thereof shall have been given by publication of such ordinance once a week for four successive weeks in at least one daily newspaper published in each of the cities or, if there be no such newspaper published in such cities or in one of them, then in some daily newspaper which has a substantial circulation in the city or cities in which no such newspaper is published. A printed copy of the consolidation or annexation ordinance shall be posted conspicuously in each voting precinct of each of the cities, at least thirty days before the council is called upon to vote thereon. The posted notice herein required shall be signed by the clerk of the council and shall designate the day upon which the council will proceed to consider the ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3504.

§ 15.1-1108. Notice when election called.

In case the consolidation or annexation ordinance provides that an election shall be held in both of the cities before consolidation or annexation shall be effective, the notice and

publication hereinbefore required shall not be necessary before the council of either city votes upon the ordinance, but shall be required before the election is held. In such event, there shall be attached to such notice and publication a notice under the hand of the clerk of the council, stating that a special election will be held in the city or cities on a day specified in the notice to determine whether the consolidation or annexation of the cities named shall take place upon the terms and conditions agreed upon by their respective councils and set forth in the ordinance adopted by the council.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3504.

§ 15.1-1109. Certification of publication thereof.

In either case the publication herein required when completed shall, when an election is prescribed as a means of determining such consolidation or annexation, be certified by the editor or business manager of such newspaper or newspapers to the clerk of the corporation court of the city or cities in which the election is to be held or to the circuit court of the county in which such city lies, if such city be of the second class, or to the clerk of the council of each city when no such election is prescribed. The clerk of the council shall in like manner certify that printed copies of the annexation or consolidation ordinance have been posted in the manner required by law.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3505.

§ 15.1-1110. Action of councils on ordinance prepared by committee.

The consolidation or annexation ordinance prepared and perfected by the committees of the councils of the cities may be adopted, amended, recommitted to the same or to another committee for further conference and report, or rejected by the council of either city, or both, as if it were an ordinance proposed solely by a committee of its own body. The council of each city shall forthwith notify the council of the other of the disposition it has made of the ordinance by a certified extract of its proceeding with relation thereto under the hand of its clerk.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1111. Further proceedings.

If the consolidation or annexation ordinance shall be passed without amendment by the council of either city a certified copy of the ordinance as passed shall likewise be transmitted to the council of the other city as soon as practicable after the ordinance shall have been signed by the mayor of such city or passed over his veto. If, however, the council of either city shall amend or recommit the ordinance, the council of the other city upon receiving notice thereof may either adopt, amend or reject the ordinance and amendment or recommit to the same or to another committee for a further conference and report.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1112. Election upon modification or rejection of committee ordinance.

In case the ordinance prepared by the committees of the councils of the cities shall be passed by the council of one of the cities and be rejected or be so amended by the council of the other city as to be unacceptable to the council of the first city, or in case it shall be vetoed by the mayor of one city and be adopted by the council of the other, a special election may be called in the city whose council so amends or rejects the ordinance or by whose mayor it is so vetoed, in the manner provided in § 15.1-1103 upon the petition of the city whose council shall have adopted the ordinance to the court having jurisdiction, as provided in § 15.1-1103, to determine whether the ordinance reported by the committee shall or shall not be effective. In case such ordinance is ratified by the qualified voters of the city at such election, after having been adopted by the council of the other city and approved by the qualified voters thereof if an election therein be required under the provisions hereof, the proposed consolidation or annexation shall be as effective as if the councils of the two cities had themselves agreed upon its terms. But no election under this section shall be held within seven months from the time the same is ordered.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1113. Election upon passage of committee ordinance.

In case the ordinance prepared by the committees of the councils of the cities shall be passed by the councils of both of the cities, a special election shall be called in the city having the smaller population of the two and also in the city having the larger population of the two (1) if it be the city receiving the overtures for consolidation or (2) if one fourth of the qualified voters thereof petition the council asking that an election be held therein. Such election shall be

called in the manner provided in § 15.1-1103, upon the petition of the city in which it is to be held.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3505.

§ 15.1-1114. Certification of proceedings to court clerk; hearing.

A certified copy of the ordinance under the hand of the clerk of each council and sealed with the seal of each city, together with a certified copy of the ordinance received by each council from the council of the other city, shall be at once transmitted to the clerk of the corporation or hustings court of each of the cities named in the ordinance; provided that, if either of the cities shall be a city of the second class, then such certified copies shall be transmitted to the clerk of the circuit court of the county wherein such city of the second class lies; and the clerk of the corporation or hustings court of the city named in the ordinance which has the smaller population, or the clerk of the circuit court of the county, if such city be a city of the second class, shall thereupon docket the same, and the evidence shall be heard by the judge without a jury, as in common law cases.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3502.

§ 15.1-1115. Motion for election order.

Notice may be served by either city upon the mayor, president of the city council or of its more numerous branch when there are two, or upon the city attorney, if any, of the other city named in the ordinance and by publication at least five times in some newspaper published in or having substantial circulation in the city having the smaller population as aforesaid, that within ten days, and on a day named, the corporation court of each city in which an election is required, or the circuit court of the county in which any such city, if a city of the second class, lies, will be asked to order the same to be held on a named day not less than sixty days after the entry of the order and that the corporation court of the city having the smaller population, or the circuit court of the county in which such city, if a city of the second class, lies, as aforesaid, will be asked at the same time to ascertain and declare by order of court that all other preliminary acts and conditions precedent in the ordinance have been complied with and that consolidation or annexation has been effected by the cities according to law, subject to ratification or rejection by the qualified voters at the elections prescribed in the ordinance.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

§ 15.1-1116. Court hearing thereon.

The proceedings shall be placed on the privileged docket of the court, or may be heard in vacation by the judge designated to hear the case, and any qualified voter of either city, or any party affected, may become a party thereto. All proceedings shall be had in the corporation court of the city having the smaller population, unless such city be a city of the second class, in which event all such proceedings shall be had in the circuit court of the county in which such city of the second class lies, except that in case an election is to be held in the other city the election shall be ordered by the judge thereof and the result, when ascertained, shall be certified by the clerk of that court to the clerk of the corporation court of the city having the smaller population, or to the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such city lies, if such city be a city of the second class, to be by him filed with the papers in the consolidation or annexation proceedings.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1117. When consolidation or annexation effective.

Whenever the councils of the two cities shall have passed a consolidation or annexation ordinance and the same shall have become effective in the manner prescribed by law, identical in terms, words and figures, except so far as variations may be necessary to express the independent action of either city and the terms upon which consolidation or annexation has been concurred in, the consolidation or annexation therein provided for shall thereupon be and become an accomplished fact according to the terms and provisions of the ordinance; provided, however, that all the requirements of law have been complied with in the ordinance, and provided, that all preliminary acts and conditions precedent, prescribed in the ordinance, shall have been done and complied with in the manner therein provided, and as prescribed by law; and provided, that such consolidation or annexation shall not be declared effective until the fact of such compliance with the requirements of the law and with the preliminary acts and conditions precedent shall have been ascertained and declared in the manner herein provided.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3510.

§ 15.1-1118. Order for and conduct of election.

The election prescribed for either or both of the cities shall be ordered for each city by the judge of the corporation court thereof, or by the judge of the circuit court of the county in which such city lies, if such city be a city of the second class, and shall be held and its returns made to and be canvassed and certified by the same officials and in the same manner as is provided by general law for special elections. The ballots to be used shall be prepared, printed, stamped and distributed as in other special elections marked as follows: "For consolidation or annexation," and "Against consolidation or annexation," and the voter shall indicate his opinion by so marking the ballot as to indicate whether his ballot is to be counted "for" or "against" the proposition submitted to the voters. The certificate of the judges of election shall be in the usual form, except that it shall certify that . . . votes were cast for consolidation or annexation, and that . . . votes were cast against consolidation or annexation.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3506.

§ 15.1-1119. Consolidation or annexation order by court.

The circuit court of the city having the smaller population, or the circuit court of the county in which such city lies, if such city be a city of the second class, which shall be presided over by a nonresident circuit judge, who shall be designated by the Governor, or the judge in vacation, shall hear the cause as hereinbefore provided, and when it shall appear that the cities have each passed a consolidation or annexation ordinance, or that the ordinance has been passed by the council of one city and ratified by the voters of the other, in the manner prescribed by law; that the terms of such ordinances are identical except for the necessary variations hereinbefore referred to; that all preliminary acts or conditions precedent have been complied with; that the provisions of the ordinance comply with the requirements hereinafter set forth, and that such election or elections have been held as were required by the plan or by the provisions of this article and such consolidation or annexation ratified, then the court, or the judge thereof in vacation, shall enter an order embodying the consolidation or annexation ordinance and declaring that the cities named have effected the consolidation or annexation provided for by the ordinance and thereupon and thereafter the cities shall be and continue as one municipality, under the terms and according to the provisions of the consolidation or annexation ordinance. A copy of this order of the court shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom it shall be certified to all departments of the state government. But if a majority of the votes cast at the election, in either city, or in the city in which an election is held, shall be against consolidation or annexation, the court or judge shall dismiss the proceedings, the cost of which shall be equally apportioned between the cities and certified to their respective councils for payment.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3507.

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§ 15.1-1120. Name and status of consolidated city.

Whenever two cities shall have effected consolidation or annexation in the manner herein prescribed the municipal or public corporation named in the ordinance of consolidation or annexation with the metes and bounds therein specified shall be annexed, united and consolidated into one municipal corporation upon the terms set forth in the ordinance and shall be known and thenceforth called by the name designated in the ordinance. The boundaries, jurisdiction and powers of the municipal corporation shall for all purposes of local administration and government be coextensive with the territory therein described. Such municipal corporation shall be the successor corporation in law and in fact of the cities so annexed and consolidated as aforesaid, with all their lawful rights and powers and subject to all their lawful duties and obligations without diminution or enlargement, except as otherwise specially provided in the ordinance. All funds and moneys which at the time of annexation or consolidation shall be held by or payable to the receiver of taxes or the treasurer or any department of the cities so annexed or consolidated shall be deemed to be held by and payable to such municipal corporation, solely as the funds and moneys of such municipal corporation, and upon the ascertainment by order of court that such consolidation or annexation has been effected shall be delivered on the day named for the consolidation or annexation to be effective to the office of such municipal corporation entitled by law or by the adopted charter to hold and control the same; provided, however, that all taxes, licenses, and levies or assessments for the year in which annexation or consolidation is effected shall be collectible and payable according to the provisions of existing laws.

Drafting note: Repealed; see §§ 15.2-3510 and 15.2-3512.

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§ 15.1-1121. Annulment of surrendered charter; effect of consolidation.

The charter of any city which is surrendered by the ordinance shall be revoked and annulled, and the general laws governing cities and the charter of the city which is adopted, together with the jurisdiction of its officers, state and municipal, shall immediately extend to and over the territory of the city whose charter is surrendered. The terms and conditions of consolidation or annexation, as provided in the ordinance, shall be deemed and held to be a binding and irrevocable contract in favor of the public, compliance with which in all its parts may be enforced, and violation of which may be prevented, by mandamus or injunction from the Supreme Court, or from any circuit or corporation court at the suit or relation of any citizen or taxpayer. All notaries public who have been commissioned as notaries for the city whose charter is surrendered shall exercise the same authority and do the same acts as provided by law for the consolidated city until the expiration of the terms of their respective commissions.

Drafting note: Repealed; see §§ 15.2-3517 and 15.2-3519.

§ 15.1-1122. Registration of voters.

No new registration shall be necessary in case of such annexation or consolidation, but all electors shall be entitled to transfers to the proper registration books of the united or consolidated city and the corporation court of the city shall direct the making of such transfers as may be necessary by reason of the rearrangement of the wards and election precincts. Any person residing in the cities annexed or consolidated by the ordinance who shall not have registered shall be entitled to register at such time as he would have been entitled to do so if no annexation or consolidation had taken place.

Drafting note: Repealed; subject matter is covered by § 15.2-3516.

§ 15.1-1124. Continuance of laws on indebtedness.

All laws or parts of laws creating any debt or debts of the cities so united or consolidated, or for the payment of such debts, or respecting the same, shall remain in full force and effect, except that the same shall be carried out by the united or consolidated municipality and under its name and in such form and manner as may be suitable to its administration, and all the pledges, taxes, assessments, sinking funds and other revenues and securities provided by law for the payment of the debts of the cities shall be in good faith enforced, maintained and carried out by the municipality.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3510.

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§ 15.1-1125. Existing ordinances.

The ordinances in force in the cities at the time of annexation or consolidation, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the fact and ordinance of annexation or consolidation, or with this article, shall continue in full force and effect within the former limits of the cities, respectively, subject to modification, amendment or repeal by the council of the united or consolidated municipality.

Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3517.

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§ 15.1-1127. Same; when old courts abolished.

When, however, the consolidation or annexation ordinance provides for the abolition of the corporation or other courts of the city whose charter is surrendered on the day when such consolidation or annexation is to take effect, all criminal prosecutions then pending therein, whether by indictment, warrant or other complaint, and all suits, actions, motions, warrants and other proceedings of a civil nature, at law or in chancery, with all the records of the courts of such city, shall stand ipso facto removed to the court or courts of concurrent or like jurisdiction of the other city. The corporation and other courts having courthouses and records in and jurisdiction over the city absorbed or emerged shall, at some convenient time, as closely preceding the period of removal as practicable, by formal orders entered of record, direct the removal of all such causes and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, to the court or courts of concurrent or like jurisdiction of the other city, and, when there are two or more such courts, shall apportion such matters fairly and equally between them. The clerk of the court or courts to which the same have been removed shall thereupon proceed as in other cases of removal or changes of venue, and such matters shall be docketed and proceeded in with the same force and effect as they might have been in the court or courts from which removed. At the same time such clerk or clerks shall also deliver to the proper clerk or clerks of the other city wherein the like records are required by law to be kept all the deed books, order or minute books, execution dockets, judgment dockets and other records of his office, of whatever kind or nature; and the clerk or clerks of the court or courts to which the same are removed shall forthwith take charge of and preserve the same for reference and use in the same manner and with the same

1	effect as though they were original records of his office. In case there shall be two or more courts
2	of like jurisdiction, to either of which such records or portions of them may be properly removed,
3	either of the courts may designate and prescribe the particular court to which such records or
4	portions of them shall be removed.
5	Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.
6	
7	§ 15.1-1128. Determination of controversies growing out of consolidation.
8	If any right, title, interest, claim or case arise out of such consolidation or annexation for
9	which this article or the Constitution and other laws of this Commonwealth do not make
10	adequate provisions, the council of the united or consolidated municipal corporation may by
11	ordinance make provision for its equitable determination, so far as concerns such corporation.
12	Drafting note: Repealed; see § 15.2-3518.
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14	§ 15.1–1129. To what cities article not applicable.
15	The provisions of this article, however, shall not apply to cities of more than 40,000 and
16	less than 75,000 inhabitants.
17	Drafting note: Repealed. This outdated provision was enacted in 1922 and
18	originally applied to both consolidation and annexation.
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20	§ 15.2-3519. Repeal of certain charters.
21	At the session of the General Assembly that follows the elections provided for in either §
22	15.2-3508 or § 15.2-3509, the governing body of the resulting consolidated county, city or town
23	shall request its delegate or senator in the General Assembly to introduce a bill to repeal all
24	obsolete charters of the local governments that have been consolidated.
25	Drafting note: Requires consolidated jurisdictions to request repeal of obsolete
26	charters.
27	
28	Article 4 <u>2</u> .
29	Consolidation of Certain Counties, Cities and Towns.
30	
31	§ 15.1-1130.

Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

§ 15.1-1130.1 <u>15.2-3520</u>. Counties, cities and towns specified; alternative consolidations.

By complying with the requirements and procedure hereinafter specified in this article, any one or more counties or cities having a common boundary, or any county and all incorporated towns located entirely therein, may consolidate into a single county or city; however, no consolidation instituted under the provisions of this article shall result in the creation of consolidated cities, unless such proposed consolidation is reviewed by the Commission on Local Government and a special court established pursuant to § 15.2-3522 and they meet the criteria set out in subsection A of § 15.1-1130.8 B 15.2-3526.

The term "incorporated towns" as used herein shall mean in this article means only those incorporated towns which have held municipal elections in the preceding ten years from preceding the date of the filing of a petition for a referendum pursuant to § 15.1-1131 15.2-3529.

If two or more like units of local government propose to consolidate into a consolidated like unit of local government, they shall do so in accordance with the provisions of Article 1 of this chapter.

This article applies to the (i) consolidation of unlike units of local governments such as a county and a city joining to form either a county or city; (ii) consolidation of like units of local governments into an unlike unit of local government such as a county and a county joining to form a city; or (iii) other combinations provided for herein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; amplifies the purpose of the article.

§ 15.1-1130.2 15.2-3521. Proposed consolidated city; notice of motion; service and publication.

In any At least thirty days before instituting a proceeding instituted under the provisions of this article for the creation of a consolidated city, notice shall be served by the counties and cities proposing to consolidate shall serve notice on the attorney for the Commonwealth or the attorney for the city or county, if one has been appointed, and on the chairman of the governing body or mayor of each county and city having a common boundary that they will, on a given day, not less than thirty days thereafter, move one of petition the circuit courts having

jurisdiction over one of the counties or cities which is a party to the consolidation agreement for the convening of a special court, as provided for in this title, to hear the petition for eligibility court for a determination of whether the proposed consolidated city is eligible for city status. The notice served on each official shall include a certified copy of the consolidation agreement. A copy of the notice and the consolidation agreement, or a descriptive summary of the notice and agreement and a reference to the place within the city or town where copies of the notice and agreement may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper or newspapers having general circulation in the eounties, cities, and towns localities which are parties to the eonsolidation agreement. The notice and consolidation agreement shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when the publication is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for hearing. Any answer or other pleading to the petition shall be filed with the court within ten days after completion of the publication. Certification of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and agreement shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: Rewritten to clarify what is believed to be the intent of the section. Language regarding when the case will be docketed and when answers to the petition may be filed is deleted, as these matters are more logically related to the appointment of the special court rather than to the publication of the petition, which occurs before the petition is even filed. As a practical matter, scheduling details will be addressed by the special court when it is appointed. Section 15.2-3001 says that cases heard by the special court have priority over all other cases, and § 15.2-3524 directs the court to set a time limit for intervenors.

§ 15.1–1130.3 15.2-3522. Constitution of court-Petition; appointment of special court.

When a consolidation agreement as set out in proposing the creation of a consolidated city in accordance with § 15.1-1131 15.2-3529 has been adopted proposing the creation of a consolidated city, the original of the consolidation agreement, a petition on behalf of the several governing bodies, signed by the chairman, the mayor and the clerk of each such body, and certificates of publication as provided for in § 15.1-1130.2 15.2-3521 shall be presented to the a circuit court having jurisdiction over one or more of the localities. Upon

receipt of the consolidation agreement, the petition, and the certificates of publication, the chief judge of the circuit court shall request the Supreme Court of Virginia to designate appoint pursuant to Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title the special court which shall determine whether the proposed consolidation is eligible for city status. The Supreme Court of Virginia shall select three judges to constitute the court to hear the petition for eligibility for city status. The Chief Justice shall designate one of such judges as chief judge.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last two sentences are deleted as they are covered in proposed Chapter 30.

§ 15.1-1130.4 <u>15.2-3523</u>. Parties.

In any proceedings instituted under the provisions of this article for the creation of a consolidated city, any qualified voter, person having an interest or property owner of any eounty, eity or town locality which is a party to the consolidation agreement may by petition become party to the proceedings. Any eounty, eity, or town locality having a common boundary, or other person affected by the proceedings may appear and shall be made party to the case and may be represented by counsel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Parties may always be represented by council.

§ 15.1–1130.5 <u>15.2–3524</u>. Time limit for intervenors.

The court shall by order fix a time within which a qualified voter, property owner, other person or political subdivision not served may become a party to proceedings instituted under this article for the creation of a consolidated city and thereafter no such petition shall be received, except for good cause shown. A copy of the order fixing such time for parties not previously served shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the counties, cities and towns localities proposing to consolidate and in the counties and cities contiguous thereto.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1130.6. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.

If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and the proceeding shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge from the panel provided in Chapter 26.2 (§15.1-1168 et seq.) of this title. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor and the court as so constituted shall proceed to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided that no decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore with reference to such question.

Drafting note: Repealed; the substance of this section is found in § 15.2-3004.

- § 15.1-1130.7 <u>15.2-3525</u>. Pretrial conference; matters considered.
- The <u>special</u> court shall, prior to hearing any case under this article <u>for the establishment</u> <u>of a consolidated city</u>, direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it, or, in its discretion, before a single judge for a conference to consider:
 - 1. The simplification Simplification of the issues;
 - 2. Amendment of pleadings and filing of additional pleadings;
- 3. Stipulations as to facts, documents, records, photographs, plans and like matters, which will dispense with formal proof thereof, including:
- a. Assessed The assessed values and the ratio of assessed values to true values as determined by the State Department of Taxation in the counties, cities and towns proposing to consolidate, including real property, personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital and public service corporation assessment assessments for each year of the five years immediately preceding;
- b. The school population and school enrollment in the area proposing to consolidate, as shown, respectively, by the triennial census of school population and by the records in the office of the division superintendent of schools; and the cost of education per pupil in average daily

- 1 membership as shown by the last preceding report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
- 2 and
- 3 c. The population and the density of population of the area proposing to consolidate;
- 4. The method of taking any population census requested by the petitioner;
- 5. Limitation on the number of expert witnesses, as well as requiring each expert witness 6 who will testify to file a statement of his qualifications;
 - 6. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.

The court, or the judge as the case may be, shall make an appropriate order which will control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified before or at the trial or hearing to prevent manifest injustice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifies the original intent of the article.

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- § 15.1-1130.8 15.2-3526. Hearing and decision by court.
- A. The court, without a jury, shall hear the case upon the evidence introduced as evidence is introduced in civil cases.
- 17 B. If the court shall find that:
 - A. The court shall order an election to be held as provided in § 15.2-3538 if, after hearing the evidence, it finds that:
 - 1. The proposed consolidation has a minimum population of 20,000 persons and a density of at least 300 persons per square mile, or a minimum population of 50,000 persons and a density of population density of at least 140 persons per square mile, based on the latest United States census, or on the latest population estimates of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia, or on a special census conducted under court supervision; provided, however, that where the proposed consolidation includes an existing city, the population and density requirements set forth herein in this subdivision shall not apply;
 - 2. The proposed consolidation has the fiscal capacity to function as an independent city and is able to provide appropriate services; and
 - 3. After a consideration of the best interests of the parties, the interest of the Commonwealth in the compliance with and the promotion of applicable state policies with respect to environmental protection, public planning, education, public transportation, housing

- 1 and other state service policies declared by the General Assembly, and the interest of the
- 2 Commonwealth in promoting strong and viable units of government in the area, the proposed
- 3 consolidation is eligible for city status; it shall order an election to be held as provided in § 15.1-
- 4 1138 to determine if the qualified voters of the counties, cities, and towns which are parties to
- 5 the consolidation agreement desire the creation of the proposed consolidated city.
- 6 C. B. The court shall be limited in its decision to granting or denying eligibility for city status and shall have no authority to impose terms or conditions with respect to a proposed
- 8 consolidation.
- 9 D. C. If a majority of the court is of the opinion that the criteria set out in subsection $\frac{B}{A}$
- herein have not been met, then eligibility for city status shall be denied.
- E. D. The court shall render a written opinion in every case brought under the provisions of this article.
- 13 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
- 14
- 15 § 15.1-1130.9 <u>15.2-3527</u>. Assistance of state agencies.
- The court may, in its discretion, direct any appropriate state agency, in addition to the
- 17 Commission on Local Government, to gather and present evidence, including statistical data and
- exhibits, for the court, to be subject to the usual rules of evidence. The court shall determine the
- actual expense of preparing such evidence, and shall tax such expense as costs in the case,
- which; the costs shall be paid by the clerk into the general fund of the state treasury, and credited
- 21 to the agency furnishing the evidence.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
- 23
- 24 § 15.1-1130.10 <u>15.2-3528</u>. Appeals.
- Appeals may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia as provided in §§ 15.1-1049
- 26 15.2-3221 and 15.1-1050 15.2-3222, which shall apply mutatis mutandis.
- 27 **Drafting note: No change.**
- 28
- § 15.1-1131 15.2-3529. Consolidation agreement generally; advisory committee; filing
- agreement and referendum petition with court.

The board of supervisors or council of such county, city or town the locality desiring to consolidate into a city or county or city, or any county and all incorporated towns located entirely therein desiring to consolidate into a county or city may enter into a joint agreement for such consolidation, setting forth in such consolidation agreement the following:

- (1) 1. The names of the several counties, cities and towns which it is proposed localities proposing to consolidate;
- (2) 2. The name of the city and/or county or counties or city into which it is proposed the localities propose to consolidate; or shall provide for that the localities agree to conduct a subsequent referendum to be voted on by the people of the consolidated city or county or city prior to the effective date of the consolidation to select the name for said the consolidated city or county or city; provided, however, the. The name chosen shall not otherwise be one that has been restricted or prohibited by law;
- (3) 3. The property, real or personal, belonging to each such county, city or town locality, and the fair value thereof in current money of the United States;
 - (4) <u>4.</u> The indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, of each such county, city or town <u>locality</u>;
- (5) <u>5.</u> The day upon which the consolidation agreement shall become effective, provided that, where if an agreement proposes the creation of a consolidated city, the effective date shall be stated in the charter enacted by the General Assembly; and
 - (6) 6. Any other provisions which may be properly embodied in such the agreement.

Each such governing body may appoint an advisory committee composed of three persons to assist it in the preparation of such an agreement, and may pay the members of such the advisory committee reasonable compensation, which shall be approved as to a county by the judge of the circuit court thereof, as to a town by the judge of the circuit court of the county in which such town is situated, and as to a city by the judge of the circuit court thereof for the locality.

The original of the consolidation agreement, together with a petition on behalf of the several governing bodies, signed by the chairman and the mayor and the clerk of each of such the bodies, asking that a referendum on the question of consolidation of the counties, cities and towns localities, shall be filed with a judge of a circuit court having jurisdiction over any of the cities, counties and towns localities proposing to consolidate; provided, however, that when the consolidation agreement proposes the creation of a consolidated city that includes at least one

<u>county</u>, the petition shall ask for proceedings pursuant to §§ <u>15.1-1130.2</u> <u>15.2-3521</u> through <u>15.1-1130.8</u> <u>15.2-3528</u> prior to such referendum. A copy of the agreement shall be filed with the judge of each circuit court having jurisdiction in the <u>counties</u>, <u>cities and towns</u> <u>localities that are parties to the agreement</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; clarifies that a special court is involved only when the consolidated city includes at least one county.

§ 15.1-1131.1 15.2-3530. Continuation of services of Department of Transportation after merger or annexation in entirety consolidation.

At any time after December 31, 1969, when When a county and city merge consolidate into a city, or a combination of counties and a city or cities merge consolidate into a city, or when any county and all of the incorporated towns located entirely therein merge or are annexed consolidated into a city or cities, the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner shall continue the full services of the Department of Transportation in those areas which were formerly a county or counties in the same manner and to the same extent such services were rendered prior to such merger or annexation consolidation. Funds for the maintenance, construction and reconstruction of streets within the areas formerly a county or counties shall continue to be allocated as if such areas were still in the county or counties, and such city or cities shall not receive funds for maintenance, construction or reconstruction of streets in those areas. In those areas where the Department of Transportation provides the above services, the governing body of such city or cities, as the case may be, shall have control over the streets and highways to the same extent as was formerly vested in the governing body of the county or counties.

Notwithstanding the above, at any time subsequent to the merger or annexation consolidation, when in the opinion of the Commissioner, the merged or annexed consolidated area which was formerly a county or counties or any portion thereof becomes substantially urbanized, the Commissioner may by agreement with the governing body of the city, transfer the street streets in any area deemed urbanized to the city for construction, reconstruction and maintenance, and thereafter funds for such streets shall be allocated as otherwise provided by law for city streets.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; deletes reference to merger since the procedure is identical whether merger or consolidation is used.

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- § 15.1-1132 15.2-3531. Voters' petition requesting consolidation agreement and referendum.
- (a) The qualified voters of any county, city or town locality whose governing body has not taken the initiative under § 15.1-1131 15.2-3529, may require it to do so by filing a petition with the governing body of such county, city or town a petition. The petition shall be signed by not less than fifteen percent of the residents voters of the county, city or town locality registered to vote as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed, which number in no case shall be less than 100, asking and shall ask the governing body in accordance with § 15.1-1131 15.2-3529 to effect a consolidation agreement with the counties, cities and towns localities named in the petition and to petition the judge for a referendum on the question, may require the governing body so to proceed. All of the signatures on the petition must have been made within twelve months. A copy of the petition of the voters shall also be filed with the judge of each circuit court having jurisdiction in the county or town or the judge of the circuit court in the city. If the governing body is able within one year thereafter to effect such consolidation agreement, the procedure shall be the same as hereinbefore set forth. If the governing body within such period of time one year is unable, or for any reason fails, to perfect such consolidation agreement, then the judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction in the county or town or the judge of the circuit court of the city shall appoint a committee of five representative citizens of the county, city or town locality to act for and in lieu of the governing body in perfecting the consolidation agreement and in petitioning for a referendum.

(b) [Repealed.]

(c) Where When a consolidating consolidation agreement adopted under the provisions of this section proposes the creation of a consolidated city which will include at least one existing county, the petition shall ask for proceedings pursuant to §§ 15.1-1130.2 15.2-3521 through 15.1-1130.10 15.2-3528 prior to such referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1–1133 <u>15.2-3532</u>. Required provisions of consolidation agreement or plan.

Any In addition to the provisions required by § 15.2-3529, any consolidation agreement or plan adopted pursuant to this article shall contain the following provisions:

- (1) Designation of the county seat of any county into which two or more counties or parts thereof are proposed to be consolidated;
- (2) 1. The disposition of all property, real or personal, of any county, city, or town locality affected by the proposed consolidation, including any and all debts due to any such county, city or town locality;
- (3) 2. Reimbursement for, or assumption of a just proportion of any existing debt of any county, city or town, territory of which is <u>locality</u> proposed to be consolidated with a single city or one or more counties by the consolidated <u>county or city or the appropriate county or counties</u> existing or proposed to be created by the consolidation.
- (4) 3. Towns located within any county which proposes to consolidate with another county or city, or combination thereof, into a consolidated city, and not a party to the consolidation agreement, shall continue as townships within the proposed consolidated city.
- (5) 4. Towns located within any county which proposes to consolidate with another county or city, or combination thereof, into a consolidated county, and not a party to the consolidation agreement, shall continue as towns within the proposed consolidated county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; for uniformity, the article speaks only of a consolidation agreement. The first provision is deleted since such consolidations are covered in Article 1 of this chapter.

§ 15.1–1134 15.2-3533. Transfer of property and indebtedness.

If the proposed consolidation is approved by a majority vote of the voters of each county, eity or town included therein locality proposed to be consolidated, voting in the election hereinafter provided for, then the title to all property shall be vested in, and the indebtedness become a debt of, the respective counties, cities and towns localities according to the plan or agreement, without any further act or deed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1135 15.2-3534. Optional provisions of consolidation agreement or plan.

Any such consolidation agreement or plan may contain any of the following provisions:

1. That in In any territory that will be a part of the consolidated city, or county proposed to be included therein, there shall be no increase in assessments, except for permanent improvements made after the consolidation, for a period of not exceeding five years.

- 2. That the <u>The</u> rate of tax on real property in any such territory shall be lower than in other territory of the consolidated unit for a period of five years, provided that any difference between such rates of taxation shall bear a reasonable relationship to differences in non-revenue-producing governmental services giving land urban character which are furnished in such territories.
- 3. That in In any area specified in such agreement or plan there may, for the purpose of repaying existing indebtedness chargeable to such area prior to consolidation, there may be levied a special tax on real property for a period not exceeding twenty years, which may be different from and in addition to the general tax rate throughout the entire consolidated eity, county, or counties, city or cities, or tier-city, as the case may be.
- 4. That geographical Geographical subdivisions of the consolidated city, to be known as boroughs, may be established, which may be the same as the existing (i) cities, or (ii) counties, or (iii) portions of such counties, which are included in the consolidated city, and may be the same as the temporary special debt districts referred to in subdivision 3 of this section; the names of such boroughs shall be set forth in the consolidation agreement.
- 5. That geographical Geographical subdivisions of the consolidated county or counties, to be known as shires or boroughs, may be established, which shall be the same as and bear the names of the existing counties, towns, communities, or portions of counties, which are included in the consolidated county or counties, and may be the same as the temporary special debt districts referred to in subdivision 3 of this section.
- 6. That in In the event of consolidation of such counties and cities into a single county, there may be established geographical subdivisions of such county, to be known as boroughs shires, which shall be the same as and bear the names of the existing cities and shires, which shall be the same as and bear the names of the existing counties.
- 7. That in In the event of consolidation of such counties and cities into a single county incorporating a tier-city therein, there shall be established geographical and political subdivisions of such county, to be known as "tier-cities"; such tier-cities shall apply for and may receive a charter from the General Assembly in the same manner as may any municipality and when

issued shall thereafter qualify in general law, mutatis mutandis, as a town with respect to its rights, powers and obligations, and shall have such other rights, powers and obligations as may be given it by general law, general or special-charter legislation.

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- 8. That in In the event of the establishment of such shires or boroughs, it shall be the duty of the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner and the Director of the Department of Historic Resources to have suitable monuments or markers erected indicating the limits of such geographical subdivisions and setting forth the history of each.
- 9. a. That in In the event of establishment of a consolidated city, there shall be a new election of officers therefor whose election and qualification shall terminate the terms of office of their predecessors; provision may be made for the exclusion from such new election of such elective officers as is deemed desirable.
- b. That in In the event of the establishment of a consolidated city, the constitutional officers of the consolidating jurisdictions may continue in office at not less than their salaries in effect at the effective date of consolidation; that the selection of each constitutional officer for the consolidated city shall be made by agreement between those persons holding such respective offices, and the other or others, as the case may be, shall become assistants or chief deputies, upon filing of a certification of such agreement in a circuit court and approval by the court; that in the event no agreement is reached or no certification is filed on or before a date stated in the consolidation agreement or plan, the circuit court shall designate one officer as principal and the other or others, as the case may be, as assistants or chief deputies; and that in the event of a vacancy in the office of assistant or chief deputy thereby created during such term, the position shall be abolished. Each such officer shall continue in office, whether as the principal officer or as chief deputy or assistant, until the first day of January 1 following the next regularly scheduled election pursuant to §§ 24.1-86 and 24.1-87 <u>24.2-217</u>, whether or not the term to which such officer was elected may have expired prior to that date. When the effective date of the consolidation plan is the same as the end of the term of one or more existing constitutional officers for the consolidating jurisdictions, an election shall be held to select elect such constitutional officers for the consolidating jurisdictions for a new term to begin on the effective date of consolidation in order to implement this provision. Such newly elected officers may or may not become the principal constitutional officers of the consolidated city under this provision.

c. That in In the event of the establishment of a consolidated city, the persons holding office as the superintendents of the school divisions within the consolidating jurisdictions may continue in office at no less than their salaries in effect at the effective date of consolidation, for the terms to which they were appointed; that the consolidated city school board shall designate one of such persons as division superintendent and the other as associate superintendent; that in the event no designation is made on or before a date stated in the consolidation agreement or plan, the designation shall be made by the circuit court for the consolidated city; and that in the event of a vacancy in the position of superintendent or associate superintendent during the term to which appointed, the remaining incumbent shall be the superintendent and the position of associate superintendent shall be abolished.

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d. That, notwithstanding any contrary provisions of subdivision 9 b, in the event of the consolidation of a city having a population of between 5,400 and 6,400 and a county having a population of between 44,700 and 45,700 according to the 1990 United States Census, where such consolidating jurisdictions share the offices of the attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk of the circuit court, and sheriff, and which jurisdictions are consolidating into a single city containing a political subdivision to be known as a "shire" or a "borough," or by such other name as may be established in the consolidation plan, and as provided for in subdivision 20, the attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk, and sheriff in office upon the effective date of the consolidation shall continue in their office as respective officers for the consolidated city, and their terms shall be extended beyond the date of expiration of the full terms for which such officers were elected until January 1 after the next regularly scheduled election for such offices in cities under § 24.2-217. The term "political subdivision" as used in this paragraph and in subdivision 20 shall include a governmental subdivision. In the event of the consolidation, the offices of the commissioners of the revenue and of the treasurers of the consolidating jurisdictions shall be consolidated on the effective date of consolidation; the commissioner of the revenue and the treasurer of the consolidating county shall continue in office as the commissioner of the revenue and treasurer, respectively, of the consolidated city; and their terms shall be extended beyond the date of the expiration of the full terms for which such officers were elected until January 1 after the next regularly scheduled election for such officers in cities under § 24.2-217. The commissioner of the revenue and the treasurer of the former city shall continue in office as the consolidated city's chief deputies for the shire or borough, or political subdivision

that has such other name as may be established in the consolidated plan, during the extended terms of the consolidated city's commissioner of the revenue and treasurer at not less than their salaries in effect at the effective date of consolidation. On a transitional basis during their terms in office, they shall perform such duties in respect to the residents of the shire or borough, or political subdivision that has such other name as may be established in the consolidation plan, as are delegated by their principal constitutional officers of the consolidated city. They may also perform such additional duties as they had performed prior to consolidation. The respective positions of chief deputies for the shire or borough or political subdivision that has such other name as may be established in the consolidation plan shall be abolished at the expiration of such extended terms or in the event of a vacancy in either office during such extended terms.

10. That in In the event of the establishment of a consolidated city, the tax rate on all property of the same class within the city shall be uniform; provided that. However, the council shall have power to levy a higher tax in such areas of the city as which desire additional or more complete services of government than are desired in the city as a whole, and, in such case, the proceeds therefrom shall be so segregated as to enable the same to be expended in the areas in which raised. Provided further that; such higher tax rate shall not be levied for school, police or general government services but only for those services which prior to consolidation were not offered in the whole of all of the consolidated political subdivisions localities.

11. That the aforesaid The agreement, when proposing the creation of a consolidated city, may incorporate in a proposed charter, subject to the subsequent approval of the General Assembly, any provisions of any charter heretofore granted by the General Assembly of Virginia for any of the eities localities proposing to consolidate or any proposed consolidated city. It is the intention of this subsection to permit the drafting by the governing bodies, or the committees acting for and in lieu of the governing bodies under § 15.1-1132 15.2-3531, of a composite charter to be adopted as a part of the consolidation agreement or plan for the proposed consolidated city. In such composite charter the name of the consolidated city, if agreed upon, shall be inserted in lieu of the name of the city which may be specified in the original charters from which the composite charter provisions are taken, or if the name of the consolidated city be is left to subsequent referendum, then the phrase "the consolidated city" shall be so substituted. Any such composite charter shall be published as provided in § 15.1-1137 15.2-3537 as a part of the consolidation agreement.

Any agreement between any localities to form a consolidated city when adopted and approved as provided herein, together with the charter, shall be the form of the consolidated city. The governing body of the consolidated city shall have the power to make amendments to the consolidation agreement not contrary to general law. No such amendments shall become effective until such amendments have been approved by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedures established by Chapter 2 (§ 15.2-200 et seq.).

12. That any Any agreement between any units of government localities to form a consolidated county may likewise incorporate provisions of any charter of any such units of government localities proposing to consolidate and also may include the provisions of any of the optional forms of county government set forth in this title. In any form of government approved by the voters hereunder, irrespective of any other provisions of law, the initial membership of the governing body shall be as set forth in such consolidation agreement or amendments thereto. Such agreement or plan when adopted and approved as provided herein shall be the form of the consolidated county, and the provisions of the first paragraph of subdivision 11 above shall be applicable, mutatis mutandis. The governing body of the consolidated unit county shall have the power to make amendments to the consolidated consolidation agreement or plan not contrary to general law. No such amendments, excluding membership of the governing body, shall become effective until such amendments have been approved by the General Assembly in accordance with the procedures established by Chapter 17 2 (§ 15.1-833 15.2-200 et seq.) of this title, insofar as such chapter provides for an election or public hearing, notice and advertising.

13. That in In any consolidation by a county and all the towns therein into a consolidated county, or in any consolidation of a county and a city into a consolidated county, the area of any of such town, or towns, city or cities may be designated as a special service district, and the delivery of water, sewer and similar type services may be continued; in addition the. The consolidated county shall have the same powers, rights and duties with respect to the public right of way rights-of-way, streets and alleys within such district and receive State Highway Fund allocations as did such town, or towns, city or cities prior to consolidation. The roads in the area formerly located solely within the county will shall continue to be maintained as they were prior to the consolidation, and this subdivision shall not be construed to authorize any allocation from highway funds not previously authorized. The boundaries of such special service district or

districts may be altered from time to time by ordinance of the governing body duly adopted after public hearing.

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14. That any Any consolidation agreement may provide for offering to the voters the option of adopting a city or county form of government as well as the option between forms of county governments.

15. That the The agreement between a county and the incorporated towns located entirely therein consolidated pursuant to this article may contain provisions for the establishment of special service tax districts wherein a tax may be levied on all classes of property within those shires or boroughs, where, upon the effective date of the consolidation plan agreement, there exists, or the consolidation plan agreement provides for, additional or more complete governmental services than the level of services which are being provided or will, under the plan agreement, be provided in other shires or boroughs, or in the consolidated county as a whole. Additional or more complete governmental services include, but are not limited to, water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, lighting, streets, sidewalks and storm drains, firefighting equipment and services, and additional law-enforcement services but shall not include separate police forces, additional schools or other basic governmental services to which all citizens are entitled. Any additional revenue produced from any such tax shall be segregated into a separate fund and expended by such consolidated county solely in the shire, borough, or special service tax district wherein such additional tax is assessed. The consolidation plan agreement shall establish the initial boundary lines of such the shires or boroughs and the tax rates within each shire or borough. Future adjustments in the boundaries of such the shires, boroughs, or special service tax districts shall be made in accordance with § 15.1-18.2 15.2-2401, which shall apply to such the consolidated county, as well as it does to the consolidated cities described therein. The governing body of such the consolidated county shall have the same power as the city council referred to in such section. Such governing body also shall have the power to tax all sources of revenue which the previous county or incorporated towns therein had prior to such consolidation.

16. That in In the event of consolidation of such counties and cities a county and a city into a single county incorporating a tier-city therein, any rights provided to counties, cities and towns in Chapters 21 32 (§ 15.2-3200 et seq.), 33 (§ 15.2-3300 et seq.), 36 (§ 15.1-966 15.2-3600 et seq.), 21.1 38 (§ 15.1-977.1 15.2-3800 et seq.), 21.2 (§ 15.1-977.19:1 et seq.), 22 (§

15.1 982.1 et seq.), and 25 39 (§ 15.1 1032 15.2 3900 et seq.) of this title may be modified or waived in whole or in part, as set forth in the consolidation agreement or plan, provided that the modification or waiver does not conflict with the Constitution of Virginia and provided that such provision in the consolidation agreement or plan is approved pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 26.1:1 34 (§ 15.1 1167.1 15.2 3400 et seq.) of this title prior to the effective date of consolidation.

17. That the The agreement may provide for a subsequent referendum of the voters of all or part of one or more of the consolidating jurisdictions localities to be held after a favorable referendum on the initial question of consolidating. This subsequent referendum shall take the sense of the qualified voters of an area or areas of the consolidating jurisdictions localities, as determined in the discretion of the governing bodies of the consolidating jurisdictions localities, on the question of dividing that area or portion from the newly consolidated jurisdiction locality and merging or consolidating that area or portion with an adjoining jurisdiction locality not a part of the newly consolidated jurisdiction locality. The terms and conditions of this division and merger consolidation may be included in said the agreement or may be determined by the Commission on Local Government if the affected jurisdictions localities are unable to agree. The nonagreeing jurisdiction locality shall have the right to reject the recommendations of the Commission, and not accept said such area or portion.

18. That in In the event of consolidation of such counties and cities into a single city which completely surrounds another city, the agreement may provide for the subsequent unilateral merger consolidation of the surrounded city into the consolidated city at any time. The agreement shall provide that a referendum take the sense of the qualified voters of the surrounded city on the question of whether the surrounded city and the surrounding consolidated city shall consolidate.

19. That in In the event of consolidation of such counties and cities into a single city which completely surrounds another city, the agreement may provide for the subsequent unilateral merger consolidation and conversion of the surrounded city to a township within the surrounding consolidated city at any time. The agreement shall provide that a referendum take the sense of the qualified voters of the surrounded city on the question of whether the surrounded such city shall convert to a township. The township may, in the discretion of its council, continue to be called a city and may formally be referred to as city, a Virginia township. Such

township shall have no right to become an independent city, nor to annex or exercise any extraterritorial jurisdiction within the consolidated city but otherwise shall have the rights, powers and immunities granted towns. The consolidated city's legal relationship with such township shall be governed by the same laws that govern county-town relationships, except as modified herein.

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20. That in the event of consolidation of a county and city into a consolidated city, there may be established a geographical and political subdivision within such consolidated city, to be known as a "shire" or a "borough," or having such other name as may be established in the consolidation plan, the corporate boundaries of which shall be the same as the existing city which is included in the consolidated city. Such political subdivision shall apply for a charter from the General Assembly and, when the charter is issued, shall thereafter have the same rights, powers and obligations as towns exercise in counties, and such other rights, powers and obligations as may be granted by general law or by charter. The consolidation agreement may also include a provision permitting the shire, borough, or other unit of government to annex at regular intervals by the adoption of an ordinance, if the shire, borough, or other political subdivision agrees to renounce permanently any right to become a city. Any such provisions permitting annexation shall provide for the regular and orderly growth of the shire, borough, or other political subdivision in conjunction with the consolidated city and for an equitable sharing of resources and liabilities. In the event the consolidation agreement provides for annexation by ordinance, it shall also include provisions establishing a procedure by which property owners in the area to be annexed may petition the Commission on Local Government for review of the annexation proceedings. The Commission's review shall be limited to whether the shire, borough, or other political subdivision substantially complied with the procedures and requirements set forth in the consolidation agreement. Upon the filing of such a petition, the Commission may stay the effective date of the annexation pending the outcome of its review. In any consolidation which establishes a "shire" or "borough" pursuant to this subdivision, the resulting consolidated city shall not annex any area of an adjacent county. Following the holding of a hearing at which the parties may present evidence, the Commission shall enter an order which shall either affirm the annexation ordinance without change or remand the ordinance for further proceedings to comply with the procedures and the requirements of the consolidation agreement. The order of the Commission shall be final and not subject to further review. The

consolidation agreement may further include provisions granting the shire, borough, or other unit of government the right to exercise subdivision regulation and zoning authority within designated areas of the consolidated city lying outside the boundaries of the shire, borough, or other political subdivision, and may also include provisions for representation for residents of such designated areas on the Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals of the shire, borough or other unit of government.

Drafting note: Provides, in subdivision 11, a method for consolidated cities to have the consolidation agreement amended that is similar to the method provided for consolidated counties in subdivision 12. Subdivisions 9d and 20 are stricken because the referendum which would have allowed a City of Bedford-Bedford County consolidation failed.

§ 15.1-1135.1 15.2-3535. Advertisement Advertising of charter.

The governing bodies, or a committee acting for and in lieu of the governing body under § 15.1-1132 15.2-3531, may draft a charter for a consolidated city or a tier-city to be adopted as a part of the consolidation agreement or plan for consolidation. The advertising of the consolidation agreement or plan as provided in § 15.1-1137 15.2-3537 shall include a statement that a copy of the text of the charter is on file in the clerks' offices of the circuit courts of the consolidating jurisdictions localities and is open to public inspection.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1136 15.2-3536. Charter for consolidated city.

If a proposed charter for a consolidated city has been approved by the General Assembly for adoption in any area in which a consolidation of political subdivisions localities is proposed to be effected in accordance with the provisions of this article, then in any subsequent proceedings under the provisions of this article, such charter may be used as the basis for a new consolidation agreement, or upon petition of ten per centum percent of the qualified registered voters of any county and city as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed subject to the provisions of this article, such proposed charter may be submitted to the qualified voters of such counties and cities for adoption as the charter of such the consolidated city and shall in all respects fulfill the requirements of the consolidation agreement provided for in this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1137 <u>15.2-3537</u>. Publication of consolidation agreement.

The governing body of each such county, city or town Each locality which is a party to a consolidation agreement shall cause a copy of the consolidation agreement, or a descriptive summary of the agreement and a reference to the place in the locality where a copy of the agreement may be examined, thereafter to be printed published in its county, city or town locality at least once a week for four successive weeks in some a newspaper published, or having a general circulation in, the county, city or town locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1138 15.2-3538. Order for election.

When publication of the consolidation agreement or plan for consolidation descriptive summary in each of the counties, cities and towns localities is completed, of which the certificate to the judges of the circuit courts having jurisdiction in the counties, cities and towns from the owner, editor or manager of each newspaper publishing the same, shall be proof, or, in the case of a proposed consolidated new city, when the court has entered an appropriate order under the provisions of § 15.1-1130.8 B 15.2-3526 A, the respective chief judges of the circuit courts of for the counties and of for the cities, shall, by order entered of record in each such county and city, require the regular election officers of such counties, cities and towns the locality on the day fixed in the order, issued in accordance with § 24.1 165 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, which date shall be the same in each of the counties, cities and towns localities proposing to consolidate, to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of each such county, city and town locality on the question submitted as hereinafter provided. The special election shall be held not more than 300 days from the completion of the consolidation agreement, or, in the case of a proposed consolidated city, it shall be held no less than 180 days from the completion of the consolidation agreement nor more than 300 days from the order entered by the court under the provisions of § 15.1-1130.8 B. Certification from the owner, editor or manager of each newspaper publishing the agreement or descriptive summary shall be proof of publication.

1	Drafting note: The time frame in which the court orders an election is left subject to
2	provisions of Title 24.2.
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4	§ 15.1-1139 <u>15.2-3539</u> . Conduct of election.
5	The regular election officers, at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote,
6	shall open the polls at the various voting places in their respective counties, cities and towns
7	localities and conduct the election in such manner as is provided by general law for other
8	elections insofar as the same is applicable. The ballots for each county, including the towns
9	therein, and for each city shall be prepared by the electoral boards thereof and distributed to the
10	various election precincts thereof as provided by law. The ballots used shall be printed and shall
11	contain the following:
12	Shall (here insert the names of counties, cities and towns localities proposing
13	to consolidate) consolidate?
14	[] For <u>Yes</u>
15	[] Against No
16	In the case of a consolidation agreement offering to the voters the option of choosing
17	between two forms of government, the ballots used shall also contain the following:
18	What form of consolidated government shall be adopted?
19	(Vote for one only)
20	[] City charter, or
21	[] County form
22	If the option be is between other forms of county government, then the ballots shall be
23	printed accordingly.
24	The squares to be printed on such ballots are to be not less than one-fourth or more than
25	one half inch in size. Any person voting at such election shall place a check (Ö), or a cross (X
26	or +), or a line () in the square before the appropriate word indicating how he desires to vote on
27	the questions submitted.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary language is deleted.
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30	§ 15.1-1140 15.2-3540. Result of elections; determination of form of government.

The ballots shall be counted and returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the commissioners of election electoral board to each of the judges of the circuit courts having jurisdiction in the counties, cities and towns localities proposing to be consolidated. If it shall appear appears by the report of the commissioners of election that a majority of the qualified voters of each county, city and town locality voting on the question submitted are in favor of the consolidation of the counties, cities and towns, provided, however, that no separate vote on the question shall be required in towns within a county when such county proposes to consolidate in its entirety with a county or city having a common boundary, the judge or judges shall enter such fact of record in each such county and city and shall notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth; and upon. Upon the day prescribed in the order for the consolidation agreement or the plan of consolidation to become effective, the counties, cities and towns localities shall be consolidated into a city or into a city and one or more counties or into a single county as proposed in the consolidation agreement or plan.

If the plan of consolidation and election offers to the voters the <u>a</u> choice between forms of government, the question shall be determined by the <u>a</u> majority of all the voters voting in such election and reported accordingly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1141 15.2-3541. General effect of consolidation; officers.

Upon the effective date of consolidation, the counties, cities and towns to be localities so consolidated, other than the consolidated city or county or city or town, and other than townships as provided by § 15.1-1146.1 15.2-3548, shall terminate, as shall the terms of office and the rights, powers, duties and compensation of the officers, agents and employees of each such county, city or town other than the consolidated city. In case When such agreement or plan provides for consolidation of the area into a county or city, or in case when such agreement or plan provides for consolidation of the area into a county in which a tier-city will exist, then the judge or judges of the court or courts having jurisdiction within the area comprised by the consolidated county or city shall order an election to be held not less than 30 thirty nor more than 185 days after the date upon which the referendum provided for in §§ 15.1-1138 to 15.1-1140 15.2-3538, 15.2-3539 and 15.2-3540 was held, but at least 30 thirty days before the effective date

of such consolidation agreement or plan, at which election officers for the new consolidated county or city, or for the new consolidated county and tier-city shall be elected.

The officers so elected shall take office upon the effective date of consolidation and shall serve until their successors have been elected, qualified and taken office. Their successors shall be elected at the next regular election time for such officers as provided for by general law.

No election required by this section or by § 15.1–1138 15.2-3538 shall be held on the day of a primary election nor within the sixty days prior to a general or primary election. Should the final day by which either such election must be held fall within the sixty days prior to a general election, the required election must be held on the same day as the general election. Should such final day fall within the sixty days prior to a primary election, the required election must be held not less than thirty nor more than forty-five days after the primary election.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the second paragraph states provisions of general law.

- § 15.1–1141.1 15.2-3542. Governing body to be elected and take office before effective date of consolidation in certain cases; powers.
- A. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-1141 15.2-3541 or any other statutory provision, in any consolidation which results in the formation of a consolidated county and with a tier-city therein, the consolidation agreement or plan may provide as follows:
- 1. The special election provided in § 15.1-1141 15.2-3541 may apply solely to election of members of boards of supervisors and members of tier-city councils, with all other elected officers being elected at the general election next preceding the effective date of consolidation.
- 2. Members of the governing bodies elected at such special elections may assume office immediately upon qualification, and no later than thirty days following the date upon which the special election was held, as provided in § 24.1-75 24.2-201, and shall hold office prior to the effective date of consolidation, only for such of the following limited purposes as may be provided by the consolidation agreement or plan:
- a. Organization of itself and election of one of its members as chairman of the board of supervisors or as president of council (mayor), as the case may be.

- b. Preparation and approval of budgets applicable to the respective newly formed governmental entities, for the fiscal year or partial fiscal year beginning with the effective date of consolidation.
- c. Adoption of ordinances required or permitted by the consolidation agreement or plan, to be effective upon the date of consolidation.
- d. Hiring by the newly elected tier-city council of a tier-city manager, tier-city attorney and clerk of council.
- e. Hiring by the newly elected board of supervisors of its chief executive administrative officer, county attorney, and clerk of board.
- f. Negotiation, preparation and approval of leases, servicing agreements, and other documents required by the consolidation agreement or plan, or otherwise deemed advisable.
- B. Prior to the effective date of consolidation, provision shall be made for funding of the transitional activities described in subdivision A 2 shall be made by the governmental entities seeking to consolidate of subsection A.
- C. Upon the effective date of consolidation, all elected officers who have taken the oath of office shall assume full powers, duties, rights and responsibilities of their respective offices.
- D. Any member of a governing body of a consolidating jurisdiction locality may be elected to public office, for which he or she is otherwise qualified, in a governing body of a new jurisdiction governmental entity formed by consolidation. For the limited time period and limited purposes specified in subdivision A 2 of subsection A, such officers may hold both offices at the same time and shall be deemed to be shared by the consolidating government with the government unit formed by consolidation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary language deleted.

- § 15.1-1141.2 15.2-3543. Electoral board, general registrar and officers of election.
- A. In the event of the consolidation of If any county and all incorporated towns located therein consolidate into a county or city, the members of the electoral board, general registrar and officers of election of the consolidating county or city shall continue to serve as like officers of the consolidated county or city until the expiration of the terms to which they were appointed.
- B. In the event <u>If</u> one or more counties or cities consolidate into a single county or city, the provisions set forth in this subsection shall apply as follows:

- 1. Electoral Board. The terms of the electoral board members of the consolidating jurisdictions localities shall expire on the effective date of consolidation. The judges of the circuit courts of the consolidating jurisdictions localities, no later than thirty days prior to the effective date of consolidation, shall appoint pursuant to §§ 24.1 29 and 24.1 33 24.2-106 for the consolidated county or city an electoral board of three members who shall qualify and take office on the day following the effective date of consolidation. The term of the first member so appointed shall expire at midnight on the last day of February in the year following the year in which he takes office; the term of the second member appointed shall expire one year later; and the term of the third member shall expire two years later. At a meeting to be held on the day its members take office, the electoral board for the consolidated county or city shall (i) designate one of the general registrars of the consolidating jurisdictions to serve as the general registrar of the consolidated county or city until midnight on March 31 following the effective date of consolidation; and (ii) appoint pursuant to §§ 24.1-32, 24.1-33 24.2-109 and 24.1-105 24.2-115 the officers of election for the consolidated county or city. At a meeting to be held in the first week of March following the effective date of consolidation, such electoral board shall appoint pursuant to §§ 24.1-32, 24.1-33 24.2-109 and 24.1-43 24.2-110 a general registrar for the consolidated county or city who shall qualify and take office on April 1 following the effective date of consolidation and serve for the remainder of the term set forth in § 24.1-43 24.2-110.
- 2. General Registrar. The general registrars of the consolidating jurisdictions shall continue in office, with one of them designated the general registrar for the consolidated county or city as hereinabove provided, until midnight on March 31 following the effective date of consolidation during which time they shall compile, on the schedule and in the manner prescribed by the State Board of Elections, the registration records for the consolidated county or city. The governing body of the consolidated county or city shall pay the salary of each such general registrar in the amount authorized by the State Board of Elections and shall be reimbursed for such compensation from the state treasury.
- 3. Officers of Election. The terms of the officers of election of the consolidating jurisdictions shall expire on the effective date of consolidation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

31 § 15.1-1142 <u>15.2-3544</u>. Effect on pending suits.

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Any action or proceeding pending by or against any counties, cities or towns so of the consolidated <u>localities</u> may be perfected to judgment as if such consolidation had not taken place, or the consolidated city, or county or counties, <u>locality</u>, if any, may be substituted according to where the cause of action arose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1143 15.2-3545. Effect on assembly districts.

For the purpose of representation of the consolidated localities in the General Assembly, the existing senatorial and house districts shall continue until changed in accordance with law, with the consolidated city or county being deemed a part of each existing senatorial and house district of which the several consolidation subdivisions were a part; provided, that the entire district is within the consolidated city or county, and provided further, that where a portion of a district is within the consolidated city or county such portion shall remain a part of the existing senatorial and house district of which the former subdivision was a part.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1144 15.2-3546. Effect on jurisdiction of courts; selecting juries.

Unless and until changed by general law, the jurisdiction and authority of the circuit and eorporation courts having jurisdiction within any area covered by the consolidation plan or agreement shall be coterminous with the area of the consolidated city or county, unless and to the extent modified by a consolidation charter or agreement remain as provided for in general law as if no consolidation had occurred. The juries for the trial of cases in any courts of record in any political subdivision created as the result of any consolidation shall be chosen at large from the entire political subdivision; provided, however, that as soon as practicable after the effective date of consolidation, the judges of the courts of record, acting together, shall commingle the names of the jurors heretofore chosen as they appear on the respective jury lists of the political subdivisions so consolidating in existence on the effective date of consolidation; and the said judges shall proportionately divide the names of the jury lists into as many groups as there are courts of record in the political subdivisions so consolidating, which groups shall be delivered by the judges to the clerks of the respective courts of record; which respective lists of jurors, the respective courts and clerks shall use for the drawing of juries until the following February 15.

Drafting note: Deletes all reference to modifying the geographical area of a circuit court.

§ 15.1-1145 15.2-3547. Consolidation of entire county requires no action of town council.

An entire county may be consolidated with any county or city having a common boundary in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this article without the necessity of any action concerning the same consolidation being taken by the council of any town situated in such county and without the necessity of \underline{a} separate referendum in any such towns town on the question of the consolidation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1146.
- 14 Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

- § 15.1-1146.1 15.2-3548. Effect on town charter.
- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, any town located within or partially within a county proposing to consolidate with another county or city, or combination thereof, into a consolidated county and which is not a party to such the consolidation agreement, shall continue as a town in such the consolidated county.
- B. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, in the event a proposed consolidation of a county with another county or city into a consolidated city is approved by the voters as provided in § 15.1-1140 15.2-3540, any town located within or partially within a county and not a party to the consolidation agreement shall continue as a township. The charter of such town shall become the charter of the township. Such townships established pursuant to this subsection shall continue to exercise such powers and elect such officers as the township charter may authorize and shall exercise and such other powers as the former towns previously exercised exercise under general law. Provided, however However, no township shall exercise the authority powers granted towns by Chapter 22 38 (§ 15.1-982.1 15.2-3800 et seq.) of this title or by Article 1 (§ 15.1-1032 15.2-3200 et seq.); of Chapter 25 32 of this title, or any extraterritorial authority granted towns by Chapter 11 22 (§ 15.1-427 15.2-2200 et seq.) of this

title. The consolidated city shall exercise such powers in the township as were exercised by the county in the town prior to consolidation. Townships shall receive from the Commonwealth financial assistance in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided towns; provided, however, a. A township may transfer all or part of the revenues it receives, the services it performs, its facilities, other assets, and debts to the consolidated city by mutual agreement of the governing bodies.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1146.1:1 <u>15.2-3549</u>. Powers of a tier-city.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this article, any city located entirely within the boundary of any county proposing to consolidate with such county, and which shall become becomes a tier-city shall have, mutatis mutandis, all the powers, duties and responsibilities of a town together with such additional powers as may be granted it by general law, general or special charter. The appropriate provisions of the charter of for such city may be made a part of the consolidation agreement or plan and in that event shall become the charter of such tier-city, subject to the subsequent approval of the General Assembly. Such tier-city established pursuant to this section shall continue to exercise such powers and elect such officers as the tier-city charter may authorize and such other powers as tier-cities or towns exercise under general law. Except for those powers reserved to the tier-city in the consolidation agreement or plan, the consolidated county shall exercise such powers in the tier-city as are exercised by counties in towns. Tier-cities shall receive from the Commonwealth financial assistance in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided towns; however, such. A tier-city may transfer all or part of the revenues it receives, the services it performs, its facilities, or other assets to the county by mutual agreement of the governing bodies. The governing bodies may provide by mutual agreement for the assumption of all or part of the tier-city's debt by the consolidated county. The tier-city boundaries within the county may be established initially as agreed to and provided for in the consolidation agreement or plan.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1146.1:2. Powers of a shire, borough, etc.

Any city which consolidates with a county into a consolidated city and which shall become a shire, borough, or other political subdivision within the consolidated city pursuant to subdivision 20 of § 15.1-1135 shall have, mutatis mutandis, all the powers, duties and responsibilities exercised by towns within counties, unless otherwise specifically provided, together with such additional powers and responsibilities as may be granted it by general law or charter. Except for those powers reserved to the shire, borough, or other political subdivision in the consolidation plan, the consolidated city shall exercise such powers in the shire, borough, or other unit of government as are exercised by counties in towns. Shires, boroughs, or such other political subdivisions shall receive financial assistance from the Commonwealth in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided to towns. Such a shire, borough, or other political subdivision may transfer to the consolidated city all or part of the revenues it receives, the services it performs, its facilities, other assets, or any portion of its debt as provided in the consolidation agreement. The consolidated city may transfer to the shire, borough, or such other political subdivision all or part of the revenues it receives, the services it performs, its facilities, other assets, or any portion of its debt as provided in the consolidation agreement.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is repealed because the referendum which would have allowed a City of Bedford-Bedford County consolidation failed.

§ 15.1-1147 15.2-3550. Effect of consolidation into single county; exceptions for tiercity.

If the consolidation agreement or plan shall provides for the consolidation of the county or counties, cities and towns or any of them into a single county, and such agreement or plan is approved by a majority of the voters voting in the election hereinabove provided for in this article, then the existence of such county or counties, cities and towns localities as political subdivisions governmental entities of the Commonwealth shall cease, except as to towns may be continued under the provisions of § 15.1-1146.1, on the effective date set forth in the order calling such election, and the § 15.2-3548. The governmental powers and functions of such political subdivisions the consolidated governmental entities shall be transferred to the county therein provided for, except as herein otherwise set forth. The streets of the former cities and towns which have been consolidated as a part of the consolidated county shall become and remain a part of the State Highway System unless otherwise provided in any the consolidation

agreement or plan. Representation of the counties, cities and towns in the General Assembly of Virginia shall continue to be by the same geographical area as it is immediately prior to the effective date of the consolidation plan or agreement, until changed by general law. All property, real and personal, of each such county, city or town shall be transferred to and vested in such consolidated county, except as may be otherwise provided for in the consolidation agreement or plan providing for the establishment of a tier-city. All suits or actions or causes of action pending by or against any such county, city or town shall continue to exist and may be brought or continued by or against such consolidated county, except as may be otherwise provided for in the consolidation agreement or plan providing for the establishment of a tier-city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; representation is covered by § 15.2-3547.

§ 15.1-1148.

Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

Article 5.

Division of Certain Counties; Consolidation With Existing City, Cities, or Town.

Article drafting note: The provisions of this article are repealed since it pertains only to Roanoke County, the Cities of Roanoke and Salem and the Town of Vinton. The provisions have not been used in over 25 years.

§ 15.1-1149. Authority to divide and consolidate.

By complying with the requirements and procedure hereinafter specified in this article, any county containing within its boundaries two cities of the first class may be divided into two or more areas or parts and such areas or parts consolidated with two or more existing cities, or with an existing city or cities and an existing town in such county; any such town to thereafter become a city of the first class.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1150. Consolidation agreement generally; advisory committees; filing of agreement and petition for referendum.

The board of supervisors or council or other governing body of any such county, city or town desiring to consolidate with any two or more existing cities or with an existing city or cities and an existing town in such county may enter into a joint agreement for such consolidation, setting forth in such consolidation agreement the following:

- (1) The names of the county, cities and town which it is proposed to consolidate;
- (2) The name of the cities, or of the city or cities and of the town into which it is proposed to consolidate the parts of such county;
- (3) The property, real or personal, belonging to each such county, city or town, the ownership of which would be affected by the plan, the fair value thereof in current money of the United States, and the name of the city proposed to acquire such ownership;
 - (4) The indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, of each such county, city or town;
 - (5) The day upon which the consolidation agreement shall become effective; and
 - (6) Any other provisions which may be properly embodied in such agreement.

Each such governing body may appoint an advisory committee composed of three persons to assist it in the preparation of such agreement, and may pay the members of such advisory committee reasonable compensation, approved as to a county by the judge of the circuit court thereof, as to a town by the judge of the circuit court of the county in which such town is situated, and as to a city by the judge of the circuit court.

A duly executed copy of the consolidation agreement together with a petition on behalf of the several governing bodies, signed by the chairman and the clerk of each such bodies, asking that a referendum on the question of consolidation of the counties, cities and towns, shall be filed with the judge of each circuit court having jurisdiction in the counties, cities and towns parties to the agreement.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1151. Continuation of services of Department of Transportation after consolidation.

However, when any county, or county and town, is consolidated into two or more cities as provided for in this article, the governing body of each such city emerging from such

consolidation may request of the Commissioner of the Department of Transportation and upon such request he shall grant the full services of the Department of Transportation in those areas which were formerly a county or parts of such county for a period not to exceed ten years from the effective date of such consolidation in the same manner and to the same extent such services were rendered prior to such consolidation. Funds for the maintenance, construction or reconstruction of streets within the areas formerly a county shall continue to be allocated as if such areas were still in the county and such cities shall not receive funds for maintenance, construction or reconstruction of streets in those areas during the period the Transportation Department furnishes such services. In those areas where the Department of Transportation is requested to provide the above services the governing body of such cities shall have control over the streets and highways to the same extent as was formerly vested in the governing body of the county.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1151.1. Continuation of services of Department of State Police after consolidation.

When any such county, or county and town is consolidated into two or more cities as provided in this article, the governing body of any such city may request of the Superintendent of State Police, and upon such request he shall grant the services of the Department of State Police in those areas of the counties which were merged into such city for a period of ten years after the effective date of such merger.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1152. Required provisions of consolidation agreement or plan.

Any consolidation agreement or plan adopted pursuant to this article shall contain the following provisions:

- (1) The disposition of all property, real or personal, of any county, city, or town affected by the proposed consolidation, including any and all debts due to any such county, city or town;
- (2) Reimbursement for, or assumption of a just proportion of all existing debt of any such county or town, territory of which is proposed to be consolidated in accordance with the provisions of this article; and

1 (3) The method by which the referendum on the plan shall be held in each governmental 2 subdivision and whether the vote of qualified voters in any town shall be taken separately or as a 3 part of the vote of the county. 4 **Drafting note: Repealed.** 5 § 15.1-1153. Transfer of property and indebtedness.

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If the proposed consolidation is approved by qualified voters as provided in the plan, then the title to all property shall be vested in and the indebtedness become a debt of the respective cities according to the plan or agreement, without any further act or deed.

Drafting note: Repealed.

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- § 15.1-1154. Optional provisions of consolidation agreement or plan.
- 13 Any such consolidation agreement or plan may contain any of the following provisions:
 - (1) That in any county territory becoming a part of any city in accordance with the provisions of this article, there shall be no increase in real estate assessments for a period not exceeding five years following the effective date of such consolidation except for permanent improvements made after such consolidation.
 - (2) That the rate of tax on real property in any such county territory shall not be increased for a period not exceeding five years following such effective date, or that the rate of tax on real property in any such county territory shall be adjusted from year to year from the tax rate then applicable to such county territory at the time the consolidation takes effect.
 - (3) That geographical subdivisions of the consolidated cities, to be known as boroughs, may be established, which may be the same as the existing cities, towns, counties or portions of counties included in the consolidated cities; the names of such boroughs shall be set forth in the consolidation agreement.
 - (4) That in the event of the establishment of such boroughs, it shall be the duty of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the Director of Conservation and Recreation to erect suitable monuments or markers indicating the limits of such geographical subdivisions and setting forth the history of each.
 - (5) That in the event of establishment of consolidated cities, there shall be a new election of officers therefor whose election and qualification shall terminate the terms of office of their

predecessors; provision may be made for the exclusion from such new election of such elective officers as is deemed desirable.

- (6) That in the event of the establishment of a consolidated city the tax rate on all property of the same class within the city shall be uniform; provided that the council shall have power to levy a higher tax in such areas of the city as desire additional or more complete services of government than are desired in the city as a whole and, in such case, the proceeds therefrom shall be so segregated as to enable the same to be expended in the areas in which raised. Provided further that such higher tax rate shall not be levied for school, police or general government services but only for those services which prior to consolidation were not offered in the whole of all the consolidated political subdivisions.
- (7) The aforesaid agreement may incorporate any provisions of any charter heretofore granted by the General Assembly of Virginia for any of the cities proposing to consolidate or any proposed consolidated city. It is the intention of this subsection to permit the drafting by the governing bodies, or the committees acting for and in lieu of the governing bodies under § 15.1-1132, of a composite charter to be adopted as a part of the consolidation agreement or plan for the proposed consolidated city, which shall have the same force and effect as if granted ab initio by the General Assembly of Virginia. In such composite charter the name of the consolidated city, if agreed upon, shall be inserted in lieu of the name of the city which may be specified in the original charters from which the composite charter provisions are taken.
- (8) Said agreement may provide, further, for the dissolution of any public service authority theretofore existing and operating in any part of such territory pursuant to Chapter 28 (§ 15.1-1239 et seq.) of this title, and for the distribution of the assets of such authority and for the assumption of any debts, contracts and other obligations of such authority, such dissolution to take effect at such time and in such manner as is set out in said agreement.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1155. Charter for consolidated city.

If a proposed charter for any city has been approved by the General Assembly for adoption in any area in which a consolidation of political subdivisions is proposed to be effected in accordance with the provisions of this article, then in any subsequent proceedings under the provisions of this article, such charter may be used as a basis for a consolidation agreement.

Drafting note: Repealed.

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§ 15.1-1156. Publication of consolidation agreement.

Upon the filing of such agreement with the respective courts, the governing body of each such county, city or town shall cause a copy of the consolidation agreement to be printed in its county, city or town at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published, or having a general circulation in, the county, city or town.

Drafting note: Repealed.

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§ 15.1-1157. Order for election.

When publication of the consolidation agreement or plan for consolidation in each of the counties, cities and towns is completed, of which the certificate to the judges of the circuit courts having jurisdiction in the counties, cities and towns from the owner, editor or manager of each newspaper publishing the same, shall be proof, the respective judges of the circuit courts of the counties and of the cities, shall by order entered of record, in accordance with § 24.1-165, in each such county and city require the regular election officers of such counties, cities and towns on the day fixed in the order, which date shall be the same in each of the counties, cities and towns proposing to consolidate, to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters of each such county, city and town on the question submitted as hereinafter provided. If a special election is called it shall be held not more than 300 days from the completion of the consolidation agreement, if any. Such orders shall specify the date on which the consolidation agreement or plan shall become effective, which shall be not less than 60 nor more than 450 days after such elections. The provisions of this section as to the calling and holding of elections on consolidation agreements and on plans of consolidation shall apply mutatis mutandis to any prospective charter for any such consolidated city approved by the General Assembly for adoption in any area subject to the provisions of this article, and the fact that any such charter has been granted shall be deemed to be notice to the public in any such area and publication thereof shall not be required in any event.

Drafting note: Repealed.

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§ 15.1-1158. Conduct of elections.

The regular election officers, at the time designated in the orders authorizing the vote, shall open the polls at the various voting places in their respective counties, cities and towns and conduct the elections in such manner as is provided by general law for other elections insofar as the same is applicable. The ballots for each county, including the towns therein, and for each city shall be prepared by the electoral boards thereof and distributed to the various election precincts thereof as provided by law. The ballots used shall be printed and shall contain the following:

Shall the plan agreed upon by the governing bodies of (insert names of county, cities and town proposed to be consolidated) for a division of (county), its parts to be consolidated with (insert names of cities and towns) as provided in the plan, be approved?

11 [] For

12 [] Against

The squares to be printed on such ballots are to be not less than one-fourth or more than one half inch in size. Any person voting at such election shall place a check (—Ö), or a cross (X or +), or a line (—) in the square before the appropriate word indicating how he desires to vote on the questions submitted.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1159. Result of elections.

The ballots shall be counted and returns made and canvassed as in other elections, and the results certified by the commissioners of election to each of the judges of the circuit courts having jurisdiction in the counties and towns and to each of the judges of the corporation courts having jurisdiction in the cities proposed to be consolidated. If it shall appear by the report of the commissioners of election that a majority of the qualified voters of each county, city and town, voting as provided in the plan on the question submitted, are in favor of the consolidation of the county, cities and towns, the judge or judges shall enter such fact of record in each such county and city; and upon the day prescribed in the orders for the consolidation agreement or the plan of consolidation to become effective the county and town areas shall be consolidated into the cities as proposed in the consolidation agreement or plan.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1160. General effect of consolidation; officers.

Upon the day that the consolidation agreement or plan takes effect the continuance of the county and town named in such agreement or plan shall terminate, as shall the terms of office and the rights, powers, duties and compensation of the officers, agents and employees of each such county and town, unless the consolidation agreement or plan provides for a continuance of officers, agents and employees in similar positions with the remaining or resultant cities. In case such agreement or plan provides for the holding of any special election or for the election by qualified voters of any new officers, then the judge or judges of the court or courts having jurisdiction of elections within the areas of the resultant cities shall order an election or elections to be held not less than thirty nor more than ninety days after the date upon which the referendum provided for in § 15.1-1159 was held, but at least thirty days before the effective date of such consolidation agreement or plan, at which election officers for the new or enlarged cities shall be elected and such other matters as are agreed to be submitted to referendum shall be settled.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1161. Effect on pending suits.

Any action or proceeding pending by or against any county or town so consolidated may be perfected to judgment as if such consolidation had not taken place, or the appropriate city shall be substituted according to how or where the cause of action arose. Actions proceeded to final judgment against the former county shall be paid and satisfied by the new or enlarged city, as agreed upon in the plan of consolidation.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1162. Effect on assembly districts.

For the purpose of representation in the General Assembly the existing senatorial and house districts shall continue until changed in accordance with law, with the consolidated cities being deemed a part of the existing senatorial and house district of which the several consolidation subdivisions were a part; provided, that the entire district is within the consolidated cities, and provided further, that where a portion of a district is within one of the consolidated

cities, such portion shall remain a part of the existing senatorial and house district of which the
 former subdivision was a part.
 Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1163. Effect on jurisdiction of courts; selecting juries.

Unless and until changed by general law, the jurisdiction and authority of the circuit and corporation courts having jurisdiction within any area covered by the consolidation plan or agreement shall be coterminous with the area of the consolidated cities, unless and to the extent modified by a consolidation charter or agreement. The juries for the trial of cases in any courts of record in any political subdivision created as the result of any consolidation shall be chosen at large from the entire political subdivision; provided, however, that as soon as practicable after the effective date of consolidation, the judges of the courts of record, acting together, shall commingle the names of the juriors heretofore chosen as they appear on the respective jury lists of the political subdivision so consolidating in existence on the effective date of consolidation; and the said judges shall proportionately divide the names of the jury lists into as many groups as there are courts of record in the political subdivisions so consolidating, which groups shall be delivered by the judges to the clerks of the respective courts of record; which respective lists of juriors, the respective courts and clerks shall use for the drawing of juries until the following February 15.

Drafting note: Repealed.

§ 15.1-1164. Effect on town charter.

If the territory comprised within the limits of any such town be agreed to become a city or a part of a city, such town shall become a city of the first class by proceedings to be taken as provided by law and in the plan or agreement.

Drafting note: Repealed.

28 Article 6.

29 Consolidation of Governmental Units; Prohibition.

31 <u>§ 15.1-1165.</u>

1 Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

1 PROPOSED 2 CHAPTER 21 36.

INCORPORATION OF TOWNS BY JUDICIAL PROCEEDING

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Chapter drafting note: Chapter 21 was last amended in 1980 and contains no substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-966 15.2-3600. Petition for incorporation of thickly settled community; appointment of special court.

Whenever it is desired to incorporate any thickly settled community as a town, a A petition signed by 100 duly qualified voters of such any thickly settled community shall may be presented to the circuit court of for the county in which such community, or the greater part thereof, is situated, praying requesting that such the community may be incorporated as a town. There shall be attached to such petition, and made a part thereof a A plat showing the boundaries of such the community shall be attached to the petition. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title. The plat shall be prepared by a registered surveyor in such form that it may be recorded a form suitable for recording in the clerk's office of the circuit court where deeds are admitted to record. A copy of such the petition shall be served upon the county attorney or, if there is no county attorney, the attorney for the Commonwealth, and each member of the governing body of the county or counties wherein the area sought to be incorporated lies, and the. The governing body at its option may become a party to the proceedings proceeding. Such The petition shall be accompanied by satisfactory proof that it, along with notice attached of the time and place that the petition would be presented, has been published in full in some newspaper published in the county once a week for four successive weeks and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the county for four weeks; if no newspaper be published in the county in which the thickly settled community, or the greater part thereof, is located, then five copies of the petition and notice shall be posted within the limits of the community to be incorporated for four weeks and a copy posted at the front door of the courthouse of the county:

1	1. The petition has been available for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the
2	circuit court; and
3	2. The following have been published once a week for four successive weeks in a
4	newspaper having general circulation in the county:
5	a. Notice of the time and place the petition would be presented; and
6	b. The text of the petition in full; or
7	c. A descriptive summary of the petition and notice that the petition may be inspected at
8	the circuit court clerk's office.
9	-
10	Drafting note: The provision regarding posting of the petition has been deleted
11	because the Code Commission is unaware of any county in which there is no newspaper
12	having general circulation.
13	
14	§ 15.1 966.1 15.2-3601. Hearing before Commission on Local Government; notice;
15	parties; finding of Commission.
16	Upon request of the special court, the Commission on Local Government shall conduct a
17	hearing to determine whether the criteria in § 15.1-967 15.2-3602 have been satisfied in the area
18	to be incorporated as a town by the county or counties in which the area is located. The hearing
19	shall be set no less than thirty days after receipt of the petition by the Commission. All interested
20	parties may present evidence before the Commission, and any county or counties in which is
21	located the area proposed for incorporation shall be made parties to the Commission's hearing.
22	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is
23	unnecessary and unclear.
24	
25	§ 15.1-967 15.2-3602. Proof required and order for incorporation.
26	A. The special court shall be satisfied order that the proposed town be incorporated upon
27	proof that:
28	(1) 1. It will be to in the interest of the inhabitants within the proposed town;
29	$\frac{(2)}{2}$. The prayer of the petition is reasonable;
30	(3) 3. The general good of the community will be promoted;
31	(4) 4. The number of inhabitants of the proposed town exceeds 1,000;

- (5) 5. The area of land designated to be embraced within the town is not excessive;
- (6) 6. The population density of the county in which such community is located does not exceed 200 persons per square mile according to the last preceding United States census, or other census directed by the court; and
- (7) That the 7. The services required by the community cannot be provided by the establishment of a sanitary district, or under other arrangements provided by law, or through extension of existing services provided by the county in which such the community is located.

Such court shall by an

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B. The order reciting shall recite the substance of the petition and the due publication thereof, that it is to the best interests of the inhabitants of the locality, that the general good of the community will be promoted by the incorporation of the town, that the services sought by incorporation cannot be provided by the establishment of a sanitary district or other arrangements provided by law, or through extension of existing services provided by the county, and that the number of inhabitants exceeds 1,000, and that the county does not have a population density in excess of 200 persons per square mile, order and decree and enter upon its and that the requirements of subsection A have been met. The order shall (i) be entered upon the court's common-law order book, (ii) decree that such the community be, and the same is hereby, is incorporated as a town by the name and style of "The Town of (naming it)," and designating in such order (iii) designate the metes and bounds thereof of the town or incorporating incorporate by reference the recorded plat. Thereafter the inhabitants within such bounds shall be a body, politic and corporate, with all the powers, privileges and duties conferred upon and appertaining to towns under the general law; provided, however. However, such town shall perform no municipal services or contract any debt until its governing body is elected, qualifies and takes office. A copy of such the order shall be certified by the court to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by whom it, who shall be certified certify it to all proper officers of the Commonwealth. No town shall be incorporated pursuant to this section hereafter unless it contains at least the required by this section as amended. No town created under the provisions of this section subsequent to January 1, 1972, and no city formed from such town shall consolidate with any county or portion thereof under the provisions of Article 4 2 (§ 15.1-1130.1 <u>15.2-3520</u> et seq.), of Chapter 26 <u>35</u> of this title.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-967.1.

5 Expired.

§ 15.1-967.2 15.2-3603. Request for charter.

At the session of the General Assembly following its incorporation, the town shall request the General Assembly to grant it a charter.

No judge shall grant a town a charter. Until such <u>a</u> town is granted a charter by the General Assembly, the <u>town</u>'s affairs of the town shall be conducted exclusively under the provisions of general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

15 § 15.1-968.

Repealed by Acts 1980, c. 45.

§ 15.1-969 <u>15.2-3604</u>. How first election ordered and held.

The An order so incorporating the a town under this chapter shall order the first election of town officers, which election shall be at least ninety days from the date of the order and not within 120 days of a general election, and shall designate the time and place where such the election shall be held in the town and the. The election shall be at least ninety days from the date of the order and not within 120 days of a general election. The electoral board of the county within which such the town, or the greater part thereof, is situated shall, not less than ninety days before such the election, determine the qualified voters within such the town. There shall be elected five Five members of council. Those persons so elected shall be elected and shall serve until their successors, elected pursuant to charter provisions, qualify and take office. The officers of election shall comply with the requirements of Title 24.1 24.2, and the conduct of the election shall conform in all respects to the requirements of the general law regarding the holding of elections in a town so far as applicable. The election shall be held and the vote counted, returned, canvassed and certified as regular elections are held, returned, canvassed and certified. And if If

for any cause no election shall be <u>is</u> held on the day fixed in the order, the court may by an order entered in its common-law order book fix another day for the election, which shall be held after like proceedings and notice as hereinabove required <u>by this section</u>. Any election heretofore or hereafter held in conformity to the provisions of this section, though not held on the day named in the order of incorporation but held on a day named in a subsequent order of the court, shall be as valid and shall have the same force and effect as if the election had been held on the day named in the order of incorporation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-970.

12 Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

§ 15.1-971 <u>15.2-3605</u>. How appeals granted and heard.

An appeal may be granted by the Supreme Court, or any judge justice thereof to either party, from the judgment of the court and the appeal shall be heard and determined without reference to the principles of demurrer to evidence - the evidence to be considered as on appeal in chancery cases. Costs in the court Court costs shall be awarded as the Supreme Court shall determine determines. The costs in the Supreme Court shall be awarded to the party substantially prevailing.

Drafting note: The deleted language is archaic and unclear.

§§ 15.1-972 through 15.1-976.

24 Repealed by Acts 1980, c. 45.

§ 15.1-977. Towns subject to general laws.

Any towns incorporated under this chapter shall be subject in all respects to the general laws of the Commonwealth governing incorporated towns.

Drafting note: Repealed; section is unnecessary.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 20.3 <u>37</u> .
3	ANNULMENT OF TOWN CHARTERS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Chapter 20.3 was created in 1992. Proposed Chapter 37
6	contains no substantive change in the law.
7	
8	§ 15.1-965.28 15.2-3700. Enjoyment of town status until requirements of chapter fulfilled
9	Towns may annul charters.
10	Until the requirements of this chapter or Chapter 26 (§ 15.1-1071 et seq.) of this title are
11	fulfilled, each town shall enjoy all the rights and obligations of town status. A town may annul
12	its charter in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
13	Drafting note: Clarifies the purpose of the chapter.
14	
15	§ 15.1-965.29 <u>15.2-3701</u> . Agreement required.
16	Before initiating proceedings pursuant to this chapter, a town's governing body town
17	council shall enter into an agreement with the board of supervisors of the county or counties
18	within which the town is located. The agreement shall provide for the transfer to the county or
19	counties of all of the revenues the town receives, the services it performs, its facilities, including
20	real and personal property, and other assets, including all debts due to the town, and for the
21	assumption by the county or counties of all of the town's indebtedness, bonded and otherwise, of
22	the town.
23	The agreement required by this section may be an agreement between the governing body
24	of the town and the governing bodies of two or more counties or cities, in one or more of which
25	the town is located, which are parties to a consolidation agreement under Chapter $\frac{26}{35}$ (§ $\frac{15.1}{15.1}$)
26	1071 15.2-3500 et seq.) of this title and may provide that the agreement shall be binding on the
27	consolidated jurisdiction upon the effective date of consolidation.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
29	
30	§ 15.1-965.30 <u>15.2-3702</u> . Ordinance required.

Whenever it is deemed desirable to surrender the charter of a town and after After the agreement required by § 15.1-965.29 15.2-3701 has been reached, the town council of the town may, by ordinance passed by a recorded majority vote of all the members thereof, petition the circuit court of for the county or counties in which it the town is located for an order requiring a referendum on the question of whether the town charter of the town shall be annulled and repealed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.31 15.2-3703. Notice of motion; service and publication; docketing.

Upon adoption of the ordinance required by § 15.1-965.30 15.2-3702, the town shall serve notice on the attorney for the Commonwealth, or on the county attorney, if there is one, and on the chairman of the governing body of the county or counties in which the town is located that it will, on a given day, not less than thirty days thereafter, move the circuit court for such an order as provided by § 15.2-3702. A copy of the notice and ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the notice and ordinance and a reference to the place within the town where copies of the notice and ordinance may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper published in such town, and when there is no newspaper published therein, then in a newspaper having general circulation in the area in which the town is located. The proof of service or certificate of service of the notice and ordinance shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when. When the publication of the notice and ordinance is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for entry of the referendum order. Certification of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and ordinance shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.32 15.2-3704. Order for election; conduct of election.

When publication of the notice and ordinance is completed, the circuit court shall by order entered of record issued in accordance with § 24.2-684 require the regular election officers of the county or counties in which the town is located on the day fixed in the order, issued in accordance with § 24.1-165, to open the polls on the day fixed in the order and take the sense of

- 1 the qualified voters of the town on the question submitted as hereinafter provided in this section.
- 2 The regular election officers, at the time designated in the order, shall open the polls at the
- 3 <u>various voting places in the town and conduct the election in the manner provided by general law</u>
- 4 for other elections. The ballots used shall be printed and shall contain the following:
- 5 "Shall the charter for the Town of be annulled and repealed?
- 6 [] Yes
- 7 [] No."
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The last two sentences are from § 15.1-965.33.

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- § 15.1-965.33. Conduct of election.
- The regular election officers, at the time designated in the order authorizing the vote,
 shall open the polls at the various voting places in the town and conduct the election in the
 manner provided by general law for other elections. The ballots used shall be printed and shall
 contain the following:
- 16 "Shall the charter for the Town of be annulled and repealed?
- 17 [] Yes
- 18 [] No."
- 19 Drafting note: Relocated to § 15.2-3704.

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- 21 § 15.1-965.34 <u>15.2-3705</u>. Results of election.
 - The ballots shall be counted and returns made and canvassed as in other elections and the results certified by the secretary of the electoral board to the judge of the circuit court. If it appears by the report of the secretary of the electoral board shows that a majority of the qualified voters of the town voting on the question submitted are in favor of the annulment, the judge shall enter such fact of record and shall notify the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the annulment shall be effective at midnight on December 31 January 1 of the year following the year in which the order entering such fact of record is issued; or, in the discretion of the court, at midnight on December 31 the second January 1 of the year following the year in which issued; or. However, the court, upon joint petition of the governing bodies of the town and county or counties in which the town is located, may order the annulment effective at midnight on any other date or dates.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Effective dates are changed from December 31 to January 1 to conform with modern drafting practice.

§ 15.1-965.35 15.2-3706. Annulment of surrendered charter.

Upon the effective date of the annulment, the <u>town</u> charter of the town which is surrendered by the ordinance shall be annulled. The terms and conditions of the contract with the county or counties in which the town is located required by § 15.1-965.29 15.2-3701 shall be deemed and held to be a binding and irrevocable contract in favor of the public, compliance with which in all its parts may be enforced, and violation of which may be prevented, by mandamus or injunction from the Supreme Court or from any circuit court at the suit or relation of any citizen or taxpayer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.36 15.2-3707. General effect of annulment.

Upon the effective date of annulment, the town shall terminate, as shall the terms of office and the rights, powers, duties and compensation of the officers, agents and employees of the town.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-965.37 15.2-3708. Transfer of property and indebtedness.

Upon the effective date of annulment, the title to all property, real and personal, tangible and intangible, of the former town shall be vested in, and the indebtedness become a debt of, the county or counties in which the town was located without any further act or deed.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–965.38 15.2-3709. Special debt district.

If so provided in the agreement required by § 15.1-965.29 15.2-3701, the territory constituting the former town may be a special debt district for the purpose of repaying all or part of the existing indebtedness chargeable to the town prior to before annulment. There shall be levied a A special tax on real property within the special debt district shall be levied for a period

not exceeding twenty years, which. The special tax may be different from and in addition to the general tax rate throughout the entire county or counties in which the town was located.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.39 15.2-3710. Records and documents.

All records and documents of the former town shall pass to and be held by the county or counties in which the town was located which shall be responsible for the preservation, maintenance and custody of these records and documents.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–965.40 15.2-3711. Effect on pending suits.

If at the time of annulment there are any pending actions or proceedings by or against the town, or if after the effective date of annulment an action or proceeding out of a cause of action which arose prior to the time of annulment, which but for the annulment would have been by or against the town, is instituted, the county or counties in which the town was located shall be substituted in place thereof and the proceeding may be perfected to judgment. The agreement required by § 15.1-965.29 15.2-3701 may provide that if judgment against the county or counties results from the proceeding, the liability shall be paid by the special debt district as provided in § 15.1-965.38 15.2-3709.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–965.41 15.2-3712. Repeal of charter.

After a town charter has been annulled in accordance with this chapter, the local governing body of the county or counties in which the town was located shall make a request to a state legislator representing that county, that the Virginia General Assembly repeal the town charter at the next legislative session.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 22 <u>38</u> .
3	TRANSITION OF TOWNS TO CITIES.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Old Chapter 22 contains many sections which have not been
6	amended since the 1962 recodification of Title 15. Only one section has been amended
7	more recently than 1982. The chapter is not currently being used as § 15.1-1032.2 (§ 15.2-
8	3201) prohibits the granting of city charters.
9	
10	§§ 15.1-978 through 15.1-982.
11	Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.
12	
13	§ 15.1-982.1 15.2-3800. Ordinance petitioning court for city status; appointment of
14	special court.
15	Any town in this Commonwealth, except a town located within a county or any portion
16	thereof of a county granted immunity as provided by Chapter 21.2 33 (§ 15.1 977.19:1 15.2-
17	3300 et seq.) of this title from the incorporation of new cities within its boundaries, may, by
18	ordinance passed by a recorded majority vote of all the members thereof, petition the circuit
19	court of for the county within which the town lies, alleging that the town meets the criteria set
20	out in subsection A of § 15.1-982.8 B 15.2-3807, for an order granting city status to the town.
21	The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall
22	appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this
23	title.
24	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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26	§ 15.1-982.2 15.2-3801. Referendum; agreement or disagreement of town and county
27	governing body upon provisions of settlement.
28	Prior to the adoption of an ordinance petitioning the court for city status, the governing
29	body of the town council shall petition the court to order a referendum held within the town on
30	the question of seeking city status. The provisions of § 24.1-165 24.2-684 shall govern the order
31	for a referendum. The question on the ballot shall be:

1 <u>"Shall the Town of seek to become a city?</u>

2 [] Yes

3 [] No."

If a majority of the electorate voting in such the referendum vote "No," the governing body of the town council shall not proceed in seeking city status. If a majority of the electorate voting in such referendum vote "Yes," the governing body of the town council shall proceed as provided for in § 15.1-982.1 15.2-3800, provided, however, if a majority of such electorate vote "Yes," no court proceedings shall be instituted until the governing bodies of the town and county have failed, in the sole opinion of the governing body of the town, to agree upon the provisions of the settlement for the proposed city. If such governing bodies do agree upon the provisions of the settlement, such settlement shall be certified by order of the court and a grant of city status shall be made upon a finding that the criteria set out in § 15.1-982.8 B have been satisfied.

Drafting note: Stricken language substantially appears as § 15.2-3802.

§ 15.2-3802. Town and county agreement concerning proposed city.

no No court proceedings shall be instituted until the governing bodies of the town and county have failed, in the sole opinion of the governing body of the town, to agree upon the provisions of the settlement for reach an agreement with respect to the proposed city. If such the governing bodies do agree upon the provisions of the settlement, such settlement reach an agreement, it shall be certified by order of the special court and a grant of city status shall be made upon a finding that the criteria set out in subsection A of § 15.1-982.8 B 15.2-3807 have been satisfied.

Drafting note: Formerly part of § 15.1-982.2. Shown as old language to make changes apparent.

§ 15.1-982.3 15.2-3803. Notice of motion; service and publication; answer or other pleading.

In any proceedings instituted by a town At least thirty days before instituting a proceeding for a grant of city status, the a town shall serve notice on the county attorney, or if there be is none, on the attorney for the Commonwealth, and on the chairman of the board of supervisors of the county, or counties, within which the town lies that it will, on a given day, not

less than thirty days thereafter, petition the circuit court for a grant of city status. The notice served on each official shall include a certified copy of the ordinance. A copy of the notice and ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the notice and ordinance and a reference to the place within the town where copies of the notice and ordinance may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in some a newspaper having general circulation in the town and county, or counties, in which the town is situated. The notice and ordinance shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when the publication is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for hearing. Any answer or other pleading shall be filed with the court no later than ten days after completion of the publication. Certification from the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and ordinance shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: Rewritten to clarify what is believed to be the intent of the section. Language regarding when the case will be docketed and when answers to the petition may be filed is deleted, as these matters are more logically related to the appointment of the special court rather than to the publication of the petition, which occurs before the petition is even filed. As a practical matter, scheduling details will be addressed by the special court when it is appointed. Section 15.2-3001 says that cases heard by the special court have priority over all other cases, and § 15.2-3805 directs the court to set a time limit for intervenors.

§ 15.1-982.4 15.2-3804. Parties.

In any proceedings proceeding instituted under the provisions of this chapter, the county, or counties, in which the town is situated shall be made party to the case, and may be represented by counsel. Any qualified voter or property owner of the town or county, or counties, in which the town is situated, may by petition become party to the proceedings proceeding. Any county, eity, or town locality with a common boundary or other person affected by the proceedings proceeding may appear and shall be made party to the case and may be represented by counsel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary, as parties may always be represented by counsel.

§ 15.1-982.5 15.2-3805. Time limit for intervenors; publication of order.

The <u>special</u> court shall by order fix a time within which a <u>qualified</u> voter, property owner or political subdivision not served may become a party to <u>proceedings</u> a <u>proceeding</u> instituted under this chapter, and thereafter no such petition shall be received, except for good cause shown. A copy of the order <u>fixing such time for parties not previously served</u> shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county and in the adjoining or adjacent counties and cities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-982.6. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.

If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and the proceedings shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge by the Supreme Court. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor and the court as so constituted shall proceed to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided that no decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore made with reference to such question.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered in Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3004), which governs all special court proceedings.

§ 15.1-982.7 15.2-3806. Pretrial conference; matters considered.

The <u>special</u> court shall, prior to hearing any case under this chapter, direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it or, in its discretion, before a single judge, for a conference to consider:

- 1. The simplification Simplification of the issues;
- 2. Amendment of pleadings and filing of additional pleadings;

- 3. Stipulations as to facts, documents, records, photographs, plans and like matters, which will dispense with formal proof thereof, including:
 - a. Assessed values and the ratio of assessed values to true values, as determined by the State Department of Taxation, in the town seeking to become a city and in the remaining portion of the county including real property, personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital and public service corporation assessment for each year of the five years immediately preceding;
 - b. The school School population and school enrollment in the town seeking to become a city and in the remaining portion of the county, as shown, respectively, by the triennial census of school population and by the records in the office of the division superintendent of schools; and the cost of education per pupil in average daily membership, as shown by the last preceding most recent report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and
- c. The population Population and the density of population density of the town seeking to become a city and of the remaining portion of the county;
 - 4. The method of taking any population census requested by the petitioner;
- 5. Limitation on the number of expert witnesses, as well as requiring; each expert witness who will testify to shall file a statement of his qualifications; and
 - 6. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.
- The court, or the judge, as the case may be, shall make an appropriate order which will control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified before or during the trial or hearing to prevent manifest injustice.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
- 23 § 15.1-982.8 <u>15.2-3807</u>. Hearing and decision by court.
- A. The court, without a jury, shall hear the case upon the evidence, as evidence is introduced in civil cases.
 - B. If the court shall find that:

- A. The special court shall enter an order granting city status to a town if, after hearing the evidence, it finds that:
 - 1. The town has a minimum population of 5,000 persons;

2. The town has the fiscal ability to function as an independent city and is able to provide appropriate urban-type services including, based on the advice of the State Department of Education, an independent school system;

- 3. The creation of the new independent city will not substantially impair the ability of the county or counties from which the town is to be separated to meet the service needs of the remaining population, particularly in education, unless provision is made by order of the court or by agreement of the governing bodies to offset such impairment; and
- 4. After a consideration of the best interests of the parties, the interest of the Commonwealth in the compliance with and promotion of applicable state policies with respect to environmental protection, public planning, education, public transportation, housing and other state service policies declared by the General Assembly, and the interest of the Commonwealth in promoting strong and viable units of government in the area, a grant of city status should be made; it shall enter an order granting the petition.
- C. B. Any order granting the petition city status to a town shall set forth in detail all such terms and conditions upon which the petition city status is granted as are not provided in this chapter. The order shall be effective at midnight on December 31 of the year January 1 following the year in which the order is issued, or, in the discretion of the court, at midnight on December 31 of the year the second January 1 following the year in which the order is issued. All county taxes assessed in the town for the year at the end of before which the transition becomes effective, and for all prior years, shall be paid to the county.
- D. C. In the event the court enters an order granting the petition, a \underline{A} copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
- E. D. If a majority of the court is of the opinion that the criteria set out in B herein subsection A have not been met, then the petition shall be dismissed.
- F. E. The court shall render a written opinion in every case brought under the provisions of this chapter.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The effective dates are changed from December 31 to January 1 to conform with modern drafting practice.

30 § 15.1 982.9 15.2-3808. Assistance of state agencies.

The <u>special</u> court may, in its discretion, direct any appropriate state agency, in addition to the Commission on Local Government, to gather and present evidence, including statistical data and exhibits, for the court, to be subject to the usual rules of evidence. The court shall determine the actual expense of preparing such evidence, and shall tax such expense as costs in the case, which costs shall be paid by the clerk into the general fund of the state treasury, and credited to the agency furnishing the evidence.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-982.10 <u>15.2-3809</u>. Appeals.

Appeals may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia as provided in §§ 15.1–1049 15.2-3221 and 15.1–1050 15.2-3222, which shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-982.11 15.2-3810. Declination Declining of grant of city status.

In any proceedings proceeding brought under the provisions of this chapter, the governing body of the town council may, by ordinance or resolution, decline to accept city status on the terms and conditions imposed by the court at any time prior to twenty-one days after final adjudication establishing city status. In such case the court shall apportion the total costs, taking into consideration the extent to which county revenues are derived from within the town, the relative financial abilities of the parties, and the relative merits of the case.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-982.12 15.2-3811. Proceedings Proceeding final for three years.

In the event that If city status is denied the <u>a</u> town, or in the event that <u>if</u> city status is declined under the <u>provisions</u> of § 15.1-982.11 15.2-3810, no subsequent <u>proceedings</u> proceeding shall be brought under the <u>provisions</u> of this chapter until the expiration of <u>for</u> three years from the date of the final order.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-983 15.2-3812. Effect when town becomes city.

Whenever If a town becomes a city under the provisions of this chapter, its then:

- 1 1. Its charter, if it has one, shall remain in full force and effect insofar as its provisions do not conflict with this chapter, and its;
 - 2. Its ordinances shall be the ordinances of the city, insofar as they are applicable, until they are repealed by the city authorities of the city, and the;
 - 3. The officers of the town shall be and continue the officers of the city, until their successors are elected or appointed and qualify, except as hereinafter provided in this chapter, and shall discharge all the duties and be subject to all the penalties imposed by such charter and ordinances and by the general laws law; but provisions and
 - 4. Provisions of the town charter of such town in conflict with this title or other provisions of the general law shall be repealed thereby.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-984 15.2-3813. Liabilities Town liabilities and assets of such town.

Such If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the city shall become and be liable for the bonded indebtedness and current debts and obligations of the town and shall be and become liable for the obligations or other liabilities of the town, both in law and in equity, arising out of any plans or annexations theretofore consummated between the town and any other territory. And the city shall faithfully observe, keep and perform every such liability. The title to all the property of the town, and its rights and privileges under any contract, including any and all moneys belonging to the town, and its books, records, papers and other things of value, shall vest in and become the city's property of the city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is superfluous.

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§ 15.1-985 15.2-3814. Mayor of town to continue in office.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the mayor of the town shall be and continue the mayor of the city; shall receive the same salary and fees; and shall discharge all the duties, be vested with all the authority and be subject to all the penalties imposed on him by the charter or the general law. He shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-986 15.2-3815. Council of town to continue in office; additional members.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the town council of the town shall be and continue the common city council of the city and discharge all the duties and exercise all the authority imposed on it by the charter and by the general law. If in the order granting city status the circuit special court, or the judge thereof in vacation, in his order shall prescribe prescribes a greater number to compose the common city council than the number composing the council of the town council, then the council shall, within thirty days after the date of the order of the court or judge, or as soon thereafter as practicable, proceed to elect the additional members of the common city council necessary to fill out the number prescribed in such order. The members shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Drafting note: Language added in recognition of the fact that it would most likely be impossible to elect additional members within 30 days. The task force believes that the order described in the second sentence is the order of the special court granting city status.

§ 15.1-987 15.2-3816. Treasurer of town Town treasurer to continue in office; appointment where town had no treasurer.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the town treasurer of the town, if there be is one, shall be and continue the city treasurer. If there be is no town treasurer of the town, then the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the circuit court having jurisdiction over such the city or town or by the judge thereof in vacation, pending the next ensuing general election or, if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to such election, pending the second ensuing general election.

The city treasurer, whether he be is such by reason of having held the office of town treasurer or by appointment, shall not discharge any duties as city treasurer until he has given bond in a penalty to be fixed by the common city council of the city and conditioned according to law to secure the faithful discharge of his duties in connection with the collection and disbursement of the city's revenues, pursuant to § 15.2-1512 and also the bond required by § 15.1-44 15.2-1530 with reference to the collection and disbursement of the state revenues. The officer treasurer so appointed shall qualify before the court or judge appointing him. The treasurer's duties of the treasurer shall include the handling of the city's revenues of the city

from all such sources as the council may direct directs. He shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-988 15.2-3817. Commissioner of revenue or assessor to continue in office; appointment where town had no commissioner or assessor.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the commissioner of revenue or assessor of the town, if there be is one, shall be and continue the commissioner of the revenue of the city and discharge all the duties imposed on him by the charter or by the general law. If there be is no commissioner of revenue or assessor of the town, then the circuit court having jurisdiction over such city or town or the judge thereof in vacation shall, within thirty days after the town is declared to be a city, fill the vacancy by appointment, pending the next ensuing general election or, if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to such election, pending the second ensuing general election. The officer commissioner of revenue so appointed shall forthwith qualify before the court or judge appointing him or before the clerk of the circuit court in his the clerk's office. He shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-989 15.2-3818. Town sergeant to continue in office.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the sergeant of the town, if there be is one, shall be and continue as the sheriff of the city and discharge all the duties imposed on him by the charter or by the general law. The sheriff's duties and compensation of the sheriff shall be such as are provided by law for the town sergeants of towns. He shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ $\frac{15.1-990}{15.2-3819}$. Election and terms of office of mayor and councilmen after town becomes city.

At the next <u>a</u> general election of city officers, to be held on the second Tuesday in June May after the city <u>a town</u> is declared to be such <u>a city</u>, a mayor and common city council shall be

1 elected for the city, whose term. The terms of office of the mayor and city council shall begin on

September July 1 succeeding following their election and shall continue, that of the. The mayor

shall serve for four years, that of one. One half of the council shall serve for two years, and the

other half of the council for four years.

Drafting note: Dates changed to reflect current practice.

§ 15.1-991 15.2-3820. Election and terms of other city officers.

At the next general election of state officers after (i) the town is declared to be a city; and succeeding the expiration of (ii) the regular term of office of the existing municipal officers expires, to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, when similar officers are elected for other cities, there shall be elected in such city a treasurer, commissioner of the revenue, if elected by the general law, a sheriff, an attorney for the Commonwealth, a clerk of the circuit court, and other officers elective by the qualified voters; whose election is not otherwise provided for by law, whose term shall be elected. The terms of office of such officers shall begin on January 1 next succeeding following their election and continue in accordance with §§ 24.1 86 and 24.1 87 24.2-217 as applicable to such elections and until their respective successors have been elected and qualify; provided, however, that the. The commissioner of revenue shall be elected or appointed as the general law may direct directs.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-992 15.2-3821. Qualification of officers; vacancies.

The officers for the election of whom provision is made by § 15.1-991 15.2-3820 whether elected at the first election for such officers held in the city, in pursuance of such section or at any subsequent election for such officers, held pursuant to § 24.1-86, § 24.1-87 or § 24.1-90 § 24.2-217 or § 24.2-222 shall qualify before the circuit court having jurisdiction in the city, or before the judge thereof in vacation, or before the clerk of such court in the clerk's office. And in In the case of a vacancy in any such office the same office shall be filled by appointment by the court or by the judge thereof in vacation, pending the next ensuing general election or, if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to such election, pending the second ensuing general election.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

2 § 15.1-993. Bonds.

The bond of the treasurer shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties and in other respects as required by the general law and shall be in penalty not greater than one half the amount of state funds to be received by him annually, nor less than fifteen per centum thereof.

The bond of the commissioner of the revenue and the bond of the city sheriff shall likewise be conditioned for the faithful performance by such officers of their respective duties and otherwise comply with the provisions of the general law. The penalty of the bond of the commissioner of the revenue shall be not less than \$2,500 and that of the city sheriff not less than \$1,000.

Drafting note: Repealed; this section is unnecessary as §§ 15.1-42 (§ 15.2-1528) and 15.1-44 (§ 15.2-1530) address bond requirements of city commissioners of revenue, sheriffs and treasurers.

§ 15.1-994.

Repealed by Acts 1979, c. 85.

§ 15.1-994.1 15.2-3822. Sharing of offices; transfer of jurisdiction.

A. Any attorney for the Commonwealth, clerk of a circuit court, or sheriff who performed his duties and had jurisdiction in both a city and a county prior to July 1, 1979, under provisions of this chapter in effect prior to that date, shall continue to serve both political subdivisions localities until (i) the city is declared to be a first class city in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 23 (§ 15.1-1011 et seq.) of this title; ceases to share such positions in accordance with the provisions of general law or (ii) the city is transferred in accordance with the provisions of §§ 16.1-69.6 and 17-119.1:1 to a judicial circuit and district which is comprised of a county other than the circuit and district where the city was situated. Until such declaration or transfer is made, the qualified voters residing in the city shall be entitled to may vote for these officers at the general election for county officers.

B. Upon the effective date of the transfer referred to in subdivision clause (ii) of subsection A (ii) of this section, the city shall have appointed for it by the judges of the circuit

court of <u>for</u> the county in the judicial circuit to which the city was transferred <u>shall appoint</u> the attorney for the Commonwealth and clerk of the circuit court of <u>for</u> that adjoining county. In eases where <u>If</u> the city has a locally elected city sheriff, the city sheriff shall be the only sheriff for the city. The city may contract with the county to which it was transferred for jail facilities. In any case where <u>If</u> the effective date of the transfer is to take place within 120 days after an election for any of these two officers the clerk of the circuit court or attorney for the <u>Commonwealth</u> in the county to which the city is transferred, the voters of the city shall be entitled to vote in that the election for each officer. The voting wards or precincts of the city shall be required to qualify separately in the city. The qualified voters of the city shall thereafter be entitled to vote for these officers.

- C. In order to complete the transfer of the jurisdiction of the respective circuit courts when If the situation in either subdivision clause (i) or (ii) of subsection A of this section occurs, the following shall control then:
- (1) 1. As to any crime occurring or civil cause of action arising in the city before the effective date of the transfer, the circuit court of for the former judicial circuit shall have jurisdiction—; and
- (2) 2. As to any crime occurring or civil cause of action arising in the city on or after the effective date of the transfer involving a matter required by general law to be located in a circuit court, the circuit court of for the judicial circuit to which the city was transferred shall have jurisdiction.
- D. All writings authorized by law to be recorded in the circuit court for the city transferred pursuant to subdivision clause (ii) of subsection A (ii) of this section shall be recorded in the circuit court to which the city was transferred beginning on the effective date of the transfer.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The references to first- and second-class cities are abolished since Chapter 23 is proposed for repeal. Also, there is no longer an exact correlation between a city's status as a first- or second-class city and whether certain constitutional officers are shared with an adjacent county.

§ 15.1-995 15.2-3823. Tenure and reelection of county officer or county court judge whose homesite becomes part of city.

Any county officer or judge of a county court of any county who resides in the county or in any town therein, and has an established home therein, which homesite has become or hereafter becomes a part of a city since after such officer's election or appointment, shall not vacate his office by reason of his residence in such the city, but shall continue to hold such office so long as he shall be is successively elected or appointed to the office held by him at the time of such the transition. Any such Such officer shall for such purposes the purpose of his office be deemed to be a resident of the magisterial district wherein in which the homesite was before becoming a part of a city was. The provisions of this This section shall not be applicable apply to members of the school board of such county, who shall be governed by § 22.1-29.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1 995.1. Tenure and reelection of judge of municipal court whose homesite becomes part of another city.

Any judge or associate judge of a municipal court of any city, who resides in such city and has an established home therein, which homesite has become or hereafter becomes a part of another city since such judge's election or appointment, shall not vacate his office by reason of his residence in such city, but shall continue to hold such office so long as he shall be successively elected or appointed to the office held by him at the time of such transition.

Drafting note: Repealed; section is obsolete.

§ 15.1-996 15.2-3824. Other town Town officers.

All other Except as provided in this chapter, if a town becomes a city, officers of the town shall be and continue officers of the city until the expiration of the term for which they were chosen or until they are removed according to law or their offices abolished by the common city council.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-997 <u>15.2-3825</u>. Courts.

When the municipality <u>a town</u> is declared to be a city, such city shall at once be, become and continue unless and until changed by general law in every respect within the jurisdiction of the circuit court of <u>for</u> the county wherein it is situated.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–998 15.2-3826. Appointment of electoral board, treasurer, commissioner of revenue and sheriff, attorney for the Commonwealth and circuit court clerk.

The If a town becomes a city under this chapter, the circuit court having jurisdiction over the city shall appoint for the city an electoral board of three members, the term of one of whom shall expire on the first day of the following March next succeeding, the term of another to expire one year later, and the term of the third to expire two years later than the term of the first mentioned. He The court shall at the same time, if necessary, appoint one city treasurer, one commissioner of the revenue, one sheriff, one attorney for the Commonwealth and one clerk of the circuit court. The terms of all officers appointed by the circuit court shall expire when their successors are elected or appointed and qualify, pending the next ensuing general election or, if the vacancy occurs within 120 days prior to such election, pending the second ensuing general election.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law . The appointment of the city treasurer and commissioner of the revenue is provided for in $\S\S$ 15.1-987 (\S 15.2-3816) and 15.1-988 (\S 15.2-3817).

§ 15.1-999. Wards; composition of council.

The common council of the city, at its first meeting, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall examine and adopt or amend, according to the requirements of law, the division of the city into wards which was made by the order of the circuit court of the county in which the town was located, if such division was so made by such court and, if not so made, shall proceed to make such a division. They shall establish a voting precinct in each ward.

At the first meeting of the common council after the election of a council, it shall proceed to divide the members into two classes of equal number as near as may be, and proceed to comply with the provisions of § 15.1–805.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

§ 15.1-1000 15.2-3827. Transfer of assessments to city books.

When the commissioner of the revenue of the <u>a</u> city <u>shall make application created under</u> this chapter <u>applies</u> to the commissioner of the revenue of the county or of the district thereof in which the city is located or other officer assessing real estate, such commissioner of the revenue of the county <u>he</u> shall furnish from his books a transcript of the assessment of all real estate and personal property, and all poll taxes assessed against persons located within the limits of the city, for which transcript he shall receive the compensation provided by law, to be paid by the city, and on his books he shall note that all such assessments have been transferred to the city books.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Obsolete language is deleted.

§ 15.1-1001. Capitation taxes.

The treasurer of the county in which the city is located shall furnish to the treasurer of the city a certified list of all capitation taxes paid by residents of the territory included within the city for the year then current and for the preceding three years.

Drafting note: Repealed; section is obsolete.

§ 15.1-1002 15.2-3828. State, county and district levies taxes accruing before transition; county sales and use tax becomes city sales and use tax.

All state, county and district levies taxes on property within the territory occupied by the a city created under this chapter that accrued before the city became such shall be payable to and collected by the county treasurer and the. The proceeds of all county and district levies taxes on property within the city shall be held by the county treasurer subject to the rights of the city to be adjusted in the manner hereinafter provided.

Whenever If a town becomes a city of the second class by transition under this chapter, and there a county sales and use tax was in force in the county in which such town was located a county sales and use tax at the time the order was entered pursuant to § 15.1-982.8 15.2-3807, such local sales and use tax shall be deemed as continuing continue in full force and effect in the city as a city sales and use tax on and after the effective date of such order the same as if the tax had been duly imposed by the council of the city. The preceding sentence shall apply until the effective date of a local sales and use tax ordinance adopted by the council of the city council

under the applicable provisions of law; but the preceding sentence shall not apply in any respect if the council of the city, immediately after the town becomes a city, shall adopt adopts a resolution to the effect that such local sales and use tax shall not be effective in the city.

This section, as amended, shall be in force on and after July 1, 1968.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1003 15.2-3829. Assumption of debt; adjustment.

Whenever If a town hereafter becomes a city, as herein provided under this chapter, the city shall assume and provide for the reimbursement of the county of a just and reasonable proportion of any county debt of the county existing at the date the town becomes a city and also for compensation to, including any debt existing on any school district of which the town was a part for the city's just and reasonable proportion of any debt existing on the district at such date.

The governing body of the city council and the board of supervisors shall make an equitable adjustment of such debts, and the same shall be provided for as those bodies shall determine and agree upon. In making such adjustment the parties shall take into consideration consider (i) the city's just proportion of money collected by the county treasurer under § 15.1-1002 15.2-3828 and of any unexpended balance in the county treasury belonging to any fund to which the territory embraced in the city has contributed and shall take into consideration (ii) all other equitable claims of the city, county and district. If the parties fail to make such adjustment, either party may proceed against the other by a bill in equity in the circuit court for the county in which the former town lies for a proper adjustment of such matter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law . The last sentence is relocated from § 15.1-1004.

§ 15.1-1004. When claims cannot be adjusted between council and boards.

In the event of the failure of the parties aforesaid to make such adjustment and to agree upon such terms either party may proceed against the other by a bill in equity in the circuit court of the county in which the city lies for a proper adjustment of such matter.

Drafting note: Relocated to the last sentence of § 15.2-3829.

§ 15.1-1005 15.2-3830. Certain costs and expenses to be apportioned between city and county.

The After a town becomes a city under this chapter, the costs and expenses of the circuit court of for the county, including jury costs, and the salaries of the judge and clerk of the circuit court and the clerk, attorney for the Commonwealth and sheriff of the county shall be borne by the city and county in the proportion that the population of each bears to the aggregate population of the city and county.

Such expenses and costs shall include stationery, furniture, books, office supplies and equipment for the court and clerk's office; also supplies, repairs and alterations on the buildings used jointly by the city and county, as well as; and insurance, fuel, water, lights, etc., used in and about the buildings buildings and the grounds thereto. The cost of any new building erected for the joint use of the city and county shall be provided for in like manner, provided that. However, in the case of buildings used jointly by a city having a population of more than 11,000 and less than 11,900, according to the 1960 or any subsequent census, and a county having a population of more than 12,000 and less than 12,400, according to the 1960 or any subsequent census, no repairs or alterations shall be made to any such building, and no new building shall be erected without the approval of the governing body of both the city and the county; and provided further that in the event the. If such governing bodies are unable to cannot agree, all relevant controversies relative thereto shall be resolved in the same manner as provided by § 15.1–1004 15.2-3829.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1006 15.2-3831. Registrars and their duties.

On the <u>Upon its</u> appointment of, the electoral board for the <u>a</u> city it <u>created under this</u> <u>chapter</u> shall appoint a registrar for each voting precinct and cause such registrars to transfer from the county registration books to the city registration books of their proper precinct the names of all duly duly registered voters of the county who are residents of the city and to open the registration books of the city for the registration of voters. Such registered voters of the county or town so transferred shall become registered voters of the city and qualified as to residence to vote therein. All persons may register in the city at the same time they could have registered in the town had no city government been created.

Such registrars shall receive <u>from the city</u> for making the transfers required in this section a fee of four cents for each name so transferred, to be paid by the city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1007 15.2-3832. Authority to city to provide by condemnation, etc., water, light, power and fuel.

In addition to the authority given by the general laws law to cities, a city organized under the provisions of this chapter may acquire by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, in accordance with § 15.2-1800 or construct, own and operate, its own plant, machinery and equipment for supplying its inhabitants, streets, grounds, and or buildings with water, light, power and or fuel and to. To that end it may acquire any plant existing in or near the city and; may acquire land and franchises outside of the limits of the city; and may buy, purchase and or acquire easements and rights-of-way.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1008.

17 Reserved.

§ 15.1-1009 15.2-3833. Chapter not applicable to cities already existing.

This chapter shall in no way not affect the organization, government, officers, charter or laws governing any city declared to be such prior to January 1, 1976, under the former acts of the General Assembly but as to such cities the statutes. Statutes under which they cities declared to be such prior to January 1, 1976, were organized as cities shall continue in force; nor shall this chapter be applicable to any such city in case its charter or bylaws, have been, since such date, or are hereafter, amended, but it shall only apply to such cities as have or may be declared to be such after January 1, 1976.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law . The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-1010 15.2-3834. Congressional, etc., districts and judicial circuit not changed.

- Any such city created under this chapter shall continue to be and remain a part of the congressional, senatorial and legislative districts, respectively, and of the judicial circuit wherein such city is geographically located.
- 4 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 21.1 <u>39</u> .
3	TRANSITION OF COUNTIES TO CITIES.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There is no substantive change in the law made to this
6	chapter, which was adopted in 1979.
7	
8	§ 15.1-977.1 <u>15.2-3900</u> . Transition authorized.
9	Any county in this Commonwealth is authorized to may become an independent city by
10	complying with the requirements and procedures set forth in this chapter.
1	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
12	
13	§ 15.1-977.2 15.2-3901. Ordinance petitioning court to declare eligibility.
L4	The governing body of any county may, by ordinance passed by a recorded majority vote
15	of all the members thereof, petition the circuit court of for the county, alleging that the county
16	meets the criteria set out in § 15.1-977.9 B 15.2-3907, for an order declaring the county eligible
L 7	for city status. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court.
18	which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et
19	seq.) of this title.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
21	
22	§ 15.1-977.2:1 15.2-3902. Moratorium on annexation suits pending transition to city.
23	Any annexation suit filed against a county on or after the day the county's petition for city
24	status is filed in the circuit court shall be stayed pending the special court's order denying
25	eligibility for city status or the election ordered on the proposed city charter, whichever occurs
26	later. If the voters approve the city charter, all annexation suits stayed pending the outcome of
27	the election shall be dismissed. If the voters disapprove the city charter, all pending stays shall be
28	dissolved.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
30	
31	§ 15.1-977.3 15.2-3903. Notice of motion: service and publication; answer.

In any At least thirty days before instituting a proceeding instituted by a county under the provisions of this chapter, such a county shall serve notice on the attorney for the Commonwealth, or on the city or county attorney, if there be is one, and on the chairman of the board of supervisors of each adjoining county and the mayor of each city and town within the county instituting proceedings that it will, on a given day, not less than thirty days thereafter, move petition the circuit court for the convening of a special court, as provided in § 15.1-977.4, to hear the petition for eligibility an order declaring the county eligible for city status. The notice served on each official shall include a certified copy of the ordinance. A copy of the notice and ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the notice and ordinance and a reference to the place within the county where copies of the notice and ordinance may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in the county seeking eligibility for city status. The notice and ordinance shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when the publication is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for hearing. Any answer or other pleading shall be filed with the court no later than ten days after completion of the publication. Certification from the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and ordinance shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: Rewritten to clarify what is believed to be the intent of the section. Language regarding when the case will be docketed and when answers to the petition may be filed is deleted, as these matters are more logically related to the appointment of the special court rather than to the publication of the petition, which occurs before the petition is even filed. As a practical matter, scheduling details will be addressed by the special court when it is appointed. Section 15.2-3001 says that cases heard by the special court have priority over all other cases, and § 15.2-3905 directs the court to set a time limit for intervenors.

§ 15.1-977.4. Constitution of court.

Upon receipt of the ordinance as required by § 15.1-977.2 and the certificate of publication as provided in § 15.1-977.3, the chief judge of the circuit court shall request the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to designate the court which shall determine whether the county is eligible for city status.

Drafting note: Repealed; covered in § 15.2-3901.

§ 15.1-977.5 <u>15.2-3904</u>. Parties.

In any proceedings instituted under the provisions of this chapter, any qualified voter or property owner or person having an interest in the county may by petition become a party to the proceedings. Any county, city, or town <u>locality</u> having a common boundary or other person affected by the proceedings may appear and shall be made a party to the case and may be represented by counsel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Parties may always be represented by counsel.

§ 15.1-977.6 <u>15.2-3905</u>. Time limit for intervenors; publication of order.

The <u>special</u> court shall by order fix a time within which a qualified voter, property owner, person having an interest, or political subdivision <u>locality</u> not served may become a party to proceedings instituted under this chapter, and thereafter no such petition shall be received, except for good cause shown. A copy of the order <u>fixing such time for parties not previously served</u> shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the county and in the adjoining or adjacent counties and cities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.7. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.

If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and the proceedings shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge from the panel provided for in Chapter 26.2 (§ 15.1-1168 et seq.) of this title. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor and the court as so constituted shall proceed to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided, that no decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the

1	evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore made
2	with reference to such question.
3	Drafting note: Repealed; vacancies on a special court are covered in § 15.2-3004.
4	
5	§ 15.1-977.8 15.2-3906. Pretrial conference; matters considered.
6	The special court shall, prior to hearing any case under this chapter, direct the attorneys
7	for the parties to appear before it, or in its discretion before a single judge, for a conference to
8	consider:
9	A. 1. The simplification Simplification of the issues;
10	B. 2. Amendment of pleadings and filing of additional pleadings;
11	C. 3. Stipulations as to facts, documents, records, photographs, plans and like matters,
12	which will dispense with formal proof thereof, including:
13	1. a. Assessed values, if appropriate, and the ratio of assessed values to true values, as
14	determined by the State Department of Taxation, in the county seeking to become a city,
15	including real property, personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital and public
16	service corporation assessment for each year of the five years immediately preceding;
17	2. b. The school School population and school enrollment in the county, as shown,
18	respectively, by the triennial census of school population and by the records in the office of the
19	division superintendent of schools; and the cost of education per pupil in average daily
20	membership as shown by the last preceding report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction;
21	3. c. The population Population of the county and its density of population density;
22	D. 4. The method of taking any population census requested by the petitioner;
23	E. 5. Limitation on the number of expert witnesses, as well as requiring; each expert
24	witness who will testify to shall file a statement of his qualifications;
25	F. 6. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.
26	The court, or the judge, as the case may be, shall make an appropriate order which will
27	control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified before or during the trial or hearing to
28	prevent manifest injustice.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
30	

§ $\frac{15.1-977.9}{15.2-3907}$. Hearing and decision by court.

A. The court, without a jury, shall hear the case upon the evidence introduced as evidence is introduced in civil cases.

B. If the court shall determine that:

- A. The special court shall order an election to determine if the voters of the county desire the General Assembly to grant the county a municipal charter if, after hearing the evidence, it finds that:
- 1. The county possesses at the time of the filing of the petition a minimum population of 20,000 persons and a density of population of at least 300 persons per square mile, or a minimum population of 50,000 persons and a density of population of at least 140 persons per square mile, based either on the latest United States census, on the latest estimates of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia, or on a special census conducted under court supervision; and
- 2. The county has the fiscal capacity to function as an independent city and to provide appropriate services; and
- 3. After a consideration of the best interests of the parties, the interest of the Commonwealth in the county's compliance with and promotion of applicable State policies with respect to environmental protection, public planning, education, public transportation, housing and other State service policies declared by the General Assembly, and the interest of the Commonwealth in promoting strong and viable units of government in the area, the county is eligible for city status; it shall order an election in accordance with § 24.1–165 to determine if the qualified voters of the county desire that the General Assembly be requested to grant the county a municipal charter.
- B. An election held pursuant to this section shall comply with §§ 24.2-682 and 24.2-684. Such The order for election shall allow sufficient time for the preparation of a charter as hereafter provided for in this chapter. Such election shall be held no earlier than 180 days and no later than 300 days subsequent to the entry of the order of election.
- C. The court shall be limited in its decision to granting or denying eligibility for city status and shall have no authority to impose terms or conditions with respect to such eligibility.
- D. If a majority of the court is of the opinion that the criteria set out in B herein subsection A have not been met, then eligibility for city status shall be denied.

E. The court shall render a written opinion in every case brought under the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.10 15.2-3908. Assistance of state agencies.

The <u>special</u> court may, in its discretion, direct any appropriate state agency, in addition to the Commission on Local Government, to gather and present evidence, including statistical data and exhibits, for the court, to be subject to the usual rules of evidence. The court shall determine the actual expense of preparing such evidence and shall tax such expense as costs in the case, which; the costs shall be paid by the clerk into the general fund of the state treasury, and credited to the agency furnishing the evidence.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.11 15.2-3909. Appeals.

Appeals may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia as provided in §§ 15.1-1049 15.2-3221 and 15.1-1050 15.2-3222, which shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-977.12 15.2-3910. Charter commission; appointment; compensation.

Upon entry of the order provided in § 15.1-977.9 B 15.2-3907 A, the governing body of the county shall appoint a charter commission, composed of not less than seven persons, to assist it in the preparation of a charter and form of government for the new city. The governing body shall fix the compensation of members of the charter commission, the amount of which shall be subject to approval by the circuit court of for the county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.13 <u>15.2-3911</u>. Charter provisions generally.

The charter shall provide for the orderly transition from a county form of government to a city form, for the assumption by the new city of the debt and contractual obligations of the former county and of all towns formerly located therein, and for the transfer of all assets from such county and towns to the new city. The city charter shall recognize any townships which

may be created pursuant to § 15.1-977.17 15.2-3916, and where such townships are created, they shall assume the assets and debts of the towns they succeed; provided, however. However, the city charter shall provide that all or part of the revenues of a township, the services it performs, its facilities, other assets, and debts may be transferred to the city by mutual agreement of the governing bodies. The provisions of the charter with respect to elected officials shall conform to the applicable requirements of the Constitution of Virginia. The charter may also provide that the new city may continue any agreements or arrangements undertaken under other provisions of law for the joint support of officials, facilities, and services that exist on the effective date of the city charter. Such charter shall become effective on July 1 in the year of enactment by the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-977.13:1 <u>15.2-3912</u>. Optional charter provisions.
- Any charter adopted pursuant to this chapter may include any of the following provisions:
 - A. 1. That the The rate of tax on real property in any territory which is a part of the proposed city shall be lower than in other territory of the proposed city for a period of five years, provided that any difference between such rates of taxation shall bear a reasonable relationship to differences in nonrevenue-producing governmental services giving land urban character which are furnished in such territories.
 - B. 2. That in any area specified in the charter there may, for the purpose of repaying existing indebtedness chargeable to such area prior to the county becoming a city, be levied a A special tax may be levied on real property for a period of not exceeding twenty years, which in any area specified in the charter. The special tax may be different from and in addition to the general tax rate throughout the entire city and shall be for the purpose of repaying existing indebtedness chargeable to such area prior to the county becoming a city.
 - C. 3. That there There shall be a new election of officers for the city whose election and qualification shall terminate the terms of office of the officers of the former county; provided. However, no new election need be held for offices required to be continued by the Constitution, nor for any other office for which a new election is deemed unnecessary.

D. 4. That the The tax rate on all property of the same class within the city shall be uniform; provided that. However, the governing body of the city shall have power to levy a higher tax in such areas of the city that desire additional or more complete services of government than are desired in the city as a whole and in such case, the. The proceeds therefrom of the higher tax shall be so segregated as to enable the same to be and expended in the areas in which raised. Provided further that such Such higher tax rate shall not be levied for school, police or general government services but only for those services which prior to the transition were not offered in the whole of the former county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.14 15.2-3913. Public hearing on charter; notice and publication; adoption of charter by governing body.

Upon the completion of the proposed charter the governing body shall hold a public hearing at which the citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard with respect thereto. Notice of the time and place of such hearing and the text of the charter, or an informative summary thereof, shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the county at least once a week for two successive weeks. The hearing shall not be held sooner than thirty days subsequent to the first publication. Such hearing may be adjourned from time to time, but shall be completed not less than thirty days before the election. Upon completion of the hearing the governing body shall adopt the charter with such revisions as it may accept.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-977.15 15.2-3914. Rejection or adoption of charter at election.

If it shall appear that the proposed charter has is not been adopted by a majority vote of the qualified electors those voting in the election, an order shall be entered of record accordingly, and no other election for any change in the county form of government shall be held within three years after the date of the election. If the proposed charter is adopted by a majority vote of the qualified electors those voting in the election, the special court shall enter an order accordingly, a copy of which shall be forthwith certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and two copies, in the form of a proposed bill to grant the charter, shall be certified to one or more

members of the General Assembly representing the county for introduction as a bill in the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.16 15.2-3915. Transition of county to independent city requires no action of town council.

A county may become an independent city in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this chapter without the necessity of any action concerning the same being taken by the council of any town situated in such county and without the necessity of separate referenda in any such town on the question of the transition of the county to a city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.17 15.2-3916. Creation of townships; effect on town charters; right of certain townships to obtain city status.

A. Each town located within any county which becomes a city pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall automatically continue as a township within the city, and the charter of each such town shall become the charter of the township with the law governing the relationship of the town to the county continuing in effect. Such townships established pursuant to this subsection shall continue to exercise such powers and elect such officers as the township charter may authorize and such other powers as the former town previously exercised under general law. However, no township shall exercise the authority granted towns by Chapter 22 38 (§ 15.1 982.1 15.2-3800 et seq.) of this title or by Article 1 (§ 15.2-3200 et seq.) of Chapter 25 32 (§ 15.1 1032 et seq.) of this title, or any extraterritorial authority granted towns by Chapter 11 22 (§ 15.1-427 15.2-2200 et seq.) of this title. Townships shall receive from the Commonwealth financial assistance in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided towns; provided, however. However, a township may transfer all or part of the revenues it receives, the services it performs, its facilities, other assets, and debts to the city by mutual agreement of the governing bodies.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A of this section, any town which at the time of enactment of this section in 1979 possessed a population in excess of 5,000 persons and was situated within a county possessing a population of 20,000 or more persons and a density of population of 300 or more persons per square mile, or a minimum population of 50,000 persons

and a density of population of at least 140 persons per square mile, based on the latest United States census, on the latest population estimates of the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia, or on a special census conducted under court supervision, shall retain as a township the right to obtain city status. Where such township seeks to become a city under the authority granted by this subsection and in accordance with § 15.1–982.2 15.2-3801 et seq., the incorporation special court shall be limited in its review, as provided in § 15.1–982.10 15.2-3809, to a determination of the township's population and population density. Where the court determines that such township has a population of at least 5,000 persons and a density of at least 200 persons per square mile, it shall enter an order granting the township city status.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-977.18 <u>15.2-3917</u>. Certain cities not affected by chapter.

This chapter shall in no way affect the organization, government, officers, charter or laws governing any city declared to be such prior to July 1, 1978.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-977.18:1 15.2-3918. Optional status of streets.

Any city formed under the provisions of this chapter may, by ordinance, elect to continue receiving, for a period not to exceed ten years from the date of the granting of a city charter, the full services of the Department of Transportation in the same manner and to the same extent such services were rendered prior to such city being formed. Upon the passage of such ordinance, funds for the maintenance, construction or reconstruction of streets within the areas formerly a county shall continue to be allocated as if such areas were still in a county and the city shall not receive funds for maintenance, construction or reconstruction of streets in those areas during the period the Department of Transportation furnishes such services. In those areas where the Department provides the above services, the governing body of the city shall have control over the streets and highways to the same extent as was formerly vested in the governing body of the county. At any time prior to the expiration of the ten-year period, the governing body may elect, by ordinance, to place its streets, or a portion of them, in the urban system of highways and shall receive funds as provided by law for all cities.

Drafting note: No change.

1 2 § 15.1-977.19 15.2-3919. Legislative, etc., district and judicial circuit not affected. Any city formed under the provisions of this chapter shall be and remain a part of the 3 Congressional, Senatorial senatorial and legislative districts, respectively, and of 4 the judicial circuit in which, as a county, it was geographically located, unless otherwise changed 5 6 by general law. 7

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 20.1 <u>40</u> .
3	JUDICIAL DETERMINATION OF CITY STATUS; FURTHER PROCEDURES.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES made to this
6	chapter, which was adopted in 1971. The investigative and decision making responsibilities
7	are shifted from the city attorney and circuit court to the Commission on Local
8	Government and special court. This will make the procedures consistent with those of
9	other chapters within this subtitle. Because of the definitions used in Article VII, § 1 of the
10	Constitution, this chapter applies only to cities created after 1971.
11	
12	§ 15.1-965.1 15.2-4000. Enjoyment of city status until requirements of chapter fulfilled.
13	Until the requirements of this chapter or Chapter 20.2 (§15.1-965.9 et seq.), of this title
14	are fulfilled, each A city which no longer qualifies for city status under Article VII, Section 1 of
15	the Constitution of Virginia shall change to town status under the provisions of this chapter.
16	Until the court enters an order under § 15.2-4004 for such change, a city shall enjoy all the rights
17	and obligations of city status.
18	Drafting note: Clarifies the purpose of the chapter.
19	
20	§ 15.1-965.2 15.2-4001. Investigation by eity attorney Commission on Local
21	Government; certification of findings to governing body.
22	If it appears from the most recent United States census that a city may not contain the
23	population minima required by meet the requirements for city status under Article VII, Section 1
24	of the Constitution of Virginia, and that the status of such city is not otherwise preserved, the city
25	attorney of such city Commission on Local Government shall commence an investigation of the
26	population, assets, liabilities, rights and obligations of such city and certify his the findings to the
27	governing body.
28	Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; shifts the responsibility for conducting
29	an investigation from the city attorney to the Commission on Local Government. Article
30	VII, Section 1 of the Virginia Constitution requires that a city have a population of 5,000 or
31	more unless it became a city before July 1, 1971, in which case it is "grandfathered in."

§ <u>15.1-965.3</u> <u>15.2-4002</u>. Report from <u>city attorney Commission</u> to be certified to circuit court <u>or judge thereof in vacation</u>; <u>appointment of special court</u>.

When the governing body of any city receives a report compiled pursuant to § 15.1–965.2 15.2-4001 from the city attorney Commission on Local Government concluding that the city does not meet the requirements for city status under Article VII, § of the Constitution of Virginia, it shall determine whether the report is an accurate statement of the matters therein set forth and if it be so, certify the report to the circuit court, or judge thereof in vacation, of the county wherein the city is situated if such city has no operative court of record within it petition the circuit court for the city for a determination of city status. All adjoining counties shall be given notice of the petition.

The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE; provides a procedure for creation of a special court and notification of adjoining counties.

§ 15.1-965.4. Appointment and duties of trustee.

If it appears to the circuit court, or judge thereof in vacation, that such city may have a population of less than 5,000, such court or judge thereof in vacation shall thereupon enter an order appointing a trustee who shall hold the assets of the city in trust. The trustee shall investigate the matters contained in the report filed under § 15.1-965.3 and report thereon to the court.

Drafting note: Repealed; the role of the trustee is eliminated.

§ 15.1-965.5. Trustee to give bond with surety.

A trustee appointed under this section shall give bond with surety, in a penalty to be determined by the circuit court or judge thereof in vacation, and conditioned upon the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this chapter. Every such trustee shall give as surety some guaranty or security company doing business in this Commonwealth and deemed sufficient by the circuit court or judge thereof in vacation.

Drafting note: Repealed; the role of the trustee is eliminated.

§ 15.1-965.6 15.2-4003. Investigation by trustee special court; public hearing.

Any trustee A special court appointed pursuant to this chapter shall investigate all matters contained in the report certified by to the court under § 15.1-965.3 of this chapter 15.2-4002, and any other matters he it deems pertinent to the purpose of the inquiry. The court shall fix a time and place for a public hearing on such report.

Drafting note: The role of the trustee is eliminated. The hearing requirement is relocated from § 15.1-965.8.

§ 15.2-4004. Determination of city status.

If the special court determines that the city no longer qualifies for city status, it shall enter an order changing the city to a town. The court shall have authority to impose such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate to ensure an orderly transition from city status to town status.

Drafting note: This section replaces old § 15.1-965.8.

§ 15.2-4005. Effect when city becomes town; officers.

When a city becomes a town under the provisions of this chapter, its ordinances shall become the ordinances of the town, insofar as they are applicable and consistent with law, until they are repealed, and the existence of such city as an independent city of the Commonwealth shall terminate, as shall the terms of office and the rights, powers, duties and compensation of its constitutional officers and their deputies and employees. All officers, agents and employees of the city, including the mayor and the members of city council, shall continue to serve as the officers, agents and employees of the town, until they are terminated as provided by law, or in the case of the mayor and members of council, until their successors are elected or appointed. The court shall order an election to be held pursuant to § 24.2-682 not less than thirty nor more than 180 days after the date of the court order granting town status, but at least thirty days before the effective date of the transition from city to town status, at which election the town council and other elected officers of the town shall be selected. The terms of such officers shall commence on the day the transition from city to town status becomes effective and shall continue, unless otherwise removed, until their successors have been elected and assume office.

1	The successors or all such officers whose first election is herein provided for shall thereafter be
2	elected at the time, in the manner and for the terms provided by general law.
3	Drafting note: The substance of this section comes from § 15.1-965.24 (§ 15.2-4115).
4	
5	§ 15.1-965.7. Officers of city to continue in office; duration of service.
6	All officers of any city subject to the requirements of this chapter shall continue in office
7	and discharge all duties imposed upon them by law. Such officers shall continue to serve until
8	the trustee appointed under § 15.1-965.4 of this chapter is discharged by the circuit court or the
9	judge thereof in vacation.
10	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is located in § 15.2-4005.
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12	§ 15.1-965.8. Report by trustee; hearing thereon; order.
13	The trustee shall determine if the city has lost its status as a city and make report thereon
14	to the court. The court shall fix a time and place for a hearing on such report. After such hearing,
15	the court may enter an order of such nature as the ends of justice require either conforming the
16	city to a town or dismissing any further proceedings.
17	Drafting note: Repealed; the subject matter of this section is located in § 15.2-4003.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 20.2 41.** 3 **REVERSION TRANSITION OF CITY TO TOWN STATUS** 4 Chapter drafting note: There is no substantive change in the law made to this 5 6 chapter, which became effective in 1989. 7 8 § 15.1-965.9 15.2-4100. Enjoyment of city status until requirements of chapter fulfilled 9 City may change to town status. 10 Until the requirements of this chapter or Chapter 20.1 (§15.1-965.1 et seq.) of this title 11 are fulfilled, each city shall enjoy all the rights and obligations of city status. A city may change 12 to town status in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. 13 **Drafting note: Clarifies the purpose of the chapter.** 14 15 § 15.1-965.10 15.2-4101. Ordinance petitioning court for town status; citizen petition for 16 town status notice of motion. 17 A. Any city in this Commonwealth with a population at the time of the latest United 18 States decennial census of less than 50,000 people, after fulfilling the requirements of Chapter 19 19.1 29 (§ 15.1-945.1 15.2-2900 et seq.), may by ordinance passed by a recorded majority vote 20 of all the members thereof, petition the circuit court of for the city, alleging that the city meets 21the criteria set out in § 15.1-965.16 15.2-4106 for an order granting town status to the city. The 22 circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall appoint a 23 special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 26.2 30 (§ 15.1-1168 15.2-3000 et seq.) of 24this title. 25B. Qualified voters equal in number to fifteen percent of the registered voters of the city 26 as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed may petition the circuit court of the city, 27 stating that it is desirable that such city make the transition to town status. A copy of such 28 petition shall be served on the city attorney and the county attorney, or if there be none, on the 29 attorney for the Commonwealth for the county and on the mayor of the city and the chairman of 30 the board of supervisors of the adjoining county. A copy of the petition shall be published at least

once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the city and

the adjoining county. The case shall proceed in all respects as though instituted in the manner prescribed in subsection A of this section, and the court shall forthwith refer the petition to the Commission on Local Government for review pursuant to Chapter 19.1 (§ 15.1-945.1 et seq.) of this title prior to proceeding to hear the case.

§ 15.1-965.11. Notice of motion, service and publication; answer or other pleading.

In any proceedings instituted by a city B. Before instituting a proceeding under this chapter for a grant of town status, the a city shall serve notice on the county attorney, or if there be is none, on the attorney for the Commonwealth, and on the chairman of the board of supervisors of the adjoining county that it will, on a given day, petition the circuit court for a grant of town status. The notice served on each official shall include a certified copy of the ordinance. A copy of the notice and ordinance, or a descriptive summary of the notice and ordinance and a reference to the place within the city or adjoining county where copies of the notice and ordinance may be examined, shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper having general circulation in the city and adjoining county. The notice and ordinance shall be returned after service to the clerk of the circuit court and when the publication is completed, of which the certificate of the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing it shall be proof, the case shall be docketed for hearing. Any answer or other pleading shall be filed with the court no later than twenty one days after completion of the publication. Certification by the owner, editor or manager of the newspaper publishing the notice and ordinance shall be proof of publication.

Drafting note: Old subsection B is relocated to § 15.2-4102 and new subsection B is relocated from § 15.1-965.11. In subsection B, language regarding when the case will be docketed and when answers to the petition may be filed is deleted, as these matters are more logically related to the appointment of the special court rather than to the publication of the petition, which occurs before the petition is even filed. As a practical matter, scheduling details will be addressed by the special court when it is appointed. Section 15.2-3001 says that cases heard by the special court have priority over all other cases, and § 15.2-4104 directs the court to set a time limit for intervenors.

§ 15.2-4102. Citizen petition for town status.

B. Qualified voters Voters equal in number to fifteen percent or more of the registered voters of the city as of January 1 of the year in which the petition is filed may petition the circuit court of for the city, stating that it is desirable that such city make the transition to town status. A copy of such the petition shall be served on the city attorney and the county attorney, or if there be is none, on the attorney for the Commonwealth for the county and on the mayor of the city and the chairman of the board of supervisors of the adjoining county counties. A copy of the petition shall be published at least once a week for four successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in the city and the adjoining county. The case shall proceed in all respects as though instituted in the manner prescribed in subsection A of this section § 15.2-4101, and the court shall forthwith refer the petition to the Commission on Local Government for review pursuant to Chapter 19.1 29 (§ 15.1-945.1 15.2-2900 et seq.) of this title prior to proceeding to hear the case.

Drafting note: Relocated from § 15.1-965.10 B (§ 15.2-4101) with no substantive change.

§ 15.1-965.12 15.2-4103. Parties.

In any proceedings instituted under the provisions of this chapter, the adjoining county shall be made party to the case, and may be represented by counsel. Any qualified voter or property owner of the city or adjoining county may by petition become party to the proceedings.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Superfluous language is stricken.

§ 15.1-965.13 15.2-4104. Time limit for intervenors; publication of order.

The <u>special</u> court shall by order fix a time within which a qualified voter, property owner, political subdivision, or other interested party not served may become a party to proceedings instituted under this chapter, and thereafter no such petition shall be received except for good cause shown. A copy of the order <u>fixing such time for parties not previously served</u> shall be published at least once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the city and county.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.14. Vacancies on court occurring during trial.

If a vacancy occurs on such court at any time prior to the final disposition of the case and the completion of all duties required to be performed by it, the court shall not be dissolved and the proceedings shall not fail; but the vacancy shall be filled by designation of another judge by the Supreme Court. Such substitute judge shall have all the power and authority of his predecessor and the court as so constituted shall proceed to hear and determine the case and do all things necessary to accomplish its final disposition and the completion of all the duties of the court, including such matters as the certification of evidence and exceptions; provided that no decision shall be rendered or action taken after such designation with respect to any question previously submitted to but not decided by the court except after a full hearing in open court by the court as reconstituted of all the evidence theretofore introduced before the court and a hearing of all arguments theretofore made with reference to such question.

Drafting note: Repealed; vacancies on the special court are covered in § 15.2-3004.

- § 15.1-965.15 15.2-4105. Pretrial conference; matters considered.
- The <u>special</u> court shall, prior to hearing any case under this chapter, direct the attorneys for the parties to appear before it or, in its discretion, before a single judge, for a conference to consider:
 - 1. The simplification Simplification of the issues;
 - 2. Amendment of pleadings and filing of additional pleadings;
- 3. Stipulations as to facts, documents, records, photographs, plans and like matters, which will dispense with formal proof thereof, including:
- a. Assessed values and the ratio of assessed values to true values, as determined by the State Department of Taxation, in the city seeking to become a town and in the county including real property, personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital and public service corporation assessment for each year of the five years immediately preceding;
- b. The school School population and school enrollment in the city seeking to become a town and in the county, as shown, respectively, by the triennial census of school population and by the records in the office of the division superintendent of schools; and the cost of education per pupil in average daily membership, as shown by the last preceding report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction;

- 1 c. The population Population and the density of population density of the city seeking to 2 become a town and of the county;
- 3 4. The long-term Long-term and short-term indebtedness of both the city and the county.
- 5. Limitation or expansion of pretrial discovery procedures;
- 6. Limitation of the number of expert witnesses, as well as requiring; each expert witness
 who will testify to shall file a statement of his qualifications;
 - 7. Such other matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.
- The court, or the judge, as the case may be, shall make an appropriate order which will control the subsequent conduct of the case unless modified for good cause before or during the trial or hearing.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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- 13 § 15.1-965.16 <u>15.2-4106</u>. Hearing and decision by court.
- 14 A. The court, without a jury, shall hear the case upon the evidence, as evidence is introduced in civil cases.
- B. A. The special court shall enter an order granting town status if, after hearing the evidence, the court finds that:
 - 1. The city has a current population of less than 50,000 people;
 - 2. The adjoining county or counties have been made party defendants to the proceedings;
 - 3. The proposed change from city to town status will not substantially impair the ability of the adjoining county in which the town will be located to meet the service needs of its population;
 - 4. The proposed change from city to town status will not result in a substantially inequitable sharing of the resources and liabilities of the town and the county;
- 5. The proposed change from city to town status is, in the balance of equities, in the best interests of the city, the county, the Commonwealth, and the people of the county and the city; and
- 6. The proposed change from city status to town status is in the best interests of the Commonwealth in promoting strong and viable units of government.

1 C. B. In making the findings required by subdivisions 3 and 4 of subsection B A of this 2 section, the The court shall have authority to impose such terms and conditions as it deems 3 appropriate to: 4 1. Ensure an orderly transition from city status to town status; 5 2. Adjust financial inequities; 6 3. Balance the equities between the parties; and 7 4. Ensure protection of the best interests of the city, the county, the Commonwealth, and 8 the people of the county and the city. 9 D. C. The court shall render a written opinion in every case brought under the provisions 10 of this chapter. 11 E. D. In the event the court enters an order declaring the city eligible for town status, a 12 copy of the order shall be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. 13 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 14 15 § 15.1-965.17 15.2-4107. Assistance of state agencies. 16 The <u>special</u> court may, in its discretion, direct any appropriate state agency, in addition to 17 the Commission on Local Government, to gather and present evidence, including statistical data 18 and exhibits, for the court, to be subject to the usual rules of evidence. The court may determine 19 the actual expense of preparing such evidence and may tax such expense as costs in the case, 20 which; the costs, if so taxed, shall be paid by the clerk into the general fund of the state treasury, 21and credited to the agency furnishing the evidence. 22Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. 23 24§ 15.1-965.18 15.2-4108. Appeals. 25Appeals may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia as provided in §§ 15.1-1049 26 15.2-3221 and 15.1-1050 15.2-3222, which shall apply mutatis mutandis. 27 **Drafting note: No change.** 28 29 § 15.1-965.19 15.2-4109. Declination of Declining a grant of town status. 30

the city, may, by ordinance or resolution, decline to accept eligibility for town status on the terms

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In any proceedings brought under the provisions of this chapter, the governing body of

1 and conditions imposed by the special court at any time prior to twenty-one days after entry of an 2 order granting eligibility for town status, or within twenty-one days after denial of a petition for 3 appeal or within twenty-one days after the entry of the mandate in an appeal which has been 4 granted. 5 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 6 7 § 15.1-965.20 <u>15.2-4110</u>. Proceedings final for five years. 8 In the event the <u>special</u> court determines the city to be ineligible for town status or in the 9 event that town status is declined under the provisions of § 15.1 965.19 15.2-4109, no 10 subsequent proceedings shall be brought under the provisions of this chapter within five years of 11 the date of the final order. 12 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 13 14 § 15.1–965.21 15.2-4111. Effective date of transition. 15 The special court in its order granting town status shall specify the effective date of 16 transition from city status to town status, but in no event shall such date be sooner than six 17 months from the date of the court order. 18 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 19 20 § 15.1-965.22 <u>15.2-4112</u>. Charter for resulting town. 21A. If a proposed charter for the resulting town has been approved by the General 22 Assembly for adoption pending order of the special court pursuant to this chapter, such proposed 23 charter shall be the charter of the town upon approval of the transition from city to town status. 24B. If no such proposed charter for the resulting town has been approved by the General 25Assembly, the court shall enter an order conforming the city charter to a town charter, which 26 shall be the charter of the town until a new charter is granted by the General Assembly. 27 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

this chapter shall not return to its previous independent city status.

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Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, a town created under

§ 15.1-965.22:1 15.2-4113. Restriction on subsequent change in status

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.23 15.2-4114. Liabilities and assets of such city.

Unless otherwise provided by agreement of the governing bodies of the city and county, or by order of the <u>special</u> court pursuant to § <u>15.1-965.16</u> <u>15.2-4106</u>, <u>such a town created under this chapter</u> shall remain liable for all of the bonded indebtedness, current debts, obligations, and liabilities if incurred as a city. Unless otherwise provided by agreement of the governing bodies of the city and county, or by order of the court pursuant to § <u>15.1-965.18</u> <u>15.2-4106</u> the title to all of the real and personal property of the former city and all of its rights and privileges under any contract, and all of its books, records, papers and other things of value, shall vest in and become the property of the town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The existing reference to § 15.1-965.18 is incorrect.

§ <u>15.1 965.24</u> <u>15.2-4115</u>. Effect when city becomes town; officers.

When a city becomes a town under the provisions of this chapter, its ordinances shall become the ordinances of the town, insofar as they are applicable, and consistent with law, until they are repealed, and the existence of such city as an independent city of the Commonwealth shall terminate, as shall the terms of office and the rights, powers, duties and compensation of its constitutional officers and their deputies and employees. All officers, agents and employees of the city, including the mayor and the members of city council, shall continue to serve as the officers, agents and employees of the town, until they their positions or offices are terminated as provided by law, or in the case of the mayor and members of council, until their successors are elected or appointed. The circuit court shall order an election in accordance with § 24.1-1 to be held pursuant to § 24.1-165 24.2-682 not less than 30 thirty nor more than 180 days after the date of the special court order granting town status, but at least 30 thirty days before the effective date of the transition from city to town status, at which election the town council and other elected officers of the town shall be selected. The terms of such officers shall commence on the day the transition from city to town status becomes effective and shall continue, unless otherwise removed, until their successors have been elected and assume office. The successors or all such

officers whose first election is herein provided for shall thereafter be elected at the time, in the manner and for the terms provided by general law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.24:1 15.2-4116. Library aid continued.

For a period of five years from the effective date of the court order granting town status to a city making the transition from city status to town status, the Commonwealth, where In any transition under the provisions of this chapter, if a regional library system existed between such a former city and the county surrounding it, or where if the former city continues to operate an independent library, the Commonwealth shall continue state aid to such the former regional library system or independent library the same as if no transition had occurred. The Commonwealth shall continue such aid for five years from the effective date of the court order granting town status.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The section is rewritten for clarity.

§ 15.1-965.24:2 <u>15.2-4117</u>. Temporary restriction on annexation.

For a period of two years from the effective date of a court order granting town status to a city making the transition from city status to town status, the town shall not file an annexation notice with the Commission on Local Government pursuant to § 15.1-945.7 15.2-2907, nor shall it institute an annexation court action against any county. However, the foregoing shall not prohibit the institution of nor require the stay of an annexation proceeding or the filing of an annexation notice for the purpose of implementing an annexation agreement, provided that the extent, terms and conditions of such agreement have been agreed upon by the governing bodies of the county and the town.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-965.25 <u>15.2-4118</u>. Effect on pending suits.

If at the time a city becomes a town under the provisions of this chapter there are any pending actions or proceedings by or against the city, or if after a city becomes a town under the provisions of this chapter an action or proceeding out of a cause of action which arose prior to the time the city became a town, which but for said transition would have been by or against the city, is instituted, the resulting town shall be substituted in place of the city and the action or proceeding may be perfected to judgment.

Drafting note: No change.

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§ 15.1-965.26 15.2-4119. Effect on jurisdiction of courts; selecting juries.

Upon the effective date of the transition from city to town status, all criminal prosecutions then pending therein, whether by indictment, warrant or other complaint, and all suits, actions, motions, warrants, and other proceedings of a civil nature, at law or chancery, with all the records of the courts of the city, shall stand ipso facto removed to the courts of concurrent or like jurisdiction of the appropriate county. The circuit and other courts having courthouses and records in and jurisdiction over the city shall, at some convenient time, as closely preceding the period of removal as practicable, by formal orders entered of record, direct the removal of all such causes and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, to the court or courts of concurrent or like jurisdiction of the county. The clerk of the court or courts to which the same causes and proceedings have been removed shall thereupon proceed as in other cases of removal or changes of venue and such matters shall be docketed and handled as though initially filed in such court or courts. At the same time such clerk or clerks shall also deliver to the proper clerk or clerks of the county all the deed books, order or minute books, execution dockets, judgment dockets and other records of his office, of whatever kind or nature; and the. The clerk or clerks of the court or courts to which the same records are removed shall take charge of and preserve the same records for reference and use in the same manner and with the same effect as though they were original records of his office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-965.27 15.2-4120. Court granting transition to town status to exist for ten years.

A. The <u>special</u> court created pursuant to § <u>15.1-965.10</u> <u>15.2-4101</u> shall not be dissolved after rendering a decision granting any motion or petition for transition to town status, but shall remain in existence for a period of ten years from the effective date of any transition order entered, or from the date of any decision of the Supreme Court affirming such an order. Vacancies occurring in the court during such ten-year period shall be filled by designation of

- another judge from the panel provided for in Chapter 26.2 30 (§ 15.1-1168 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.
 - B. The court may be reconvened at any time during the ten-year period on its own motion, or on motion of the governing body of the county, or of the town, or on petition of not less than fifteen percent of the registered voters of the town.
 - C. The court shall have power and it shall be its duty, at any time during such period, to enforce the performance of the terms and conditions under which town status was granted, and to issue appropriate process to compel such performance. The court may, in its discretion, award attorneys' fees, court and other reasonable costs to the party or parties on whose motion the court is reconvened.
 - D. Any such action of the court shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court in the same manner as is provided with respect to the original decision of the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 34 <u>42</u> .
3	VIRGINIA AREA DEVELOPMENT ACT REGIONAL COOPERATION ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: Substantially rewritten in 1995, this chapter required little
6	revising. Proposed Chapter 42 contains no substantive change in the law and is not divided
7	into articles.
8	
9	Article 1.
10	General Provisions.
11	
12	§ 15.1-1400 <u>15.2-4200</u> . Short title.
13	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Regional Cooperation Act."
14	Drafting note: No change.
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16	§ 15.1-1401 <u>15.2-4201</u> . Purpose of chapter.
17	This chapter is enacted:
18	1. To improve public health, safety, convenience and welfare, and to provide for the
19	social, economic and physical development of communities and metropolitan areas of the
20	Commonwealth on a sound and orderly basis, within a governmental framework and economic
21	environment which will foster constructive growth and efficient administration.
22	2. To provide a means of coherent articulation of community needs, problems, and
23	potential for service.
24	3. To foster planning for such development by encouraging the creation of effective
25	regional planning agencies and providing the financial and professional assistance of the
26	Commonwealth.
27	4. To provide a forum for state and local government on issues of a regional nature.
28	5. To encourage regional cooperation and coordination with the goals of improved
29	services to citizens and increased cost-effectiveness of governmental activities.
30	6. To deter the fragmentation of governmental units and services.
31	Drafting note: No change.

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2	§ 15.1-1402 <u>15.2-4202</u> . Definitions.
3	For the purposes of this chapter:
4	"Commission" means the a planning district commission and is. Planning district
5	commissions are composed of the duly appointed representatives of the governmental
6	subdivisions localities which are parties to the charter agreement.
7	"Governing body" includes the board of supervisors of a county, the council of a city or
8	town, the board of commissioners or other board or body in which the powers of a political
9	subdivision are vested by law.
10	"Governmental subdivision" means the counties, cities and towns of this Commonwealth.
11	"Planning district" means a contiguous area within the boundaries established by the
12	Department of Housing and Community Development.
13	"Political subdivisions" includes the governmental subdivisions, sanitary, sanitation and
14	transportation districts, authorities and other such public bodies created under the laws of this
15	Commonwealth.
16	"Population," unless a different census is clearly set forth, means the number of
17	inhabitants according to the United States census latest preceding the time at which any
18	provision dependent upon population is being applied, or the time as of which it is being
19	construed, unless there is available an annual estimate of population prepared by the Weldon
20	Cooper Center for Public Service of the University of Virginia, which has been filed with the
21	Department of Housing and Community Development, in which event the estimate shall govern.
22	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definition of "governmental
23	subdivision" is deleted because "locality" is defined to mean a county, city or town in
24	Chapter 1. "Governing body" is defined in Chapter 1, and the definition of "political
25	subdivisions" is unnecessary because it is defined where it is used in the chapter.
26	
27	Article 2.
28	Planning Districts.

§ 15.1–1403 15.2-4203. Organization of planning district commission.

- A. At any time after the establishment of the geographic boundaries of a planning district, the governmental subdivisions localities embracing at least forty-five percent of the population within the district acting by the their governing body bodies may organize a planning district commission by written agreement among them. Any governmental subdivision locality not a party to such charter agreement shall continue as a part of the planning district but, until such time as such governmental subdivision locality elects to become a part of the planning district commission as hereinafter provided, shall not be represented in the composition of the membership of the planning district commission. Whenever a planning district is created which contains only two counties, the governing body of either county may organize a planning district commission in accordance with the provisions of this chapter if the governing body of the other county does not agree to organize such a planning district commission.
 - B. The charter agreement shall set forth:

- 1. The name of the planning district.
- 2. The governmental subdivision locality in which its principal office shall be situated.
- 3. The effective date of the organization of the planning district commission.
- 4. The composition of the membership of the planning district commission. At least a majority of its members shall be elected officials of the governing bodies of the governmental subdivisions localities within the district, or members of the General Assembly, with each county, city and town of more than 3,500 population having at least one representative. In any planning district other than planning district number 23, a town of 3,500 or less population may petition the planning district commission to be represented thereon. The planning district commission may, in its discretion, grant representation to such town by a majority vote of the members of the commission. Other members shall be qualified voters and residents of the district. Should the charter agreement, as adopted, so provide, an alternate may serve in lieu of one of the elected officials of each of the governing bodies of the participating governmental subdivisions localities.
- 5. The term of office of the members, their method of selection or removal and the method for the selection and the term of office of a chairman.
- 6. The voting rights of members, and such. Such voting rights need not be equal and may be weighed on the basis of the population of the governmental subdivision locality represented

- by the member, the aggregation of the voting rights of members representing one governmental subdivision locality, or otherwise.
- 7. The procedure for amendment, for addition of other governmental subdivisions localities within the planning district which are not parties to the original charter agreement, and the withdrawal from the charter agreement by governmental subdivisions localities within the planning district electing to do so.
- C. The governing body of any governmental subdivision locality which is a member of the planning district commission may provide for compensation to be paid by it for its commission members, except for any full-time salaried employees of the subdivision locality. The amount of such compensation shall not exceed the amount fixed by the planning district commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1403.1 15.2-4204. Disposition of earnings and assets of planning district commissions.

No part of the net earnings of any planning district commission, organized under the provisions of this chapter, shall inure to the benefit of, or be distributable to, any of its members, officers or other private persons, other than to its member governmental subdivisions localities as hereinafter provided; however, the in this chapter. However, the commission may pay reasonable compensation for services rendered and make payments and distributions in furtherance of the purposes of a planning district commission as set forth in this chapter and in its charter and bylaws. Upon the dissolution or termination of existence of any planning district commission, it shall, after paying or making provisions for the payment of all of its liabilities, distribute all of its assets to its member governmental subdivisions localities, pro rata, based upon the formula used to determine local government dues to the commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1404 <u>15.2-4205</u>. Powers of commission generally.
- A. Upon organization of a planning district commission, pursuant to charter agreement, it shall be a public body corporate and politic, the purposes of which shall be to perform the

- planning and other functions provided by this chapter, and it shall have the power to perform such functions and all other powers incidental thereto.
- B. Without in any manner limiting or restricting the general powers conferred by this chapter, the planning district commission shall have power may:
 - 1. To adopt Adopt and have a common seal and to alter the same at pleasure.
- 6 2. To sue Sue and be sued.

- 3. To adopt Adopt bylaws and make rules and regulations for the conduct of its business; however, a planning district commission shall not amend its budget once adopted during the applicable fiscal year except pursuant to an affirmative vote of the same number of the entire membership of the planning district commission required to adopt the budget.
- 4. To make Make and enter into all contracts or agreements, as it may determine, which are necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and to the execution of the powers granted under this chapter.
- 5. To make application Apply for and to accept, disburse and administer, for itself or for member governmental subdivisions localities so requesting, loans and grants of money or materials or property at any time from any private or charitable source or the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any agency or instrumentality thereof.
- 6. To exercise Exercise any power usually possessed by private corporations, including the right to expend such funds as may be considered by it to be advisable or necessary in the performance of its duties and functions.
- 7. To employ Employ engineers, attorneys, planners, such other professional experts and consultants and such general and clerical employees as may be deemed necessary, and to prescribe their powers and duties and fix their compensation.
- 8. To do Do and perform any acts and things authorized by this chapter through or by means of its own officers, agents and employees, or by contracts with any persons, firms or corporations.
- 9. To execute any and all Execute instruments and do and perform any and all acts or things necessary, convenient or desirable for its purposes or to carry out the powers expressly given in this chapter.
- 10. To create Create an executive committee which may exercise the powers and authority of the planning district commission under this chapter. The chairman of the planning

- district commission shall serve as a member and as the chairman of the executive committee.
- 2 The composition of the remaining membership of the executive committee, the term of office of
- 3 its members and any alternate members, their method of selection or removal, the voting rights
- 4 of members, procedures for the conduct of its meetings, and any limitations upon the general
- authority of the executive committee shall be established by the bylaws of the planning district
- 6 commission. Any planning district commission may establish such other special and standing
- 7 committees, advisory, technical, or otherwise, as it shall deem deems desirable for the
- 8 transaction of its affairs.
 - Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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- 11 § 15.1–1404.1 15.2-4206. Additional powers of planning district commissions.
- Planning district commissions shall have the power may, in addition to and not in limitation of all other powers granted by this chapter:
 - 1. To acquire Acquire, lease, sell, exchange, donate and convey any or all of its projects, property or facilities in furtherance of the purposes of planning district commissions as set forth in this chapter, including this section;
 - 2. To issue Issue its bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, whether payable solely out of the revenues and receipts derived or to be derived from the leasing, sale or other disposition or use of such projects, property or facilities or otherwise, for the purpose of carrying out any of its powers or purposes set forth in this chapter, including this section; and
 - 3. As security for the payment of the principal of and premium, if any, and interest on any such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, to mortgage and pledge any or all of its projects, property or facilities or any part or parts thereof and to pledge the revenues therefrom or from any part thereof.
 - **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

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- § 15.1-1405 15.2-4207. Purpose Purposes of commission.
- A. It is the purpose of the planning district commission to encourage and facilitate local government cooperation in addressing on a regional basis problems of greater than local significance. The cooperation resulting from this chapter is intended to assist local governments localities in meeting their own problems by enhancing their abilities to recognize and analyze

regional opportunities and take account of regional influences in planning and implementing their public policies and services. Functional areas warranting regional cooperation may include, but shall not be limited to: (i) economic and physical infrastructure development; (ii) solid waste, water supply and other environmental management; (iii) transportation; (iv) criminal justice; (v) emergency management; (vi) human services; and (vii) recreation.

Types of regional cooperative arrangements that commissions may pursue include but are not limited to (i) the facilitation of revenue sharing agreements; (ii) joint service delivery approaches; (iii) joint government purchasing of goods and services; (iv) regional data bases; and (v) regional plans.

B. The planning district commission shall also promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social and economic elements of the district by planning, and encouraging and assisting governmental subdivisions localities to plan, for the future. If requested by a member governmental subdivision locality or group of member governmental subdivisions localities and to the extent the commission may elect to act, the commission may assist the subdivisions localities by carrying out plans and programs for the improvement and utilization of the their physical, social and economic elements. The commission shall not, however, have a legal obligation to perform the functions necessary to implement the plans and policies established by it or to furnish governmental services to the district.

C. The authority of the commission includes the power, to the extent the commission may from time to time determine, to exercise such power when requested to do so by a member governmental subdivision locality or group of member governmental subdivisions localities, (i) to participate in the creation or organization of nonprofit corporations to perform functions or operate programs in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter; (ii) to perform such functions and to operate such programs itself; (iii) to contract with nonprofit entities, including local governments localities, performing such functions or operating such programs to provide administrative, management, and staff support, accommodations in its offices, and financial assistance; and (iv) to provide financial assistance, including matching funds, to interdistrict entities which perform governmental or quasi-governmental functions directly benefiting the commission's district and which are organized under authority of the Commonwealth or of the federal government.

1	D. Nothing herein shall be construed to permit the commission to perform functions,
2	operate programs, or provide services within and for a governmental subdivision locality if the
3	governing body of that jurisdiction opposes its doing so.
4	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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6	§ 15.1-1405.1 15.2-4208. General duties of planning district commissions.
7	Planning district commissions shall have the following duties and authority:
8	1. To conduct studies on issues and problems of regional significance;
9	2. To identify and study potential opportunities for local cost savings and staffing
10	efficiencies through coordinated local government efforts;
11	3. To identify mechanisms for the coordination of local interests on a regional basis;
12	4. To implement services upon request of member local governments localities;
13	5. To provide technical assistance to local governments member localities;
14	6. To serve as a liaison between local governments localities and state agencies as
15	requested;
16	7. To review local government aid applications as required by § 15.1-1410 15.2-4213 and
17	other state or federal law or regulation;
18	8. To conduct strategic planning for the region as required by §§ 15.1-1406 15.2-4209
19	through 15.1-1409 <u>15.2-4212</u> ;
20	9. To develop regional functional area plans as deemed necessary by the commission or
21	as requested by member local governments localities;
22	10. To assist state agencies, as requested, in the development of substate plans;
23	11. To participate in a statewide geographic information system, the Virginia Geographic
24	Information Network, as directed by the Department of Planning and Budget; and
25	12. To collect and maintain demographic, economic and other data concerning the region
26	and member local governments localities, and act as a state data center affiliate in cooperation
27	with the Virginia Employment Commission.
28	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
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30	§ 15.1-1406 15.2-4209. Preparation and adoption of regional strategic plan.

A. Except in planning districts in which regional planning is conducted by multi-state councils of government, each planning district commission shall prepare a regional strategic plan for the guidance of the district. The plan shall concern those elements which are of importance in more than one of the governmental subdivisions localities within the district, as distinguished from matters of only local importance. The plan shall include regional goals and objectives, strategies to meet those goals and objectives and mechanisms for measuring progress toward the goals and objectives. The strategic plan shall include those subjects necessary to promote the orderly and efficient development of the physical, social and economic elements of the district such as transportation, housing, economic development and environmental management. The plan may be divided into parts or sections as the planning district commission deems desirable. In developing the regional strategic plan, the planning district commission shall seek input from a wide range of organizations in the region, including local governing bodies, the business community and citizen organizations.

B. Before the strategic plan is adopted, it shall be submitted to the Department of Housing and Community Development and to the governing body of each governmental subdivision locality within the district for a period of not less than thirty days prior to a hearing to be held by the planning district commission thereon, after notice as provided in § 15.1-431 15.2-2204. Each such local governing body shall make recommendations to the planning district commission on or before the date of the hearing with respect to the effect of the plan within its governmental subdivision on or before the date of the hearing locality. The Department of Housing and Community Development shall notify the planning district commission prior to the hearing as to whether the proposed strategic plan conflicts with plans of adjacent planning districts.

C. Upon approval of the strategic plan by a planning district commission after a public hearing, it shall be submitted to the governing body of each governmental subdivision locality (excluding towns of less than 3,500 population unless members of the commission) within the district for adoption. The plan shall become effective with respect to all action of a planning district commission upon approval by the planning district commission. The plan shall not become effective with respect to the action of the governing body of any governmental subdivision locality within the district until adopted by the governing body of such governmental subdivision locality.

D. The adopted strategic plan shall be submitted within thirty days of adoption to the Department of Housing and Community Development for information and coordination purposes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1407 15.2-4210. Commission and governmental subdivisions localities to act only in conformity with regional strategic plan.

When the strategic plan becomes effective as the district plan, the planning district commission shall not, except as provided in the plan, establish any policies or take any action which, in its opinion, is not in conformity therewith with the plan. When the strategic plan becomes effective in any governmental subdivision locality, the governmental subdivision locality shall not proceed with the construction of any public improvement or public institution or with the acquisition of any land for public purposes or the disposition of any public lands, which construction, acquisition or disposition is in conflict conflicts with the district plan.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1408 15.2-4211. Amendment of regional strategic plan.

The strategic plan may be amended in the same manner as provided for the original approval and adoption of the plan. However, if the planning district commission determines that a proposed amendment has less than districtwide significance, such amendment may be submitted only to the governing bodies of those governmental subdivisions localities which the planning district commission determines to be affected. The amended strategic plan shall be submitted within thirty days of amendment to the Department of Housing and Community Development.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1409 15.2-4212. Review of regional strategic plan by commission.

At least once every five years the regional strategic plan shall be revised and formally approved by the planning district commission. The revised plan shall not become effective with respect to the action of the governing body of any governmental subdivision locality within the district until adopted by the governing body of such governmental subdivision locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1410 15.2-4213. Commission to be informed of applications for state or federal aid by local governing bodies.

In each planning district in which a planning district commission has been organized, the governing body of each governmental subdivision <u>locality</u> shall make available to the planning district commission a summary of applications to agencies of the state or federal government for loans or grants-in-aid for local projects. Submission of the summary of applications is for informational purposes only, unless otherwise directed by state or federal regulations or laws.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1411 15.2-4214. Cooperation and consultation with other agencies.

A planning district commission may cooperate with other planning district commissions, councils of governments, or the legislative and administrative bodies and officials of other districts or governmental subdivisions localities within or without outside a district, so as to coordinate the planning, development and services of a district with the plans and services of other districts and governmental subdivisions localities and the Commonwealth. A planning district commission may appoint committees and adopt rules as needed to effect such cooperation. A planning district commission shall also cooperate with the Department of Housing and Community Development and use advice and information furnished by such Department and by other state and federal officials, departments and agencies. Such Department and such officials, departments and agencies having information, maps and data pertinent to the planning and development of a district may make the material, together with services and funds, available for use of a planning district commission.

All agencies of the Commonwealth shall notify the Department of Housing and Community Development prior to engaging in planning activities which will require planning district commission participation. State agencies are encouraged to consult with planning district commissions in the development of regional plans and services and for data collection.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1411.1 15.2-4215. Annual report required.

Each planning district commission shall submit an annual report by September 1 to its member local governments and the Department of Housing and Community Development in accordance with a format prescribed by the Department. The annual report shall contain at a minimum a description of the activities conducted by the planning district commission during the preceding fiscal year, including how the commission met the provisions of this chapter, and information showing the sources and amounts of funding provided to the commission. The Department of Housing and Community Development shall summarize the annual reports in a report to be distributed in accordance with § 36-139.6.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1412 15.2-4216. State aid.

A. Upon the organization of a planning district commission, it shall be entitled to receive state financial support to assist it in carrying out its purposes. Such state aid shall be in an amount as provided in the general appropriations act. In order to be allocated such state aid, each planning district commission shall prepare and submit an annual report, as required in § 15.1-1411.1 15.2-4215, which details its compliance with the provisions of this chapter, and an annual work program of activities proposed for the next fiscal year. The fiscal year of the planning district commission shall end June 30.

B. If two planning districts are merged pursuant to § 15.1-1416.1 15.2-4221, the new district shall be entitled to receive the combined amount of aid to which the two districts it replaced separately would have been entitled for five years from the effective date of the merger.

Drafting note: No change.

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- § 15.1-1412.1 <u>15.2-4217</u>. Regional Cooperation Incentive Fund created; administration thereof.
- A. There is hereby created a Regional Cooperation Incentive Fund for the purpose of encouraging inter-local strategic and functional area planning and other regional cooperative activities. The Fund shall be administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development. Fund availability is subject to the Appropriations Act.
- B. From time to time the General Assembly and the Governor may designate specific functional areas or activities which are to be given highest priority for funding, including but not

- limited to economic development, criminal justice, solid waste management, water supply, emergency management and transportation.
 - C. Disbursements from the Regional Cooperation Incentive Fund shall be made on a matching grant basis to planning district commissions. The Department of Housing and Community Development shall promulgate regulations for the administration of the funds, including application forms, eligibility requirements and terms and duration of grants. In establishing regulations, the following criteria shall be met:
 - 1. The planning district commission or member <u>local governments localities</u> must provide, at a minimum, a twenty-five percent match to the grant; and
 - 2. Any project for which a grant is sought shall use private initiative and enterprise insofar as feasible, and emphasize coordination of available governmental and private financial and technical resources.
 - D. The Department of Housing and Community Development shall require periodic reports from grant recipients concerning progress of the project and the use of funds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1413 <u>15.2-4218</u>. Local governing bodies authorized to appropriate or lend funds.

The governing bodies of the governmental subdivisions localities within a planning district are authorized to appropriate or lend funds to the planning district commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1414.

Repealed by Acts 1995, cc. 732 and 796.

§ 15.1-1415 15.2-4219. Exemption of commission from taxation.

The planning district commission shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any project or upon any property acquired or used by it or upon the income therefrom. For purposes of subdivision 4 of § 58.1-609.1, a planning district commission shall be is deemed a "political subdivision of this Commonwealth" as the term is used in that section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1416 15.2-4220. Dual membership authorized.

Any local government locality which is a member of a planning district commission may become a member of an additional planning district commission upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed to by the local government locality and the additional planning district commission. The local government locality shall notify the Department of Housing and Community Development of its membership status in the additional planning district commission within thirty days of becoming a member. Whenever a state-directed activity is conducted by all the planning district commissions, the planning district boundaries identified by the Department of Housing and Community Development shall be used, unless alternative boundaries are agreed to by the local governments localities and the planning district commissions affected. No additional state financial support shall be paid due to a locality becoming a member of an additional planning district commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1416.1 15.2-4221. Merger of two planning district commissions.

The commissions of any two planning districts and a majority of the governing bodies of the local governments localities comprising each district, upon finding that the community of interest, ease of communications and transportation, and geographic factors and natural boundaries among the localities of the two districts are such that the best interest of the localities would be served, may by resolutions concurrently adopted vote to merge into one district and request the Department of Housing and Community Development to declare the districts so merged. Upon such declaration, the commissions of the two districts shall be merged into one commission. The commission of the new district thereupon shall organize as provided in § 15.1-1403, provided that 15.2-4203; however, nothing shall prevent the commissions of the two districts which are to be merged from agreeing to the terms of such organization prior to their vote to merge.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§§ 15.1-1417 through 15.1-1419.

30 Reserved.

1	Article 3.
2	Service Districts (Repealed).
3	
4	§§ 15.1–1420 through 15.1–1441.
5	Repealed by Acts 1995, cc. 181 and 210.
6	
7	§§ 15.1-1442 through 15.1-1449.
8	Reserved.
9	
10	Article 4.
11	Miscellaneous Provisions.
12	
13	§ 15.1-1450. Construction of chapter.
14	This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants
15	shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.
16	Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.
17	
18	§ 15.1-1451. Severability.
19	The provisions of this chapter are severable and, if any of its provisions shall be held to
20	be unconstitutional by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decisions of such court shall no
21	affect or impair any of the remaining provisions of this chapter. It is hereby declared to be the
22	legislative intent that this chapter would have been adopted had such unconstitutional provisions
23	not been included therein.
24	Drafting note: Repealed; Title 1 contains a severability section that pertains to the
25	entire Code.
26	
27	§ <u>15.1–1452</u> <u>15.2-4222</u> . Inconsistent laws inapplicable.
28	All other general or special laws inconsistent with any provisions of this chapter are
29	hereby declared to be inapplicable to the provisions of this chapter.
30	Drafting note: No change.

- 1 <u>§§ 15.1-1453 through 15.1-1499.</u>
- 2 Reserved.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 36 <u>43</u> .
3	AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTAL DISTRICTS ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: The Agricultural and Forestal Districts Act was passed by
6	the General Assembly in 1977. The recodified chapter contains no substantive change in
7	the law.
8	
9	§ 15.1–1506 <u>15.2-4300</u> . Short title.
10	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Agricultural and Forestal Districts
1	Act."
12	Drafting note: No change.
13	
L4	§ 15.1–1507 15.2-4301. Declaration of policy findings and purpose.
15	It is the policy of the Commonwealth to conserve and protect and to encourage the
16	development and improvement of the Commonwealth's agricultural and forestal lands for the
L 7	production of food and other agricultural and forestal products. It is also the policy of the
18	Commonwealth to conserve and protect agricultural and forestal lands as valued natural and
19	ecological resources which provide essential open spaces for clean air sheds, watershed
20	protection, wildlife habitat, as well as for aesthetic purposes. It is the purpose of this chapter to
21	provide a means for a mutual undertaking by landowners and local governments localities to
22	protect and enhance agricultural and forestal land as a viable segment of the Commonwealth's
23	economy and as an economic and environmental resource of major importance.
24	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
25	
26	§ 15.1–1508 <u>15.2-4302</u> . Definitions.
27	For the purposes of As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different
28	meaning:
29	"Advisory committee" shall mean means the agricultural and forestal districts advisory
30	committee.

- "Agricultural products" shall mean means crops, livestock and livestock products which shall include, including but not be limited to, the following:
- 1. Field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes and soybeans.
 - 2. Fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries.

- 3. Vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions.
- 4. Horticultural specialties including commercial flowers, nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees and Christmas trees.
- 5. Livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, furbearing animals, milk, eggs and furs field crops, fruits, vegetables, horticultural specialties, cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, furbearing animals, milk, eggs and furs.

"Agricultural production" shall mean means the production for commercial purposes of crops, livestock and livestock products, and shall include includes the processing or retail sales by the producer of crops, livestock or livestock products which are produced on the parcel or in the district. This shall not be deemed to expand the area of land eligible for use value assessment and taxation pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1–3229 et seq.), Chapter 32 of Title 58.1.

"Agriculturally and forestally significant land" shall mean means land that has recently or historically produced agricultural and forestal products, is suitable for agricultural or forestal production or is considered appropriate to be retained for agricultural and forestal production as determined by such factors as soil quality, topography, climate, markets, farm structures, and other relevant factors.

"Application" shall mean means the set of items a landowner or landowners must submit to the local governing body when applying for the creation of a district or an addition to an existing district.

"District" shall mean means an agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal district.

"Forestal production" shall mean means the production for commercial purposes of forestal products and shall include includes the processing or retail sales, by the producer, of forestal products which are produced on the parcel or in the district. This shall not be deemed to expand the area of land eligible for use value assessment and taxation pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1.

"Forestal products" shall include includes, but are is not limited to, saw timber, pulpwood, posts, firewood, Christmas trees and other tree and wood products for sale or for farm use.

"Land owner" "Landowner" or "owner of land" shall mean means any person holding a fee simple interest in property but shall does not include mean the holder of an easement.

"Local governing body" shall mean the governing body of any county, city, or town.

"Person" shall mean any individual person, partnership, association, corporation or other legal entity.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Governing body" is defined in Chapter 1; "person" is defined in Title 1. The last sentences of the definitions of "agricultural production" and "forestal production" are deleted as unnecessary. Because § 58.1-3230 provides that "[L]and used in agricultural and forestal production . . . shall be eligible for the use value assessment and taxation," there is no possibility that the definitions of the phrases "agricultural production" and "forestal production" could expand the area of eligible land.

- § 15.1-1509 15.2-4303. Power of local governing body localities to enact ordinances; application form and fees; maps; sample form.
- A. Each <u>local governing body locality</u> shall have the authority to promulgate forms and to enact ordinances to effectuate this chapter. The <u>local governing body locality</u> may charge a reasonable fee for each application submitted pursuant to this chapter; such fee <u>shall</u> not to exceed \$300 or the costs of processing and reviewing an application, whichever is less.
- B. The <u>local governing body locality</u> shall prescribe application forms for districts that include but need not be limited to the following information:
 - 1. The general location of the district;
 - 2. The total acreage in the district or acreage to be added to an existing district;
- 3. The name, address, and signature of each landowner applying for creation of a district or an addition to an existing district and the acreage each owner owns within the district or addition;
- 4. The proposed conditions for creation of the district or addition proposed by the applicant pursuant to subsection D of § 15.1-1511 § 15.2-4309;

1	5. The proposed period before first review proposed by the applicant pursuant to § 15.2-
2	<u>4309</u> ; and
3	6. The date of application, date of final action by the local governing body and whether
4	approved, modified or rejected.
5	C. The application form shall be accompanied by a United States Geological Survey 7.5
6	minute topographic map that clearly shows the boundaries of the district and each addition and
7	boundaries of properties owned by each applicant. A Department of Transportation general
8	highway map for the locality that shows the general location of the proposed district shall also
9	accompany each application form.
10	D. [Repealed.]
11	E. D. The following sample form illustrates the minimum requirements of this section:
12	APPLICATION FOR THE CREATION OF OR ADDITION TO
13	AGRICULTURAL, FORESTAL OR AGRICULTURAL
14	AND FORESTAL DISTRICT
15	(A copy of this completed form and required maps shall be submitted by the applicant
16	landowners to the local governing body. This form shall be accompanied by United States
17	Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic maps that clearly show the boundaries of the district
18	or addition and <u>the</u> boundaries of the property each applicant owns within the district or addition.
19	A Department of Transportation general highway map for the locality that shows the general
20	location of the district or addition shall also accompany this form.)
21	SECTION A: TO BE COMPLETED BY APPLICANT
22	1. GENERAL LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT (CITY, COUNTY OR TOWN)
23	2. TOTAL ACREAGE IN THE DISTRICT OR ADDITION
24	3. LANDOWNERS APPLYING FOR THE DISTRICT
25 26 27 28 29 30	NAME SIGNATURE ADDRESS WITNESS TOTAL LAND BOOK (current ACREAGE REFERENCE legal OWNED IN NUMBER residence) THE DISTRICT OR ADDITION 4. THE PROPOSED CONDITIONS TO CREATION OF THE DISTRICT PURSUANT
31	TO-SUBSECTION D-OF § 15.1–1511 15.2-4309 of the Code of Virginia
32	5. THE PROPOSED PERIOD BEFORE FIRST REVIEW
33	SECTION B: TO BE COMPLETED BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODY

- 1. Date submitted to the local governing body
- 2. Date referred to the local planning commission
- 3. Date referred to the advisory committee
 - 4. Date of action by the local governing body
- 5 [] Approved [] Modified [] Rejected

F. E. For each notice required by this chapter to be sent to a landowner, a notice shall be sent by first-class mail to the last known address of such owner as shown on the application hereunder or on the current real estate tax assessment books or maps shall be deemed adequate compliance with this requirement, provided that a. A representative of the local planning commission or local governing body shall make affidavit that such mailing has been made and file such affidavit with the papers in the case.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1510 15.2-4304. Agricultural and forestal districts advisory committee.

Upon receipt of the first agricultural and forestal districts application, the local governing body shall establish an advisory committee which shall consist of four landowners who are engaged in agricultural or forestal production, four other landowners of the locality, the commissioner of revenue or the local government's chief property assessment officer, and a member of the local governing body. The members of the committee shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the local governing body. The advisory committee shall meet and organize itself by electing elect a chairman, and a vice-chairman and electing or appointing elect or appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the committee. The advisory committee shall serve without pay but the local governing body locality may reimburse each member for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of his duties. The committee shall advise the local planning commission and the local governing body and assist in creating, reviewing, modifying, continuing or terminating districts within the locality. In particular, the committee shall render expert advice as to the nature of farming and forestry and agricultural and forestal resources within the district and their relation to the entire locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1511 15.2-4305. Creation of districts Application for creation of district in one or more localities; size and location of parcels.

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A. Any owner or owners of land may submit an application to the local governing body locality for the creation of a district within such the locality. Each district shall have a core of no less than 200 acres in one parcel or in contiguous parcels. A parcel not part of the core may be included in such a district if the nearest boundary of such the parcel is within one mile of the boundary of the core, or if it is contiguous to a parcel in the district the nearest boundary of which is within one mile of the boundary of the core. No land shall be included in any district without the signature on such the application, or the written approval of all owners thereof. The A district may be located in more than one locality, provided that (i) separate application is made to each eounty, city and town locality involved, (ii) each local governing body approves such the district, and (iii) the total size of such the district meets the minimum size requirements set out above of this section. In the event that one of the local governing bodies disapproves the creation of a district within its boundaries, this shall not affect the creation of a the district within the adjacent locality's localities' boundaries shall not be affected, provided such that the district otherwise meets the minimum requirements set out in this chapter. In no event shall the act of creating a single district located in two localities pursuant to this subsection be construed to create two districts. The application shall be submitted to the local governing body in such manner and form as prescribed by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 15.1-1511 has been divided into seven sections, §§ 15.2-4305 through 15.1-4311.

C. § 15.2-4306. Criteria for evaluating application.

Land being considered for inclusion in a district may be evaluated by the advisory committee and the planning commission through the Virginia Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) System or, if one has been developed, a local LESA System. The following factors should be considered by the local planning commission and the advisory committee, and at any public hearing when at which an application that has been filed pursuant to § 15.1–1509 15.2-4303 is being considered:

1. The agricultural and forestal significance of land within the district or addition and in areas adjacent thereto;

- 2. The presence of any significant agricultural lands or significant forestal lands within the district and in areas adjacent thereto that are not now in active agricultural or forestal production;
- 3. The nature and extent of land uses other than active farming or forestry within the district and in areas adjacent thereto;
 - 4. Local developmental patterns and needs;
 - 5. The comprehensive plan and, if applicable, the zoning regulations;
- 8 6. The environmental benefits of retaining the lands in the district for agricultural and forestal uses; and
 - 7. Any other matter which may be relevant.

In judging the agricultural and forestal significance of land, any relevant agricultural or forestal maps may be considered, as well as soil, climate, topography, other natural factors, markets for agricultural and forestal products, the extent and nature of farm structures, the present status of agriculture and forestry, anticipated trends in agricultural economic conditions and such other factors as may be relevant.

Drafting note: Formerly subsection C of § 15.1-1511. No substantive change in the law.

B. § 15.2-4307. Planning commission review of application; notice; hearing.

Upon the receipt of an application for a district or for an addition to an existing district, the local governing body shall refer such application to the planning commission which shall:

1. Provide notice of such the application by publishing a notice in a newspaper having general circulation within the district and by providing for the posting of such notice in five conspicuous places within the district. In addition, the The planning commission shall notify adjacent property owner owners as shown on the maps of the locality used for tax assessment purposes shall be notified by first-class mail. The notice shall contain the following information which sets forth the procedures applicable hereunder: (i) a statement that an application for a district has been filed with the local governing body and referred to the local planning commission pursuant to this chapter; (ii) a statement that the application will be on file open to public inspection in the office of the clerk of the local governing body; (iii) where applicable a statement that any political subdivision whose territory encompasses or is part of the district may

propose a modification which must be filed with the local planning commission within thirty days of the date that the notice is first published; (iv) a statement that any owner of additional qualifying land may join the application within thirty days from the date the notice is first published or, with the consent of the local governing body, at any time before the public hearing the local governing body must hold on the application; (v) a statement that any owner who joined in the application may withdraw his land, in whole or in part, by written notice filed with the local governing body, at any time before the local governing body acts pursuant to subsection D hereof § 15.2-4309; (vi) a statement that additional qualifying lands may be added to an already created district at any time upon separate application pursuant to this chapter at any time following such creation; (vii) a statement that at the termination of the thirty-day period, the application and proposed modifications will be submitted to the advisory committee; and (viii) a statement that, upon receipt of the report of the advisory committee, a public hearing will be held by the planning commission on the application—and any proposed modifications;

2. [Repealed.]

- 3. 2. Upon the termination of the initial thirty-day period, refer such application and proposed modifications to the advisory committee, which shall, within the next succeeding thirty days report to the local planning commission its recommendations concerning the application and proposed modifications;
- 4. 3. Upon the termination of the initial sixty-day period, and within the next succeeding thirty days, report its recommendations to the local governing body including but not limited to the potential effect of the district and proposed modifications upon the locality's planning policies and objectives; and
 - 5. 4. Hold a public hearing as prescribed by law-; and
 - In addition the local planning commission shall:
- a. Publish 5. Publish in a newspaper having general circulation within the district a notice describing the district or addition, any proposed modifications and any recommendations of the planning commission and the advisory committee; b. Publish such notice in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district and send the notice by first-class mail to adjacent property owners and to those political subdivisions and adjacent property owners whose territory encompasses all or is any part of the district or addition.

Drafting note: Formerly subsection B of § 15.1-1511. The substance of the deleted language in old subdivision 3 (now subdivision 2) appears as § 15.2-4308. No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.2-4308. Advisory committee review of application.

Within thirty days of receiving an application and proposed modifications pursuant to subdivision 2 of § 15.2-4307, the advisory committee shall review and make recommendations concerning the application and modifications to the local planning commission.

Drafting note: Substance was formerly a portion of subdivision B 2 of § 15.1-1511. No substantive change in the law.

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D. § 15.2-4309. Hearing; creation of district; conditions; notice.

The local governing body, after receiving the report of the local planning commission and the advisory committee, shall hold a public hearing as provided by law, and after such public hearing, may by ordinance create the district or add land to an existing district as applied for, or with any modifications it deems appropriate. Every district created hereunder shall have a core of no less than 200 acres in one parcel or in contiguous parcels. The governing body may require, as a condition to creation of the district, that any parcel in the district shall not, without the prior approval of the governing body, be developed to any more intensive use or to certain more intensive uses, other than uses resulting in more intensive agricultural or forestal production, during the period which said the parcel remains within the district. Construction Local governing bodies shall not prohibit as a more intensive use, construction and placement of dwellings for persons who earn a substantial part of their livelihood from a farm or forestry operations operation on the same property, or for members of the immediate family of the owner, and or divisions of parcels for such family members, shall not be prohibited as a more intensive use unless the local governing body finds that such use in the particular case would be incompatible with farming or forestry in the district. To further the purposes of this chapter and to promote agriculture and forestry and the creation of districts, the local governing body may adopt programs offering incentives to landowners to impose land use and conservation restrictions on their land within the district. Programs offering such incentives shall not be permitted unless authorized by law. Any conditions to creation of the district and the period before the review of the district shall be described, either in the application or in a notice sent by first-class mail to all landowners in the district and published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district at least two weeks prior to adoption of the ordinance creating the district. The ordinance shall state any conditions to creation of the district and shall prescribe the period before the first review of the district, which shall be no less than four years but not more than ten years from the date of its creation. In prescribing the period before the first review, the local governing body shall consider the period proposed in the application. The ordinance shall remain in effect at least until such time as the district is to be reviewed. In the event of annexation by a city or town of any land within a district, the district shall continue until the time prescribed for review.

The local governing body shall act to adopt or reject the application, or any modification of it, no later than 180 days from the date the application was submitted to such body. Upon the adoption of an ordinance creating a district or adding land to an existing district, the local governing body shall submit a copy of the ordinance with maps to the local commissioner of the revenue, and the State Forester, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services for information purposes. The commissioner of the revenue shall identify the parcels of land in the district in the land book and on the tax map, and the local governing body shall identify such parcels on the zoning map, where applicable and shall designate the districts on the official comprehensive plan map each time the comprehensive plan map is updated.

Drafting note: Formerly subsection D of § 15.1-1511. The deleted sentence appears in § 15.2-4305. No substantive change in the law.

E. § 15.2-4310. Additions to a district.

Additional parcels of land may be added to an existing district by following the process prescribed for the creation of a new district. Such additions shall be reviewed at the time previously established for review of the district to which they are added.

Drafting note: No change. Formerly subsection E of § 15.1-1511.

F. § 15.2-4311. Review of districts.

The local governing body may complete a review of any district created under this section, together with additions to such district, no less than four years but no more than ten years after the date of its creation and every four to ten years thereafter. If the local governing

body determines that a review is necessary, it shall begin such review at least ninety days before the expiration date of the period established when the district was created. In conducting such review, the local governing body shall ask for the recommendations of the local advisory committee and the planning commission in order to determine whether to terminate, modify or continue such the district. When each district is reviewed, land within the district may be withdrawn at the owner's discretion by filing a written notice with the local governing body at any time before such body it acts to continue, modify or terminate the district. The local planning commission or the advisory committee shall schedule as part of the review a public meeting with the landowners owners of land within the district, and shall send by first-class mail a written notice of the meeting and review to all such owners of land within the district. The notice shall state the time and place for such the meeting; that the district is being reviewed by the local governing body; that the local governing body may continue, modify, or terminate the district; and that land may be withdrawn from the district at the owner's discretion by filing a written notice with the local governing body at any time before such body it acts to continue, modify or terminate the district. The local governing body shall hold a public hearing as provided by law. The governing body may stipulate conditions to continuation of the district and may establish a period before the next review of the district, which may be different from the conditions or period established when the district was created. Any such different conditions or period shall be described in a notice sent by first-class mail to all landowners in owners of land within the district and published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district at least two weeks prior to adoption of the ordinance continuing the district. Unless the district is modified or terminated by the local governing body, the district shall continue as originally constituted, with the same conditions and period before the next review as that established when the district was created.

If the local governing body determines that a review is unnecessary, it shall by resolution set the year in which the next review shall occur.

Drafting note: Formerly subsection F of \S 15.1-1511. No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1–1512 <u>15.2-4312</u>. Effects of districts.

A. Land lying within a district and used in agricultural or forestal production shall automatically qualify for an agricultural or forestal use-value assessment on such land pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, if the requirements for such assessment contained therein are satisfied. Any ordinance adopted pursuant to § 15.1-1509 15.2-4303 shall extend such use-value assessment and taxation to eligible real property within such district whether or not a local ordinance pursuant to § 58.1-3231 has been adopted.

B. No local government shall exercise any of its powers to enact local laws or ordinances within a district in a manner which would unreasonably restrict or regulate farm structures or farming and forestry practices in contravention of the purposes of this chapter unless such restrictions or regulations bear a direct relationship to public health and safety. The comprehensive plan and zoning and subdivision ordinances shall be applicable within said districts, to the extent that such ordinances are not in conflict with the conditions to creation or continuation of the district set forth in the ordinance creating or continuing the district or the purposes of this chapter. Nothing in this chapter shall affect the authority of the local governing body locality to regulate the processing or retail sales of agricultural or forestal products, or structures therefor, in accordance with the local comprehensive plan or any local ordinances. Local ordinances, comprehensive plans, land use planning decisions, administrative decisions and procedures affecting parcels of land adjacent to any district shall take into account the existence of such district and the purposes of this chapter.

C. It shall be the policy of all agencies of the Commonwealth to encourage the maintenance of farming and forestry in districts and all administrative regulations and procedures of such agencies shall be modified to this end insofar as is consistent with the promotion of public health and safety and with the provisions of any federal statutes, standards, criteria, rules, regulations, or policies, and any other requirements of federal agencies, including provisions applicable only to obtaining federal grants, loans or other funding.

D. Any agency of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision which intends to acquire land or any interest therein, except where such acquisition is by gift, devise, bequest or grant to such agency or political subdivision, or any public service corporation which intends to acquire land or any interest therein for public utility facilities not subject to approval by the State Corporation Commission, provided that the acquisition from any one farm or forestry operation within the district would be in excess of one acre or that the total acquisition within the district

would be in excess of ten acres, or which intends to advance a grant, loan, interest subsidy or other funds within a district for the construction of dwellings, commercial or industrial facilities, water or sewer facilities to serve nonfarm structures, shall at least thirty days prior to such action file a notice of intent with the local governing body containing such information and in such manner and form as such body may require or prescribe. Such notice of intent shall contain a report detailing all reasons in justification for the proposed action including, but not limited to, an evaluation of alternatives which would not require action within the district.

Upon receipt of such notice, the local governing body, in consultation with the local planning commission and the advisory committee, shall review the proposed action to determine the effect such action would have upon the preservation and enhancement of agriculture and forestry and agricultural and forestal resources within the district and the policy of this chapter and to determine the necessity of the proposed action to provide service to the public in the most economical and practicable manner.

If the local governing body finds that such proposed action might have an unreasonably adverse effect upon either state or local policy, the local governing body shall issue an order within such thirty day period to such agency, corporation or political subdivision directing the agency, corporation or political subdivision not to take the proposed action for an additional period of sixty days immediately following such thirty-day period.

During such additional sixty day period, the local governing body shall hold a public hearing, as prescribed by law, concerning such proposed action where the local governing body usually meets or at a place otherwise easily accessible to the district upon notice in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district, and individual notice, in writing, to the political subdivisions whose territory encompasses or is part of the district, and the agency, corporation or political subdivision proposing to take such action. Before the conclusion of such additional sixty day period, the local governing body shall make its decision as to whether such proposed action will have an adverse effect upon such state or local policy and whether such proposed action is necessary to provide service to the public in the most economical and practicable manner, and it shall, by the issuance of a final order, report its decision to the agency, corporation or political subdivision proposing to take such action. In the event that such agency, corporation or political subdivision is aggrieved by the final order of the local governing body, an appeal shall lie to the circuit court having jurisdiction of the territory wherein a majority of

the land affected by the acquisition is located. However, if such public service corporation is regulated by the State Corporation Commission, an appeal shall be to the State Corporation Commission.

E. D. No special district for sewer, water or electricity or for nonfarm or nonforest drainage may impose benefit assessments or special tax levies on the basis of frontage, acreage or value on land used for primarily agricultural or forestal production within a district, except a lot not exceeding one-half acre surrounding any dwelling or nonfarm structure located on such land. However, such benefit assessment or special ad valorem levies may continue if imposed prior to the formation of the district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsection D has been moved to become § 15.2-4313, where it is shown as old language to make changes apparent.

D. § 15.2-4313. Proposals as to land acquisition or construction within district.

A. Any agency of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision which intends to acquire land or any interest therein, except where such acquisition is other than by gift, devise, bequest or grant to such agency or political subdivision, or any public service corporation which intends to: (i) acquire land or any interest therein for public utility facilities not subject to approval by the State Corporation Commission, provided that the proposed acquisition from any one farm or forestry operation within the district would be is in excess of one acre or that the total proposed acquisition within the district would be is in excess of ten acres, or which intends to (ii) advance a grant, loan, interest subsidy or other funds within a district for the construction of dwellings, commercial or industrial facilities, or water or sewer facilities to serve nonfarm structures, shall at least thirty days prior to such action file a notice of intent with the local governing body containing such information and in such manner and form as such the governing body may require or prescribe. Such notice of intent shall contain a report detailing all reasons in justification for the proposed action including, but not limited to, an evaluation of alternatives which would not require action within the district.

<u>B.</u> Upon receipt of <u>such a notice filed pursuant to subsection A</u>, the local governing body, in consultation with the local planning commission and the advisory committee, shall review the proposed action to determine (i) the effect <u>such the</u> action would have upon the preservation and enhancement of agriculture and forestry and agricultural and forestal resources within the district

and the policy of this chapter and to determine (ii) the necessity of the proposed action to provide service to the public in the most economical and practicable manner.

C. If the local governing body finds that such the proposed action might have an unreasonably adverse effect upon either state or local policy, the local governing body it shall issue an order within such thirty-day period to such agency, corporation or political subdivision thirty days from the date the notice was filed directing the agency, corporation or political subdivision not to take the proposed action for an additional a period of sixty ninety days immediately following such thirty-day period from the date the notice was filed. During such additional sixty day ninety-day period, the local governing body shall hold a public hearing, as prescribed by law, concerning such the proposed action. The hearing shall be held where the local governing body usually meets or at a place otherwise easily accessible to the district upon. The locality shall publish notice in a newspaper having a general circulation within the district, and mail individual notice, in writing, of the hearing to the political subdivisions whose territory encompasses or is part of the district, and the agency, corporation or political subdivision proposing to take such the action. Before the conclusion of such additional sixty day the ninetyday period, the local governing body shall make its decision as to decide whether such the proposed action will have an adverse effect upon such state or local policy and whether such the proposed action is necessary to provide service to the public in the most economical and practicable manner, and it shall, by the issuance of a final order, report its decision to the agency, corporation or political subdivision proposing to take such the action. In the event that such the agency, corporation or political subdivision is aggrieved by the final order of the local governing body, an appeal shall lie to the circuit court having jurisdiction of the territory wherein a majority of the land affected by the acquisition is located. However, if such public service corporation is regulated by the State Corporation Commission, an appeal shall be to the State Corporation Commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Formerly subsection D of § 15.1-1512, now divided into subsections for clarity. The language describing the time periods in subsection C has been changed to clarify the starting point for each time period; however, the number of days during which each act must be accomplished remains the same.

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§ 15.1–1513 15.2-4314. Withdrawal of land from a district; termination of a district.

A. At any time after the creation of a district within any locality, any owner of land lying in such district may file, with the local governing body that created the district, locality a written request to withdraw all or part of such his land from such the district for good and reasonable cause. The local governing body shall refer such the request to the local planning commission and the advisory committee for their recommendations and shall hold a public hearing. Land proposed to be withdrawn may be re-evaluated through the Virginia or local Land Evaluation and Site Assessment (LESA) System. The landowner seeking to withdraw land from a district, if denied favorable action by the governing body, shall have an immediate right of appeal de novo to the circuit court serving the territory wherein the district is located. This section shall in no way affect the ability of an owner to withdraw an application for a proposed district or withdraw from a district pursuant to subdivision B 1 (v) clause (v) of subdivision 1 of § 15.2-4307 or subsection F of § 15.1-1511 § 15.2-4311.

- B. Upon termination of a district or withdrawal or removal of any land from a district created pursuant to this chapter, such land that is no longer part of a district shall be subject to roll-back taxes as are provided in § 58.1-3237.
- C. Upon termination of a district or upon withdrawal or removal of any land from a district, such land that is no longer part of a district shall be subject to those local laws and ordinances prohibited by the provisions of subsection B of § 15.1-1512 15.2-4312.
- D. Upon the death of a property owner, any heir at law, devisee, surviving cotenant or personal representative of a sole owner of any fee simple interest in land lying within a district shall, as a matter of right, be entitled to withdraw such land from such district upon the inheritance or descent of such land provided that such heir at law, devisee, surviving cotenant or personal representative files written notice of withdrawal with the local governing body and the local commissioner of the revenue within two years of the date of death of the owner.
- E. Upon termination or modification of a district, or upon withdrawal or removal of any parcel of land from a district, the local governing body shall submit a copy of the ordinance or notice of withdrawal to the local commissioner of revenue, the State Forester and the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Consumer Services for information purposes. The commissioner of revenue shall delete the identification of such parcel from the land book and the tax map, and the local governing body shall delete the identification of such parcel from the zoning map, where applicable.

F. The withdrawal or removal of any parcel of land from a lawfully constituted district shall not in itself serve to terminate the existence of the district. Such <u>The</u> district shall continue in effect and be subject to review as to whether it should be terminated, modified or continued pursuant to § <u>15.1-1511</u> <u>15.2-4311</u> of this chapter.

Drafting note: The deletion of language in subsection A is intended to clarify that the request is to be filed with the locality in which the land is located, rather than with all of the localities which created the district. No substantive change in the law is intended.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 36.1 <u>44</u> .
3	LOCAL AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTAL DISTRICTS ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: The Local Agricultural and Forestal Districts Act was
6	passed by the General Assembly in 1982 and applies to four counties. The recodified
7	chapter contains no substantive change in the law.
8	
9	§ 15.1–1513.1 <u>15.2-4400</u> . Short title.
10	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Local Agricultural and Forestal
11	Districts Act."
12	Drafting note: No change.
13	
14	§ 15.1-1513.2 15.2-4401. Declaration of policy findings and purpose.
15	It is state policy to encourage the local governments localities of the Commonwealth to
16	conserve and protect and to encourage the development and improvement of their agricultural
17	and forestal lands for the production of food and other agricultural and forestal products. It is
18	also state policy to encourage the local governments localities of the Commonwealth to conserve
19	and protect agricultural and forestal lands as valued natural and ecological resources which
20	provide essential open spaces for clean air sheds, watershed protection, wildlife habitat, aesthetic
21	quality and other environmental purposes. It is the purpose of this chapter to provide a means by
22	which local governments localities may protect and enhance agricultural and forestal lands of
23	local significance as a viable segment of the local economy and as an important economic and
24	environmental resource.
25	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
26	
27	§ 15.1–1513.3 <u>15.2-4402</u> . Definitions.
28	For the purposes of As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different
29	meaning:
30	"Advisory committee" shall mean means the agricultural and forestal advisory
31	committee.

1	"Agricultural products" shall mean means crops, livestock and livestock products which
2	shall include, including but not limited to, the following:
3	1. Field crops, including corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes
4	and dry beans.
5	2. Fruits, including apples, peaches, grapes, cherries and berries.
6	3. Vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, cabbage, carrots, beets and onions.
7	4. Horticultural specialties, including nursery stock, ornamental shrubs, ornamental trees
8	and flowers.
9	5. Livestock and livestock products, including cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry,
10	furbearing animals, milk, eggs and furs field crops, fruits, vegetables, horticultural specialties,
11	cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, horses, poultry, furbearing animals, milk, eggs and furs.
12	"Agricultural production" shall mean means the production for commercial purposes of
13	crops, livestock and livestock products, but not land or portions thereof used for processing or
14	retail merchandising of such crops, livestock or livestock products.
15	"Agriculturally and forestally significant land" shall mean means land that has
16	historically produced agricultural and forestal products, or land that an advisory committee
17	considers good agricultural and forestal land based upon such factors such as soil quality,
18	topography, climate, markets, farm improvements, agricultural and forestry economics and
19	technology, and other relevant factors.
20	"Clerk" shall mean means the clerk of the local circuit court or the clerk of the local
21	governing body.
22	"Forestal products" shall include includes, but are is not limited to, lumber, pulpwood,
23	posts, firewood, Christmas trees and other wood products for sale or for farm use.
24	"Person" shall mean any individual person, administrator or executor of an estate,
25	partnership, association, corporation or other legal entity.
26	"Freeholder" shall mean a person holding a fee simple title to real property.

any county having the urban county executive form of government, any adjacent county having

interest in property but shall does not include mean the holder of an easement.

"Landowner" or "owner of land" shall mean means any person holding a fee simple

"Local governing body Participating locality" shall mean the governing body of means

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the county executive form of government and counties with a population of no less than 63,400 and no more than 73,900 and no less than 85,000 and no more than 90,000.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Local governing body" is changed to "participating locality" in order to avoid confusion with terms which are defined in Chapter 1. Person is defined in § 1-13.19. The word "freeholder" is not used in this chapter.

- § 15.1-1513.4 15.2-4403. Power of local governing body participating localities to enact ordinances; application form and fees.
- A. The local governing body Participating localities shall have the authority to enact ordinances and to promulgate forms to effectuate this chapter. The local governing body participating locality may charge a reasonable fee for all applications submitted pursuant to this chapter; such fee shall not to exceed fifty dollars or the costs of processing and reviewing an application, whichever is less.
- B. The <u>local governing body participating locality</u> shall prescribe application forms for agricultural and forestal districts that include but are not limited to the following information:
 - 1. The general location and boundaries of the district;
- 2. A summary of the acreage in the district including (i) estimated total acreage in the district and (ii) acreage owned by persons proposing the district;
- 3. The name, address, total acreage owned within the proposed district and signature of each landowner proposing the district; and
- 4. The date of application, date of final county action and whether approved, modified or rejected.
- C. The application form shall be accompanied by maps or aerial photographs, or both, prescribed by the local governing body participating locality which clearly show the boundaries of the proposed district, boundaries of properties within the proposed district owned by each applicant, and any other features as prescribed by the local governing body participating locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1513.5 15.2-4404. Agricultural and forestal districts advisory committee.

Upon receipt of the first agricultural and forestal district application submitted as permitted under an ordinance adopted pursuant to this chapter, the local governing body shall establish an advisory committee as prescribed in § 15.1-1510 15.2-4304, which section shall apply mutatis mutandis. If an advisory committee pursuant to § 15.1-1510 has already been established pursuant to § 15.2-4304, such advisory committee it shall carry out the duties prescribed in Chapter 36 43 (§ 15.1-1506 15.2-4300 et seq.) as well as in this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1513.6 15.2-4405. Creation of districts of local significance.
- A. The local governing body A participating locality shall have the authority to create agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal districts of local significance by the adoption of a general ordinance establishing a local districts program according to the provisions of this chapter.
- B. In <u>participating</u> localities where such an ordinance has been adopted by the local governing body, any owner or owners of land may submit an application pursuant to § <u>15.1-1513.4 15.2-4403</u> to the <u>local governing body locality</u> for the creation of an agricultural, forestal, or an agricultural and forestal district of local significance within such locality. No application for an individual district of local significance shall be comprised of less than the minimum acreage specified in the general ordinance, which minimum acreage in no case shall be less than twenty acres. No owner of land shall be included in any agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal district of local significance without <u>such the</u> owner's written approval. A separate application may be made by any owner or owners of land for additional contiguous qualifying lands to be included in an already created district at any time following such creation.
- C. Upon receipt of a proposal for a district of local significance, it shall be referred by the local governing body shall refer the proposal to the planning commission which shall:
- 1. Provide notice of such the proposal by publishing a notice in a newspaper having general circulation within the proposed district and by posting such notice in three conspicuous places within the jurisdiction in which the proposed district is located. The notice shall state that an application for an agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal district of local significance has been submitted to the local governing body, that a copy of the application is on file open to public inspection in the office of the clerk, that any proposals for modifications of

- the district shall be filed within thirty days, that any owner included in the proposal may withdraw his land, in whole or in part, at any time until the local governing body makes a final decision as to the constitution of the district pursuant to subsection D hereof, and that hearing dates of the planning commission and local governing body shall be published and posted within thirty days.
 - 2. Refer such proposal and modifications to the advisory committee.

- D. Within one year of the date of filing of the application for such original proposal, the proposal: (i) shall be reviewed by (i) the advisory committee, which shall report to the local planning commission its recommendations concerning the proposal and proposed modifications; (ii) shall be reviewed by the planning commission, which, after receiving the report of the advisory committee, shall hold a public hearing as prescribed below in subsection E, and shall report its recommendations concerning the proposal and proposed modifications to the local governing body; and (iii) shall be reviewed by the local governing body, which, after receiving the report of the local planning commission and the advisory committee, shall hold a public hearing as prescribed below, and may create the district or any modification of the district by the adoption of a district ordinance as described below in subsection E, or reject the creation of a district as it deems appropriate. All districts shall meet the minimum requirements set forth in the participating locality's general ordinance for the creation of districts of local significance.
- E. Public hearings required to be held by the planning commission and local governing body shall be conducted in the following manner:
- 1. The hearing as prescribed by law shall be held where the local governing body usually meets or at a place otherwise readily accessible to the proposed district;
- 2. The notice of the public hearing as prescribed by law shall contain a description of the proposed district, any proposed modifications and any recommendations of the local planning commission or the advisory committee; and
- 3. The notice shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation within the proposed district and shall be given in writing complete with proposed modifications to those municipalities whose territory encompasses or is part of the proposed district.
- F. The general ordinance establishing the program to create agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal districts of local significance shall state the criteria which shall be considered by the advisory committee and the local planning commission in advising the local

- governing body and by the local governing body in making its decision on whether or not to create a district. These criteria shall be based on and consistent with the following factors:
- 1. The agricultural and forestal significance within the proposed district and in areas adjacent thereto;
 - 2. The presence of any significant agricultural lands or significant forestal lands within the proposed district and adjacent thereto that are not now in active farming or production;
 - 3. The nature and extent of land uses other than active farming or forestry within the proposed district and adjacent thereto;
 - 4. Local developmental patterns and needs including zoning and the comprehensive plan;
- 5. The scenic and historic features of land uses within the proposed district and adjacent thereto;
- 12 6. The environmental benefits of preserving the lands in the district in their existing use; 13 and
 - 7. Any other matter which may be relevant.

In judging significance, any relevant agricultural and forest maps may be considered as well as soil, climate, topography, quality of tree cover, other natural factors, markets for farm and forest products, the extent and nature of farm and forest improvements, evidence of commitment to long-term farm and forest use, anticipated trends in agricultural and forest economic conditions and technology, and such other factors as may be relevant. Criteria for judging the significance of lands in local agricultural and forestal districts to be created pursuant to this chapter may differ from those for judging the significance of lands in statewide districts to be created pursuant to Chapter 36 43 (§ 15.1–1506 15.2-4300 et seq.).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1513.7 15.2-4406. Provisions of district ordinances for districts of local significance.

Any district ordinance adopted by the local governing body in order to create or renew an agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal district shall include the following provisions:

1. That no parcel included within the district shall be developed to a more intensive use than its existing use at the time of adoption of the ordinance creating such the district for eight years from the date of adoption of such ordinance;

- 2. That no parcel added to an already created district shall be developed to a more intensive use than its existing use at the time of addition to the district for eight years from the date of adoption of the original district ordinance;
- 3. That land used in agricultural and forestal production within the agricultural and forestal district of local significance shall automatically qualify for an agricultural or forestal value assessment on such land pursuant to <u>Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1</u>, if the requirements for such assessment contained therein are satisfied, whether or not a local land-use plan or local ordinance pursuant to § 58.1-3231 has been adopted;
- 4. That the district shall be reviewed by the local governing body at the end of the eight-year period and that it may by ordinance renew the district or modification thereof for another eight-year period. No owner of land shall be included in any agricultural, forestal, or agricultural and forestal district of local significance without such owner's written approval; and
- 5. Any other provisions to the mutual agreement of the landowner and the local governing body that further the purposes of this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The stricken language is unnecessary, as it appears in § 15.2-4402.

- § 15.1-1513.8 15.2-4407. Discontinuance of association in Withdrawal of land from district of local significance.
- A. At any time after the creation of an agricultural, forestal, or an agricultural and forestal district of local significance within any locality county having the urban county executive form of government, any owner of land lying in such district may file a written notice of termination withdrawal with the local governing body which created the district, and upon the filing of such notice, the termination withdrawal shall be effective. In no way shall this section affect the ability of an owner to discontinue his association with a withdraw his land from a proposed district as is authorized pursuant to § 15.1-1513.6 C by subsection C of § 15.2-4405.
- B. Any person withdrawing land from a district located in a county having the county executive form of government which is adjacent to any county having the urban county executive form of government, and any county with a population no less than 85,000 and no more than 90,000 or no less than 63,400 and no more than 73,900 shall follow the withdrawal procedures required by § 15.2-4314.

- B. C. Upon termination of an owner's association with any withdrawal of land from a district of local significance created pursuant to this chapter, the real estate previously included in such district shall be subject to roll-back taxes, as are provided in § 58.1-3237, and also a penalty in the amount equal to two times the taxes determined in the year following the withdrawal from the district on all land previously within the district.
- C. D. Upon termination of an owner's association with any withdrawal of land from a district of local significance, no provisions of the ordinance which created the district shall any longer apply to the lands previously in the district which were withdrawn.
- D. E. The termination of any owner's association in a lawfully constituted withdrawal of land from a district of local significance shall not itself serve to terminate the existence of the district. Such district shall continue in effect and be subject to review as to whether it should be terminated, modified or continued pursuant to § 15.1-1513.6 of this chapter § 15.2-4405.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. § 15.1-1513.9 is added as new subsection B. The reference to § 15.1-1513.6 in old subsection D is believed to have been in error, since § 15.1-1513.7 (now § 15.2-4406) is the section that addresses review of districts.

§ 15.1-1513.9. Withdrawal of land from district; alternative procedure.

Notwithstanding the provision of § 15.1-1513.8, any person withdrawing land from a district located in a county having the county executive form of government which is adjacent to any county having the urban county executive form of government, and any county with a population no less than 85,000 and no more than 90,000 or no less than 63,400 and no more than 73,900 shall follow the withdrawal procedures required by § 15.1-1513.

Drafting note: This language appears as subsection B of § 15.2-4407.

PROPOSED CHAPTER 32 45. TRANSPORTATION DISTRICT ACT OF 1964

Chapter drafting note: This Act, which was passed during the 1964 Session, has been used to create (i) the Northern Virginia Transportation District, consisting of the counties of Fairfax and Arlington and the cities of Alexandria, Falls Church and Fairfax and (ii) the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission consisting of the counties of Prince William and Stafford and the cities of Manassas, Manassas Park and Fredericksburg.

12 Article 1.

13 General Provisions.

15 § 15.1-1342 15.2-4500. Short title.

This chapter may be cited as the "Transportation District Act of 1964."

Drafting note: No change.

19 § 15.1-1343 15.2-4501. Declaration of policy.

The development of transportation systems, composed of transit facilities, public highways, and other modes of transport, is necessary for the orderly growth and development of the urban areas of the Commonwealth; for the safety, comfort, and convenience of its citizens; and for the economical utilization of public funds. The provision of the necessary facilities and services eannot be achieved by the unilateral action of the counties and cities and the attainment thereof requires cooperative, continuing regional planning and action on a regional basis, conducted cooperatively and on a continuing basis, between representatives of the affected political subdivisions and the Commonwealth Transportation Board. In those urban areas of the Commonwealth which together form a single metropolitan area, solutions must be jointly sought with the affected political subdivisions and highway departments. Such joint action should be conducted in a manner which preserves preserve, to the extent the necessity for joint action permits practical, local autonomy over patterns of growth and development of each participating

political jurisdiction. The requisite joint action may best be achieved through the device of a transportation district, having the powers, functions and duties hereinafter set forth in this chapter. In the provision of improved or expanded transit facilities, it is the policy of the Commonwealth to make use of private enterprise to the extent reasonably practicable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1344 15.2-4502. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

- (c) "Agency" or "such agency" means an agency authorized by, or arising from action of, the General Assembly of Virginia to plan for or provide transportation facilities and service for a metropolitan area wholly or partly located in Virginia;
 - (b) "Commission" or "district commission" means the governing body of a district.
- (d) "Component governments" means the counties and cities comprising a transportation district and the various departments, bureaus and divisions of such counties and cities.
 - (a) "District" means a transportation district authorized to be created by this chapter.
- (e) "Governing bodies" means the boards of supervisors of counties and councils of cities comprising a transportation district.
- (f) "Metropolitan area" means a standard metropolitan statistical area as defined in the pamphlet Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, issued by Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, 1964, or any contiguous counties or cities within this Commonwealth which together constitute an urban area;
- (g) "Person" means an individual, partnership, association, corporation, or any governmental agency or authority;
 - (h) "State contiguous to Virginia" includes the District of Columbia;
- (i) "Transportation facilities," "transit facilities" or "facilities" mean all those matters and things utilized in rendering transportation service by means of rail, bus, water or air and any other mode of travel, including without limitation tracks, rights-of-way, bridges, tunnels, subways, rolling stock for rail, motor vehicle, marine and air transportation, stations, terminals and ports, areas for parking, buildings, structures and all equipment, fixtures and business activities reasonably required for the performance of transportation service, but shall not include

any such facilities owned by any person, company, association or corporation, the major part of whose transportation service extends beyond a transportation district created hereunder.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Person" is deleted since it is defined in § 1-13.19. The remaining definitions are alphabetized.

§ 15.1-1344.1 15.2-4503. Conductors, etc., authorized to issue summons.

Conductors of railroad trains, motormen, and station and depot agents of any transportation district created pursuant to Chapter 32 (§15.1-1342 et seq.) of this title chapter, shall have the power to issue a summons for any violation of § 18.2-160.1 with respect to any train operated by or under contract with such transportation district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

13 Article 2.

14 Creation of Districts.

§ <u>15.1-1345</u> <u>15.2-4504</u>. Procedure for creation of districts; single jurisdictional districts; application of chapter to port authorities and airport commissions.

(1) A. Any two or more counties or cities, or combinations thereof, may, in conformance with the procedure set forth herein, or as otherwise may be provided by law, constitute a transportation district and shall have and exercise the powers set forth herein and such additional powers as may be granted by the General Assembly. A transportation district may be created by ordinance adopted by the governing body of each participating county and city, which ordinances shall (1) (i) set forth the name of the proposed transportation district (which shall include the words "transit district" or "transportation district"), (2) shall (ii) fix the boundaries thereof, (3) shall (iii) name the counties and cities which are in whole or in part to be embraced therein included, and (4) (iv) contain a finding that the orderly growth and development of the county or city and the comfort, convenience and safety of its citizens require an improved transportation system, composed of transit facilities, public highways and other modes of transport, and that joint action through a transportation district by the counties and cities which are to compose the proposed transportation district will facilitate the planning and development of the needed transportation system. Such ordinances shall be filed with the Secretary of the

Commonwealth and upon certification by that officer to the governing bodies of each of the participating counties and cities that the ordinances required by this chapter have been filed and, upon the basis of the facts set forth therein, satisfy such requirements, the territory defined in such ordinances, upon the entry of such certification in the minutes of the proceedings of the governing bodies of each of the counties and cities, shall be and constitute a transportation district for all of the purposes of this chapter, known and designated by the name stated in the ordinances.

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(2) B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) A, any county or city may, subject to the applicable provisions of this chapter, constitute itself a transportation district in the event that if no governing body of any contiguous county or city wishes to combine for such purpose, provided that. However, the governing body of such single jurisdictional transportation district shall comply with the provisions of subsection (1) \underline{A} by adopting an ordinance which shall (1) (i) set forth the name of the proposed transportation district which shall include the words "transit district" or "transportation district," (2) shall (ii) fix, in such county or city, the boundaries thereof, (3) shall (iii) name the county or city which is in whole or in part to be embraced therein included, and (4) (iv) contain a finding that the orderly growth and development of the county or city and the comfort, convenience, and safety of its citizens require an improved transportation district, composed of transit facilities, public highways, and other modes of transport, and that joint action with contiguous counties and cities has not been agreed to at this time, but that the formation of a transportation district will facilitate the planning and development of the needed transportation system, and shall file such ordinance in the manner and mode as required by subsection (1) A. At such time as When the governing body of any contiguous county or city desires to combine with the original jurisdiction for the formation of to form an enlarged transportation district, it shall enter into an agreement with the commission of the original transportation district on such terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as may be agreed upon by such commission and such additional county or city, and in conformance with the following procedures. The governing body of the county or city having jurisdiction over the territory to be added to the original transportation district shall adopt an ordinance specifying the area to be enlarged, containing the finding specified in subsection (1) \underline{A} , and a statement that a contract or agreement between the county or city and the commission, specifying the terms and conditions of admittance to the transportation district has been

executed. The ordinance to which shall be attached and a certified copy of such contract, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and upon. Upon certification by that officer to the commission and to the governing bodies of each of the component counties and cities that the ordinance required by this section has been filed, and that the terms thereof conform to the requirements of this section, such additional county, or part thereof, or city, upon the entry of such certification in the minutes of the proceedings of the governing body of such county or city, shall become a component government of the transportation district and the county, or portion thereof specified, or city shall be embraced in the territory of the transportation district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

Article 3.

Incorporation of District; Creation, Organization, etc. of Commission.

§ 15.1–1346 <u>15.2-4505</u>. District a body corporate; name and style.

Each transportation district created pursuant to this chapter, or pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, and the inhabitants of its territory as the same is established and from time to time altered pursuant to law, is hereby created as a body corporate and politic under the name and style of, and to be known by, the name of the district with the word "commission" appended.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Superfluous language is deleted.

§ 15.1–1347 15.2-4506. Creation of commission to control corporation.

In and for each transportation district a commission is hereby created to manage and control the functions, affairs and property of the corporation and to exercise all of the rights, powers and authority and perform all of the duties conferred or imposed upon the corporation.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1348 15.2-4507. Members of commission.

(a) Such A. The commission shall consist of such a the number of members as the component governments shall from time to time agree upon, or as may otherwise be provided by law. The governing body of each participating county and city shall appoint from among its members the number of commissioners to which the county or city is entitled; however, for those

commissions with powers as set forth in subsection (a) A of § 15.1-1357 15.2-4515, the governing body of each participating county or city is not limited to appointing commissioners from among its members. In addition, the governing body may appoint from its number on or otherwise, designated alternate members for those appointed to the commission who shall be able to exercise all of the powers and duties of a commission member when the regular member is absent from commission meetings. Each such appointee shall serve at the pleasure of the appointing body; however, no appointee to a commission with powers as set forth in subsection (b) B of § 15.1-1357 15.2-4515 may continue to serve when he is no longer a member of the appointing body. Each governing body shall inform the commission of its appointments to and removals from the commission by delivering to the commission a certified copy of the resolution making the appointment or causing the removal.

In the case of a transportation district which was established on or after July 1, 1986, and which includes more than one jurisdiction located within the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area, the commission shall also include two members of the House of Delegates and one member of the Senate of Virginia from legislative districts located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the transportation district. The members of the House of Delegates shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House for terms of two years and the member of the Senate by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections for a term of four years, provided that; however, the terms of such members shall terminate in the event if they no longer are members of their respective houses. The members of the General Assembly shall be eligible for reappointment so long as they remain members of their respective houses.

In the case of the Tidewater Transportation District, the Commission commission shall also include two members of the House of Delegates and one member of the Senate from legislative districts located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the respective transportation districts. The members of the House of Delegates shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House for terms of two years and the member of the Senate shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections for a term of four years; however, the terms of such members shall terminate in the event if they no longer are members of their respective houses. The members of the General Assembly shall be eligible for reappointment so long as they remain members of their respective houses.

In the case of the Peninsula Transportation District, the Commission commission may also include one member of the House of Delegates or one member of the Senate, or both, from legislative districts located wholly or in part within the boundaries of the Peninsula Transportation District. The member of the House of Delegates shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House for a term of two years and the member of the Senate shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections for a term of four years, upon the receipt of a certified copy of a resolution of the Commission commission requesting such appointment, concurred in by the councils of the Cities of Newport News and Hampton, by adoption of an appropriate resolution by such councils. The terms of such members shall terminate in the event if they no longer are members of their respective houses. The members of the General Assembly shall be eligible for reappointment so long as they remain members of their respective houses and appointments shall be made for any unexpired terms.

The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or his designee, shall be a member of the commission, ex officio. The chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board may appoint an alternate member who shall have authority to may exercise all the powers and duties of the chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board when neither the chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board nor his designee shall be in attendance is present at a commission meeting of the commission.

(b) B. Any appointed member of a commission of a transportation district which was established prior to July 1, 1986, and which includes jurisdictions located within the Washington, D.C. standard metropolitan statistical area, is authorized to serve as a member of the board of directors of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (Chapter 627 of the Acts of Assembly of 1958 as amended) and while so serving the provisions of § 2.1-30 shall not apply to such member.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1349 15.2-4508. Officers of commission.

Within thirty days after the appointment of the original <u>commission</u> members of the commission, the commission shall meet on the call of any member and shall elect one of its members as chairman and another as vice-chairman, each to serve for a term of one year or until his successor is elected and qualified. The commission shall employ a secretary and treasurer

(2) who may or may not be a member of the commission), and if not a member of the commission member, fix his compensation and duties. All officers shall be eligible for reelection. Each member of the commission member, before entering on the performance of his public duties, shall take and subscribe the oath or affirmation specified in Article II, Section 7 of the Constitution of Virginia. Such oath may be administered by any person authorized to administer oaths under § 49-4.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1350 15.2-4509. Bonds of members.

Each member of the commission member shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties under this chapter, give bond payable to the Commonwealth in a form approved by the Attorney General, in such penalty as shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor, with some surety or guaranty company duly authorized to do business in Virginia and approved by the Governor, as security, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties. The premium of such bonds shall be paid by the commission and the bonds shall be filed with and preserved by the Comptroller.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1351 15.2-4510. Compensation and expenses of members.

The members of the commission members shall receive no salary but shall be entitled to expenses and the per diem pay allowed members of the Commonwealth Transportation Board for each day spent on their official duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1352 <u>15.2-4511</u>. Meetings of commission.

Regular meetings of the commission shall be held at least once every month at such time and place as the commission shall from time to time prescribe. Special meetings of the commission shall be held upon mailed notice, or actual notice otherwise given, to each member of the commission member upon call of the chairman or any two members of the commission members, at such time and in such place within the district as such notice may specify, or at such other time and place with or without notice as all of the members of the commission members

may expressly approve. All regular and special meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, but the public shall not be entitled to any other or different notice other than provided herein. Unless a meeting is called for the purpose of a public hearing, members of the public shall have no right to be heard or otherwise participate in the proceedings of the meeting, except to the extent the chairman may in specific instances grant such right of participation. All commission records of the commission shall be public records.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1353 <u>15.2-4512</u>. Quorum and action by commission.

A majority of the commission, which majority shall include at least one commissioner from a majority of the component governments, shall constitute a quorum. The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board or his designee may be included for the purposes of constituting a quorum. The presence of a quorum and a vote of the majority of members present, including an affirmative vote from a majority of the jurisdictions represented, shall be necessary to take any action.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1354.

Repealed by Acts 1970, c. 463.

- § 15.1–1355 15.2-4513. Funds of commission.
- (a) A. All moneys of a commission, whether derived from any contract of the commission or from any other source, shall be collected, received, held, secured and disbursed in accordance with any <u>relevant</u> contract of the commission relating thereto. The following provisions of this <u>This</u> section shall be applicable <u>apply</u> to <u>any</u> such moneys only if and to the extent they are consistent with such contract or commission contracts of the commission.
- (b) B. Such moneys shall not be required to be paid into the state treasury or into the treasury or to any officer of any county or city.
- (e) <u>C.</u> All such moneys shall be deposited by the commission in a separate bank account or accounts, appropriately designated, in such banks or trust companies as may be designated by the commission.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1356 <u>15.2-4514</u>. Accounts and records.

Every commission shall keep and preserve complete and accurate accounts and records of all moneys received and disbursed by it and of all of its; business and operations; and of all property and funds owned or managed by it or under its control, and it owns, manages, or controls. Each commission shall prepare and transmit to the Governor and to the governing body of each county and city which is embraced within the district, annually and at such other times as the Governor shall require requires, complete and accurate reports as to of the state and content of such accounts and records, together with such other relevant information with respect thereto as the Governor may require.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

14 Article 4.

Powers and Functions of Commission.

- § 15.1-1357 <u>15.2-4515</u>. Powers and functions generally.
- 18 (a) <u>A.</u> Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, a commission shall, except as provided in subsection (b) <u>B</u> herein, have the following powers and functions:
 - (1) 1. The commission shall prepare the transportation plan for the transportation district and shall from time to time revise and amend said the plan in accordance with the planning process and procedures specified in Article 6 (§§15.1-1365 15.2-4527 and 15.1-1366 15.2-4528) of this chapter.
 - (2) 2. The commission may, when such a transportation plan is adopted in the manner set forth in according to Article 6 hereof, construct or acquire, by purchase or lease, the transportation facilities specified in such transportation plan.
 - (3) 3. The commission may enter into agreements or leases with private companies for the operation of its facilities, or may operate such facilities itself;
 - (4) <u>4.</u> The commission may enter into contracts or agreements with the counties and cities embraced within the transportation district, or with counties and cities which are adjoining adjoin the transportation district and are within the same planning district, or with other commissions of

adjoining transportation districts, to provide, or cause to be provided, transit facilities and service to such counties and cities, or to provide transit facilities and other modes of transportation between adjoining transportation districts. Such contracts or agreements, together with any agreements or leases for the operation of such facilities, may be utilized by the transportation district to finance the construction and operation of transportation facilities and such contracts, agreements or leases shall inure to the benefit of any creditor of the transportation district.

Notwithstanding the above, however, except in any transportation district containing any or all of the Counties of Hanover, Henrico, and Chesterfield or the City of Richmond, being so delegated by the respective local governments, the commission shall not have the power to regulate services provided by taxicabs, either within municipalities or across municipal boundaries, which regulation is expressly reserved to the municipalities within which taxicabs operate. In any transportation district containing any or all of the Counties of Hanover, Henrico, and Chesterfield or the City of Richmond, the commission may upon proper authority granted by the respective component governments, regulate services provided by taxicabs, either within localities or across county or city boundaries.

- (b) <u>B.</u> When the transportation district is located within a metropolitan area, which includes all or a portion of a state or states contiguous to Virginia, the commission:
- (1) 1. Shall not prepare a transportation plan nor construct or operate transit facilities, but shall collaborate and cooperate in the manner specified in Article 6 (§§15.1-1365 15.2-4527 and 15.1-1366 15.2-4528) hereof with an agency in the preparation of preparing, revising, and amending a transportation plan for such metropolitan area and the revision and amendment thereof from time to time;
- (2) 2. Shall, in the manner specified in according to Article 6 hereof, and in cooperation with the governing bodies of the component governments embraced within the transportation district, formulate the tentative policy and decisions of the transportation district with respect to the planning, design, location, construction, operation and financing of transportation facilities.
- (3) 3. May, when a transportation plan applicable to such a transportation district is adopted, enter into contracts or agreements with an agency to contribute to the capital required for the construction and/or acquisition of transportation facilities and for meeting expenses and obligations in the operations of such facilities.

- (4) <u>4.</u> May, when a transportation plan applicable to such transportation district is adopted, enter into contracts or agreements with the counties and cities embraced within the transportation district to provide or cause to be provided transportation facilities and service to such counties and cities;
 - (5) 5. Notwithstanding any other provision herein to the contrary:

- (i) <u>a.</u> May acquire land or any interest therein by purchase, lease, gift, condemnation or otherwise and provide transportation facilities thereon for use in connection with any transportation service;
- (ii) <u>b.</u> May acquire land or any interest therein by purchase, lease, gift, condemnation or otherwise in advance of need for sale or contribution to an agency, for use by that agency in connection with an adopted mass transit plan;
- (iii) c. May, in accordance with the terms of any grant from or loan by the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or when necessary to preserve essential transportation service, acquire transit facilities or any carrier, which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, by acquisition of the capital stock or transit facilities and other assets of any such carrier and shall provide for the performance of transportation by any such carrier or with such transit facilities by contract or lease; provided, that any such. However, the contract or lease shall be for a term of not in excess of no more than one year, renewable for additional terms of similar duration, and, in order to assure acceptable fare levels, may provide for financial assistance by purchase of service, operating subsidies or otherwise; provided, further, that no. No such service will be rendered which will adversely affect transit service rendered by the transit facilities owned or controlled by the agency or any existing private transit or transportation company; and provided, further, that when. When notified by the agency that it is authorized to perform or cause to be performed transportation <u>services</u> with motor vehicle facilities, the commission, upon request by the agency, shall transfer such capital stock or transit facilities to the agency at a price to be agreed upon; and
- (iv) d. May prepare a plan for mass transportation services with cities, counties, agencies, authorities, or commissions and may further contract with transportation companies, cities, counties, commissions, authorities, agencies, and departments of the Commonwealth and appropriate agencies of the federal government and/or governments contiguous to Virginia to

provide necessary facilities, equipment, operations and maintenance, access, and insurance pursuant to such plan.

(6) C. The provisions of subdivisions (1) $\underline{1}$ through (4) $\underline{4}$ and provisions (ii) \underline{b} and (iii) \underline{c} of subdivision (5) $\underline{5}$ of this subsection \underline{B} shall not apply (i) to any transportation district which may be established on or after July 1, 1986, and which includes any one or more jurisdictions which are located within a metropolitan area, but which were not, on January 1, 1986, members of any other transportation district, or (ii) to any jurisdiction which, after July 1, 1989, joins a transportation district which was established on or before January 1, 1986. The provisions of this subdivision (6) subsection shall only apply to any transportation district or jurisdiction which is contiguous to the Northern Virginia Transportation District. Any such district or jurisdiction shall be subject to the provisions of subsection (a) \underline{A} hereof, and further may exercise the powers granted by subdivision (b) (5) (i) \underline{B} 5 \underline{a} to acquire land or any interest therein by purchase, lease, gift, condemnation or otherwise and provide transportation facilities thereon for use in connection with any transportation service.

(c) D. Until such time as a commission enters into contracts or agreements with its component governments under the provisions of subdivisions (a) (4) A 4 and (b) (4) B 4 and is receiving revenues thereunder, adequate to meet the administrative expenses of the commission after paying or making provision providing for the payment of the obligations arising under said subdivisions, the administrative expenses of the commission shall be borne by the component governments in the manner herein set forth. The commission annually shall submit to the governing bodies of the component counties and cities a budget of its administrative requirements for the next ensuing year. Except in the case of for the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission, the administrative expenses of the commission, to the extent funds for such expenses are not provided from other sources, shall be allocated among the component governments on the basis of population as reflected by the latest population statistics of the Bureau of the Census; provided, however, upon the request of any component government, the commission shall make the allocation upon estimates of population prepared in a manner approved by the commission and by the governing body of the component government making such request. For the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission, the administrative expenses of the Commission, to the extent funds for such expenses are not provided from other sources, shall be allocated among the component governments on the basis of the relative shares of state

and federal transit aids allocated by the Commission among its component governments. Such budget shall be limited solely to the administrative expenses of the commission Commission and shall not include any funds for construction or acquisition of transportation facilities and/or the performing of transportation service. In addition, the commission Commission annually shall submit to the governing bodies of the component counties and cities a budget of its other expenses and obligations for the ensuing year and such. Such expenses and obligations shall be borne by the component counties and cities in accordance with prior arrangements made therefor.

(d) E. When a transportation plan has been adopted in the manner provided in under § 15.1-1366 (a) (4) 15.2-4528 A 4, the commission shall make a determination of determine the equitable allocation among the component governments of the costs incurred by the district in providing the transportation facilities proposed in such the transportation plan and the any expenses and obligations, if any, from the operation thereof to be borne by each county and city. In making such determinations, the commission shall take into consideration consider the cost of the facilities located within each county and city, the population of each county and city, the benefits to be derived by each county and city from the proposed transportation service to be rendered by the proposed transportation facilities and all other factors which the commission determines to be relevant. Such determination, however, shall not create a commitment by the counties and cities and such commitments shall be created only under the contracts or agreements specified in subdivisions (a) (4) A 4 and (b) (4) B 4.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1357.1 15.2-4516. Regulation of fares, schedules, franchising agreements and routing of transit facilities.

The Commission also shall have the power to commission may exercise exclusive control, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, of matters of regulation of fares, schedules, franchising agreements and routing of transit facilities within the boundaries of its transportation district; provided, however, that the provisions of § 5.1-8 5.1-7 of the Code of Virginia shall be applicable to airport commissions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The current cross-reference to § 5.1-8 is incorrect.

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§ 15.1-1357.2 15.2-4517. Protection of employees of public transportation systems.

In any county or city, the commission referred to in § 15.1-1357 15.2-4515, in addition to other prohibitions, shall not operate any such transit facility, or otherwise provide or cause to be provided, any transportation services, unless fair and equitable arrangements have been made for the protection of employees of existing public transportation systems in the transportation district or in the metropolitan area in which the transportation district is located. Such protections shall include (1) (i) assurances of employment to employees of such transportation systems to the fullest extent possible consistent with sound management, and priority of employment, or, if terminated or laid off, reemployment; (2) (ii) preservation of rights, privileges, and benefits (including continuation of pension rights and benefits) under existing collective bargaining agreements or otherwise; (3) (iii) continuation of collective bargaining rights; (4) (iv) protection of individual employees against a worsening of their positions with respect to their employment, to the extent provided by § 13 (c) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act, as amended, 49 U.S.C. 1609 (c); and (5) (v) paid training and retraining programs. Such protections shall be specified by the commission in any contract or lease for the acquisition of or operation of any such transit facilities or services. The employees of any transit facility operated by the commission shall have the right, in the case of any labor dispute relating to the terms and conditions of their employment for the purpose of resolving such dispute, to submit the dispute to final and binding arbitration by an impartial umpire or board of arbitration acceptable to the parties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1358 15.2-4518. Additional powers.

Without in any manner limiting or restricting the general powers created by this chapter, the commission shall have power may:

- 1. To adopt and have a common seal and to alter the same seal at pleasure;
- 2. To sue and be sued:
- 3. To make regulations for the conduct of its business;
- 4. To make and enter into all contracts or agreements, as the commission may determine, which are necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and to the execution of the powers granted under this chapter;

5. To make application apply for and to accept loans and grants of money or materials or property at any time from the United States of America or the Commonwealth of Virginia or any agency or instrumentality thereof, for itself or as an agent on behalf of the component governments or any one or more of them; and in connection therewith to, purchase or lease as lessor or lessee, any transit facilities required under the terms of any such grant made to enable the commission to exercise its powers under § 15.1-1357 (b) (5) 15.2-4515 B 5;

- 6. In the name of the commission, and on its behalf, to acquire, hold and dispose of its contract or other revenues;
- 7. To exercise any power usually possessed by private corporations, including the right to expend, solely from funds provided under the authority of this chapter, such funds as may be considered by the commission to be advisable or necessary in the performance of its duties and functions;
- 8. To employ engineers, attorneys, such other professional experts and consultants, and such general and clerical employees as may be deemed necessary, and to prescribe their powers and duties and fix their compensation;
- 9. To do and perform any acts and things anything authorized by this chapter under, through or by means of its own officers, agents and employees, or by contracts with any persons;
- 10. To execute any and all instruments and do and perform any and all acts or things anything necessary, convenient or desirable for the purposes of the commission or to carry out the powers expressly given in this chapter;
- 11. To institute and prosecute any eminent domain proceedings to acquire any property authorized to be acquired under this title in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25, subject to the approval of the State Corporation Commission, and of § 25-233;
- 12. To invest in if required as a condition to obtaining insurance, participate in, or purchase insurance provided by, foreign insurance companies which insure railroad operations, provided this power is available only to those commissions which provide rail services; and
- 13. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 8.01-195.3, to contract to indemnify, and to obtain liability insurance to cover such indemnity, any person who is liable, or who may be subjected to liability, regardless of the character of the liability, as a result of the exercise by a commission of any of the powers conferred by this chapter. No obligation of a commission to

indemnify any such person shall exceed the combined maximum limits of all liability policies, as defined in § 15.1-1364 (c) 15.2-4526 C, maintained by the commission-;

§ 15.1-1357.3. Computer and electronic regulation of vehicle control devices.

14. The commission may, notwithstanding Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, regulate traffic signals and other vehicle control devices within its jurisdiction, through the use of computers and other electronic communication and control devices, so as to effect the orderly flow of traffic and to improve transportation services within its jurisdiction; provided, however, that an agreement concerning the operation of traffic control devices acceptable to all parties is shall be entered into between the commission and the Virginia Department of Transportation, and all the counties and cities within the transportation district prior to the commencement of such regulation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 15.1-1357.3 is added as subdivision 14.

15 Article 4.1 <u>5</u>.

Financing.

18 § 15.1-1358.1.

19 Repealed by Acts 1972, c. 791.

§ 15.1-1358.2 15.2-4519. Authority to issue bonds and other obligations; terms and conditions of bonds; enforcement; exemption from taxation; legal investments.

(a) (1) A. 1. A transportation district may issue bonds or other interest-bearing obligations, as provided in this chapter, for any of its purposes and pay the principal and interest thereon from any of its funds, including, but not limited to, any moneys from whatever source derived paid to or otherwise received by the district pursuant to any law heretofore or hereafter enacted or any contract or agreement or any grant, loan, or contribution authorized by this chapter. For the purposes of this chapter, bonds shall be deemed to include bonds, notes, and other interest-bearing obligations, including notes issued in anticipation of the sale and issuance of bonds.

(2) 2. Neither the members of a transportation district nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof. The bonds and other obligations of a district (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof and neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision thereof other than only the district shall be liable thereon. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any debt limitation or restriction except as provided under this section.

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(b) (1) B. 1. Bonds of a transportation district shall be authorized by resolution and, may be issued in one or more series, shall be dated, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates and, shall bear interest at such rate or rates, as may be determined by the commission, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the commission at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the commission fixes prior to the issuance of issuing the bonds. The transportation commission shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. In case If any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear appears on any bonds or coupons shall eease ceases to be such officer before delivery of such bond, such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this article or any recitals in any bonds issued under the provisions of this article, all such bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments under the laws of the Commonwealth. The bonds may be issued in coupon or registered form or both, as the commission may determine, and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The transportation district may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine to be for the best interests of the district. A transportation district is authorized to enter into indentures or agreements with respect to all such matters and such indentures or agreements may contain such other provisions as the commission may deem reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. The resolution

may provide that the bonds shall be payable from and secured by all or any part of the revenues, moneys or funds of the district as specified therein. Such pledge shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made and such revenues, moneys and funds so pledged and thereafter received by the district shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the. The lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the district, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the resolution nor any trust indenture by which a pledge is created need be filed or recorded except in the records of the district. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such indentures or agreements may be treated as a purpose of the transportation district. A transportation district may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of redeeming or retiring any bonds before or at maturity (including the payment of any premium, accrued interest and costs or expenses thereof).

- (2) 2. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds a transportation district may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds shall have been executed and are available for delivery. A transportation district may also provide for the replacement of any bonds which shall become have been mutilated or shall be, destroyed or lost.
- (3) 3. Bonds may be issued under the provisions of pursuant to this article without obtaining the consent of any commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth or of any governmental subdivision, and without any referendum, other proceedings or the happening of other conditions or things than except for those proceedings, or conditions or things which are specifically required by this article.
- (e) C. Any holder of bonds, notes, certificates or other evidence of borrowing issued under the provisions of this article or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under any trust indenture or agreement, except to the extent of the rights herein given may be restricted by such trust indenture or agreement, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, injunction, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of the Commonwealth or granted by this article or under such trust indenture or agreement or the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, notes or certificates, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this article or by such trust indenture or

agreement or resolution to be performed by the transportation district or by any officer or agent thereof.

(d) <u>D.</u> The exercise of the powers granted by this article shall be in all respects for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience and prosperity, and any facility or service which a transportation district is authorized to provide will constitute the performance of an essential governmental function. The bonds of a district are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and their transfer and the income therefrom including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be free and exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth and by any governmental subdivision thereof.

(e) E. Bonds issued by a transportation district under the provisions of this article are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and its governmental subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, banks, banking associations, investment companies, executors, administrators, trustees and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Such bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal local officer or any agency or governmental subdivision of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The changes in subdivision B 3 are intended to clarify unclear wording.

§ 15.1-1358.3 15.2-4520. Judicial determination of validity of bonds.

The provisions of §§ 15.1-227.52 15.2-2650 to 15.1-227.60 are applicable 15.2-2658 apply to all suits, actions and proceedings of whatever nature involving the validity of bonds issued by a transportation district under the provisions of this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

29 Article $\frac{5}{6}$.

Powers and Duties of Counties and Municipalities Localities; Liability of Commonwealth, Counties and Municipalities Localities.

§ 15.1-1359 15.2-4521. Contracts and payment thereof.

(a) A. Any county and or city embraced within a transportation district is authorized to enter into contracts or agreements with the commission for such transportation district, or with an agency, pursuant to which such transportation district, subject to the limitations herein contained, or such agency undertakes to provide the transportation facilities specified in a duly adopted transportation plan, and/or to render transportation service. Any obligations arising from such contracts are deemed to be for a public purpose and may be paid for, in the discretion of each county or city, in whole or in part, by appropriations from general revenues or from the proceeds of a bond issue or issues; provided, however, that any such contract must specify the annual maximum obligation of any county or city for payments to meet the expenses and obligations of the transportation district or such agency or provide a formula to determine the payment of any such county or city for such expenses and obligations. Each county or city desiring to contract with a transportation district or an agency is authorized to do so provided it complies with the appropriate provisions of law and thereafter is authorized to do everything necessary or proper to carry out and perform every such contract and to provide for the payment or discharge of any obligation thereunder by the same means and in the same manner as any other of its obligations.

(b) B. Except as otherwise provided by law:

(1) 1. No bonded debt shall be contracted by any county to finance the payment of any obligations arising from its contracts hereunder unless the qualified voters of such county shall approve by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting in an election the contracting of any such debt, the borrowing of money and issuance of bonds. Such debt shall be contracted and bonds issued and such election shall be held in the manner provided in and subject to the provisions of Chapter 5.1 26 (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2600 et seq.) of this title relating to counties;

(2) 2. The contracting of debt, borrowing of money and issuance of bonds by any city to finance the payment of any obligations arising from its contracts hereunder shall be effected in the manner provided in and subject to the provisions of Chapter 5.1 26 of this title relating to cities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1360 15.2-4522. Venue.

Every such contract shall be enforceable by the transportation district with whom the contract is made, as provided under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and, in the event if any such contract is entered into with an agency or is relied upon in a contract between a commission and any such agency, such the agency also shall have the right to enforce the contract. The venue for actions on any contract between a transportation district and a component government shall be as specified in subdivision 10 of § 8.01-261. Venue in all other matters arising hereunder shall be as provided by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1361 15.2-4523. Acquisition of median strips for transit facilities in interstate highways.

When the district commission, the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the governing bodies of the component governments determine that the time schedule for construction of any interstate highway, as defined in Article 3 (§ 33.1-48 et seq.) of Chapter 1, Title 33.1, within the district makes it necessary to acquire median strips for transit facilities in such highway prior to the adoption of a transportation plan, each county and city within the district is authorized to pay to the Commonwealth Transportation Board such sums as may be agreed upon among the district commission and such counties and cities to provide the Commonwealth Transportation Board with the necessary matching funds to acquire the median strips. Any such acquisition shall be made by and in the name of the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1362 <u>15.2-4524</u>. Appropriations.

The governing bodies of counties and cities participating in a transportation district are authorized to appropriate funds for the administrative and other expenses and obligations (1) (i) of the commission of the transportation district, as provided in § 15.1-1357 (c) 15.2-4515 D, (2) (ii) of an agency and (3) (iii) for such other purposes as may be specified in a law creating a transportation district.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1363 15.2-4525. Powers granted are in addition to all other powers.

The powers conferred by this chapter on counties and cities are in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law, and may be exercised by resolution or ordinance of the governing bodies thereof, as required by law, without regard to the terms, conditions, requirements, restrictions or other provisions contained in any other law, general or special, or in any charter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1364 15.2-4526. Liabilities of Commonwealth, counties and cities.

(a) A. Except for claims cognizable under the Virginia Tort Claims Act, Article 18.1 (§ 8.01-195.1 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title 8.01, no pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed on the Commonwealth or upon any county or city constituting any part of any transportation district because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance, by or on the part of the commission of such transportation district, or any member of such commission member, or its agents, servants and employees, except as otherwise provided in this chapter with reference to contracts and agreements between the commission or interstate agency and any county or city.

(b) B. Except for claims cognizable under the Virginia Tort Claims Act, Article 18.1 (§ 8.01-195.1 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title 8.01, the obligations and any indebtedness of a commission shall not be in any way a debt or liability of the Commonwealth, or of any county or city in whole or in part embraced within the transportation district, and shall not create or constitute any indebtedness, liability or obligation of the Commonwealth or of any such county or city, either legal, moral or otherwise, and nothing in this chapter contained shall be construed to authorize a commission or district to incur any indebtedness on behalf of or in any way to obligate the Commonwealth or any county or city in whole or in part embraced within the transportation district; provided, however, that any contracts or agreements between the commission and any county or city provided for in § 15.1-1357 (a) (4) 15.2-4515 A 4 and (b) (4) B 4 shall inure to the benefit of any creditor of the transportation district or, when applicable, to an agency as therein provided.

(c) <u>C.</u> For purposes of this section, the term "liability policy" as it is used in the Virginia Tort Claims Act shall specifically include any program of self-insurance maintained by a district and administered by the Virginia Division of Risk Management.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

6 Article 67.

Planning Process and Procedures.

- § 15.1-1365 15.2-4527. Planning process.
- (a) A. In performing the duties imposed under § 15.1–1357 (a) 15.2-4515 A and (b) B, the commission shall cooperate with the governing bodies of the counties and cities embraced within the transportation district and agencies thereof, with the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and with an agency of which members of the district commission are also members, to the end that the plans, decisions and policies for transportation shall be consistent with and shall foster the development and implementation of the general plans and policies of the counties and cities for their orderly growth and development.
- (b) It shall be the duty and responsibility of each B. Each commission member of the commission to shall serve as the liaison between the commission and the body by which he was appointed and those commission members of the commission who are also members of an agency shall provide liaison between the district commission and such agency, to the end that the district commission, its component governments, the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and any such agency, shall be continuously, comprehensively, and mutually advised of plans, policies, and actions requiring consideration in the planning for transportation and in the development of planned transportation facilities.
- (c) In order to C. To assure that planning, policy and decision-making are consistent with the development plans for the orderly growth of the counties and cities and coordinated with the plans and programs of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and are based on comprehensive data with respect to current and prospective local conditions, including, without limitation, land use, economic and population factors, the objectives for future urban development and future travel demands generated by such considerations, the commission is authorized to may:

- (1) 1. Create, subject to their appointment, technical committees from the personnel of the agencies of the counties and cities and from the Commonwealth Transportation Board concerned with planning, collection and analysis of data relevant to decision-making in the transportation planning process. Appointments to such technical committees, however, are to be made by the governing bodies of the counties and cities and by the Commonwealth Transportation Board, as the case may be; or
- (2) In the event 2. If the transportation district is located within an area which has an organized planning process created in conformance with the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 134, the commission is authorized to utilize the technical committees created for such planning process.
- (d) <u>D.</u> The commission, on behalf of the counties and cities embraced within the transportation district, but only upon their direction, is authorized to enter into the written agreements specified in 23 U.S.C. 134 to assure conformance with the requirements of that law for continuous, comprehensive transportation planning.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–1366 15.2-4528. Procedures.
- (a) In order to provide procedures to A. To assure that the planning process specified in § 15.1-1365 15.2-4527 is effectively and efficiently utilized, the commission shall conform to the following procedures and may prescribe such additional procedures as it shall deem deems advisable:
- (1) Meetings of the commission 1. Commission meetings shall be held at intervals at least as frequently as once a month monthly and more often in the discretion of the commission, as the proper performance of its duties requires.
 - (2) 2. At such meetings the commission shall receive and consider reports from -:
- i. a. Its members, who are also members of an agency, as to the status and progress of the work of such agency, and if the commission deems that such reports are of concern to them, shall fully inform its component governments, committees, and the Commonwealth Transportation Board with respect thereto, as a means of developing the informed views requisite for sound policy-making; and
- ii. b. Its members, technical and other committees, members of the governing bodies of the component governments and consultants, presenting and analyzing studies and data on

matters affecting the making of policies and decisions on a transportation plan and the implementation thereof.

(3) 3. The objective of the procedures herein specified is to develop agreement, based on the best available information, among the district commission, the governing bodies of the component governments, the Commonwealth Transportation Board and an interstate agency with respect to the various factors which affect the making of policies and decisions relating to a transportation plan and the implementation thereof. In the event If any material disagreements occur in the planning process with respect to objectives and goals, the evaluation of basic data or the selection of criteria and standards to be applied in the planning process, the commission shall exert its best efforts to bring about agreement and understanding on such matters. The commission, in its discretion, may hold hearings in an effort to resolve any such basic controversies.

(4) 4. Before a transportation plan is adopted, altered, revised or amended by the commission or by an agency on which it is represented, the commission shall transmit such proposed plan, alteration, revision or amendment to the governing bodies of the component governments, to the Commonwealth Transportation Board, and to its technical committees and shall release to the public information with respect thereto shall be released to the public. A copy of the proposed transportation plan, amendment or revision, shall be kept at the office of the commission office and shall be available for public inspection. Upon thirty days' notice, published once a week for two successive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation within the transportation district, a public hearing shall be held with respect to on the proposed plan, alteration, revision or amendment. The thirty days' notice period shall begin to run on the first day the notice appears in any such newspaper. The commission shall consider the evidence submitted and statements and comments made at such hearings and, if objections in writing to the whole or any part of said the plan are made by the governing body of any component government, or by the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or if the commission considers any written objection made by any other person, group or organization to be sufficiently significant, the commission shall reconsider the plan, alteration, revision or amendment. If, upon reconsideration, the commission shall look agrees with favor upon the objection, then the commission shall make appropriate changes to the proposed plan, alteration, revision or amendment, and may adopt same them without the need for further hearing. If, upon

reconsideration, the commission does not look with favor upon disagrees with the objection, the commission may nevertheless adopt the plan, alteration, revision or amendment. No facilities shall be located in and no service rendered, however, within any county or city which does not execute an appropriate agreement with the commission or with an interstate agency as provided in § 15.1-1359 15.2-4521; but in such case, the commission shall consider and determine whether the absence of such an agreement so materially and adversely affects the feasibility of the transportation plan as to require its modification or abandonment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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10 Article 7 8.

Enlargement of Transportation Districts.

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§ 15.1-1367 <u>15.2-4529</u>. Procedure for enlargement.

The territory embraced within a A transportation district may be enlarged to include any additional county, or part thereof, or city or part thereof contiguous thereto, upon such terms and conditions, consistent with the provisions of this chapter, as may be agreed upon by the commission and such additional county or city and in conformance with the following procedures. The governing body of the county or city shall adopt an ordinance specifying the area to be enlarged, containing the finding specified in § 15.1-1345, 15.2-4504 of this chapter and a statement that a contract or agreement between the county and or city and the commission, specifying the terms and conditions of admittance to the transportation district, has been executed. The ordinance, to which shall be attached a certified copy of said the contract, shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth-and upon. Upon certification by that officer, the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the commissioner and to the governing bodies of each of the component counties and cities that the ordinance required by this section has been filed and that the its terms thereof conform to the requirements of this section, such the additional county, or part thereof, or city or part thereof, upon the entry of such certification in the minutes of the proceedings of the governing body of such county or city, shall become a component government of the transportation district and the county, or portion thereof specified, or city or part thereof shall be embraced within the territory of the transportation district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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2	Article <u>8</u> <u>9</u> .
3	Withdrawal from Transportation District.
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5	§ 15.1-1368 <u>15.2-4530</u> . Resolution or ordinance.
6	A county or city may withdraw from the transportation district by resolution or
7	ordinance, as may be appropriate, adopted by a majority vote of the its governing body thereof.
8	The withdrawal of any county or municipality city shall not be effective until the resolution or
9	ordinance of withdrawal is filed with the commission of the transportation district commission
10	and with the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
11	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Municipality" is changed to
12	"city" for consistency.
13	
14	§ 15.1–1369 <u>15.2-4531</u> . Financial obligations.
15	The withdrawal from the transportation district of any county or city shall not relieve
16	such the county or city from any obligation or commitment made or incurred while a member of
17	the district member.
18	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
19	
20	Article 9 <u>10</u> .
21	Exemption from Taxation; Tort Liability.
22	
23	§ 15.1-1370 15.2-4532. Public purpose; exemption from taxation.
24	It is hereby found, determined, and declared that the creation of any transportation district
25	hereunder and the carrying out of the corporate purposes of any such transportation district is in
26	all respects for the benefit of the people of this Commonwealth and is a public purpose and that
27	the transportation district and the commission will be performing an essential governmental
28	function in the exercise of the powers conferred by this chapter. Accordingly, the transportation
29	district shall not be required to pay taxes or assessments upon any of the property acquired by it

or under its jurisdiction, control, possession or supervision or upon its activities in the operation

and maintenance of any transportation facilities or upon any revenues therefrom and the property

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1	and the income derived therefrom shall be exempt from all state, municipal and local taxation
2	This exemption shall include, without limitation, all motor vehicle license fees, motor vehicle
3	sales and use taxes, retail sales and use taxes and motor fuel taxes. The governing body of any
4	political subdivision within a transportation district may refund in whole or in part any payment
5	payments for taxes or license fees or abate in whole or in part any assessment assessments for
6	taxes or license fees on any property exempt from taxation or license fees under this section that
7	were assessed and levied prior to the acquisition of any transportation facilities by a
8	transportation district.
9	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
10	
11	§ 15.1–1371 <u>15.2-4533</u> . Liability for torts.
12	Every district shall be liable for its torts and those of its officers, employees and agents
13	committed in the conduct of any proprietary function but shall not be liable for any torts
14	occurring in the performance of a governmental function. However, the provision of this section
15	shall not apply to a transportation district subject to the provisions of the Virginia Tort Claims
16	Act (§ 8.01-195.1 et seq.).
17	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
18	
19	Article 10 <u>11</u> .
20	Construction of Chapter.
21	
22	§ 15.1–1372 <u>15.2-4534</u> . Chapter liberally construed.
23	This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants
24	shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 32.1 46.
3	MULTICOUNTY TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
4	DISTRICTS.
5	
6	Chapter drafting note: This Act, which was adopted in 1987, is applicable only to
7	the Counties of Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Arlington and is used by Fairfax
8	and Loudoun for the Route 28 transportation district. Under the provisions of § 15.2-4600,
9	no new districts can be created pursuant to this chapter. A uniform method for creating
10	local transportation districts is now provided for in Chapter 13 of Title 33.1. The Code
11	Commission recommends that this chapter not be set out in the Code, but carried by
12	reference only.
13	
14	Article 1.
15	General Provisions.
16	
17	§ 15.1-1372.1 <u>15.2-4600</u> . Short title <u>: application</u> .
18	This chapter shall be known as the "Multicounty Transportation Improvement Districts
19	Act." No district shall be created under this chapter after June 30, 1993.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the second sentence is relocated
21	from § 15.1-1372.3 (new § 15.2-4603).
22	
23	§ 15.1-1372.2:1 <u>15.2-4601</u> . Purpose of chapter.
24	It is the intent of the legislature to encourage the formation of transportation
25	improvement districts in multicounty circumstances in order to facilitate regional transportation
26	initiatives, and to gain access to revenues in addition to general state and local taxes for the
27	purpose of accelerating construction of vital transportation improvements.
28	It is the further intent of the legislature to grant to governing bodies of counties in which
29	such transportation improvement districts may be formed the authority to provide long-term
30	zoning and land use land use protection to properties paying the special taxes which further the
31	purpose of this Act chapter.

It is the further intent of the legislature that all districts created pursuant to this Act chapter provide such long-term zoning protection where such special taxes have been imposed.

It is the further intent of the legislature to declare that the formation of transportation improvement districts, and the granting of long-term land use land use protection in exchange for the payment of special taxes, promote the public health, safety, and welfare.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1372.2 15.2-4602. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings unless the context indicates another meaning or intent:

"Commission" shall mean means the governing body of the local district.

"Cost" shall mean means all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, landscaping, or enlargement of a public mass transit system or highway which is located in counties which are authorized by this chapter to create a transportation improvement district, including the cost of the acquisition of land, rights-of-way, property rights, easements and interests acquired for such construction, alteration or expansion, the cost of demolishing or removing any structure on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such structures may be removed, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, insurance, interest on all bonds prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the commission, for a reasonable period after completion of such construction, reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations and improvements, provisions for working capital, the cost of surveys, engineering and architectural expenses, borings, plans and specifications and other engineering and architectural services, legal expenses, studies, estimates of costs and revenues, administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary, or incident to the construction of the project or, solely as to districts created pursuant to this chapter after July 1, 1990, the creation of the district (the costs of which creation shall not exceed \$150,000), and of such subsequent additions thereto or expansion thereof, and to determining the feasibility or practicability of such construction, the cost of financing such construction, additions or expansion and placing the project and such additions or expansion in operation.

"County" shall mean means any county having a population of more than 500,000 and any adjoining county.

"District" or "local district" shall mean means any transportation improvement district created under the provisions of § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603.

"District advisory board" or "advisory board" shall mean means the board appointed by the commission in accordance with § 15.1-1372.5 15.2-4605.

"Federal agency" shall mean means and include includes the United States of America or any department, bureau, agency or instrumentality thereof.

"Owner" or "landowner" shall mean means the person or entity which has the usufruct, control or occupation of the taxable real property as determined by the commissioner of revenue of the jurisdiction in which the subject real property is located pursuant to § 58.1-3281.

"Revenues" shall mean means any or all fees, tolls, taxes, rents, notes, receipts, assessments, moneys and income derived by the local district and shall include includes any cash contributions or payments made to the local district by the Commonwealth or any agency, department or political subdivision thereof or by any other source.

"Town" shall mean means any town having a population of more than 1,000.

"Transportation improvements" shall mean means any and all real or personal property utilized in constructing and improving (i) any mass transportation project and (ii) any primary highway or portion thereof, located within any district created pursuant to § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603. Such improvements shall include, without limitation, public mass transit systems, public highways, all buildings, structures, approaches, and other facilities and appurtenances thereto, rights-of-way, bridges, tunnels, transportation stations, terminals, areas for parking, and all related equipment and fixtures.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1372.3 15.2-4603. Creation of district.

A. A transportation improvement district shall be created under this chapter only by the resolutions of the boards of supervisors of the adjoining counties, as defined in § 15.1-1372.2 15.2-4602, upon the joint petition to each board of supervisors in which the proposed district is located of the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the land area or the assessed value of land in each county which is within the boundaries of the proposed district and which has been

- zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes. Any proposed district shall
- 2 include land in each county and may include any land within a town located within such county.
- 3 Such petitions should:

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- 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
- 5 2. Describe the transportation facilities proposed within the district;
 - 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such transportation facilities as proposed within the district and describe specific terms and conditions with respect to all commercial and industrial zoning classifications and uses, densities, and criteria related thereto which the petitioners request for the proposed district;
 - 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such transportation facilities within the district; and
 - 5. Request each board to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.
 - B. Upon the filing of such a petition, each local board of supervisors shall fix a day for a hearing on the question of whether the proposed district shall be created. The hearing shall consider whether or not the residents and owners of real property within the proposed district would benefit from the establishment of the proposed district. All interested persons who either reside in or who own taxable real property within the boundaries of the proposed district shall have the right to may appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district. If real property situated within a town is included in the proposed district, the board of supervisors shall deliver a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing thereon to the town council at least thirty days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may, by resolution duly passed, determine if it wishes such property located within the town to be included within the proposed district, and shall deliver a copy of any such resolution to the board of supervisors at the public hearing required hereunder, which; the resolution shall be binding upon the board of supervisors with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of such properties within the proposed district. The petition shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed valuation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county. At least ten days shall intervene between the third publication and the date set for the hearing.

C. If each board of supervisors finds the creation of the proposed district would be in furtherance of the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of real property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, each board of supervisors shall pass a resolution, which shall be reasonably consistent with the petition, creating the district and providing for the appointment of an advisory board in accordance with § 15.1-1372.5 15.2-4605. Each resolution shall provide a description with specific terms and conditions of all commercial and industrial zoning classifications which shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with any related criteria, and a term of years, not to exceed twenty years, as to which each such zoning classification and each related criterion set forth therein shall not be eliminated, reduced, or restricted if a special tax is imposed as provided in § 15.1-1372.7 15.2-4607. However, this commitment shall not limit the legislative prerogative of the board of supervisors in any county in which a district is wholly or partly located with respect to land-use land use approvals of any kind or nature arising from requests initiated by an owner of property therein, or as specifically required to comply with the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or other state law, or the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342 (p)) and regulations promulgated thereunder by the federal Environmental Protection Agency or applicable state regulations.

In the case of any district created under this section prior to July 1, 1992, all commercial and industrial zoning classifications, and all zoning ordinance text and regulations relating thereto regarding allowable uses, densities, setbacks, building heights, required parking, and open space in force in the district on the date of the district's creation shall be deemed to have been a part of the ordinance creating the district, and shall remain at least as permissive without limitation, reduction, or restriction, except as provided hereinabove with respect to land use approvals of any kind or nature arising from requests initiated by landowners or as required to comply with the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act or regulations adopted pursuant thereto, other state law or the requirements of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1342 (p)) and regulations promulgated thereunder by the federal Environmental Protection Agency or applicable state regulations, for a period of fifteen years from the date the district was created. Any rezonings, with respect to individual parcels of land in a district which have been duly approved by a board of supervisors prior to July 1, 1992, shall remain in effect, regardless of

whether who initiated such rezonings were initiated by the owner of such parcels or not. Each resolution shall also provide that the district shall expire either thirty-five years from the date upon which the resolution is passed or when the district is abolished in accordance with § 15.1-1372.15 15.2-4616.

After the public hearing, each board of supervisors shall deliver a true copy of its proposed resolution creating the district to the petitioning landowners or their attorney-in-fact. Any petitioning landowner may then withdraw his signature on the petition in writing at any time prior to the vote of the board of supervisors. In the case where If any signatures on the petition are withdrawn as provided herein, the board of supervisors may pass the proposed resolution in conformance herewith only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of subsection A of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed value as the case may be. After both the boards of supervisors have adopted resolutions creating the district, the district shall be established and the name of the district shall be "The Transportation Improvement District."

D. No district shall be created under this chapter after June 30, 1993.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; subsection D is relocated to § 15.2-4600. Paragraph breaks are added in subsection C. This section outlines the procedures to be followed in creating a transportation district. Although no new districts can be created under this chapter, this section is retained for reference purposes and so that a procedure will be in place if the restriction on new districts created under this chapter is abolished.

§ 15.1-1372.4 15.2-4604. Commission to exercise powers of the district established.

The powers of the local district created in accordance with this chapter shall be exercised by a commission composed of four of the elected members of each of the boards of supervisors of the counties in which it is located, appointed by their respective boards of supervisors. The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or his designee, shall be a an ex officio member of the commission, ex officio.

The members of the commission shall elect one of their number chairman of the commission of the district. The chairman of the commission may or may not be the chairman or presiding officer of a board of supervisors. In addition, the members of the commission of the district members, with the advice of the district advisory board, shall elect a secretary and

treasurer, who may or may not be a member or employee of the a board of supervisors or other governmental bodies body represented on the commission. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the commission members shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the members of the commission membership shall be necessary for any action taken by the commission. No vacancy in the membership of the commission shall impair the right of a majority of the members to form a quorum or to exercise all of its rights, powers and duties. The 1990 amendments to the provisions of this paragraph shall not be effective for the Route 28 Primary Highway Transportation Improvement District until such time as the special tax revenues from the District exceed the total debt service on the bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 676 of the 1988 Acts of Assembly for three consecutive years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.5 <u>15.2-4605</u>. Creation of district advisory boards.

Within thirty days after the establishment of a district in accordance with the procedures provided in § 15.1 1372.3 15.2-4603, the commission shall appoint a district advisory board of twelve members, consisting of: three members appointed by the board of supervisors of each participating county, each of whom either resides on or owns land within that portion of the district which is located in the county from which the member is appointed or is a designee of a landowner as described below; three members who own land zoned for commercial or industrial use within that portion of the district from each participating county or who are designees of landowners as described below who are elected by the landowners of the district, voting on a basis weighted by acreage owned or assessed value, as the case may be. Such elections may be conducted by the commission by mail ballot of owners of land within that portion of the district in each participating county. A corporation owning land within the district may designate one of its officers or employees, and a partnership owning land within the district may designate an individual who is one of its general partners, and such designees are eligible to be appointed members of the district advisory board. Each member shall be appointed for a definite term of four years, except the initial appointment of advisory board members shall provide that the terms of half of the members shall be for two years. Thereafter, elections shall be conducted biennially on the anniversary of the creation of the district in the same manner as described in the preceding provisions of this section. Members may be reelected or reappointed provided that they, or the

corporation or partnership they represent, own land zoned for commercial or industrial use within the district at the time of their reelection or reappointment. If a vacancy occurs with respect to an advisory member initially elected by a board of supervisors, or any successor of such a member, that board of supervisors shall appoint a new member who is a resident or landowner within the local district. If a vacancy occurs with respect to an advisory member initially appointed elected by landowners, or any successor of such a member, then the board of supervisors shall appoint a new board member who is a landowner within the district elected in the manner provided herein.

The members shall serve without pay, but the commission shall provide the advisory board with facilities for the holding of meetings and shall appropriate funds needed to defray the reasonable expenses and fees of the board, which shall not exceed \$20,000 annually, including, without limitation, expenses and fees arising out of the preparation of the annual report. Such appropriations shall be based on an annual budget submitted by the advisory board, approved by the commission, sufficient to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter. The advisory board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary. The board shall fix the time for holding regular meetings, but it shall meet at least once every year. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the chairman or by two members of the board upon written request to the secretary of the board. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum. The 1990 amendments to the provisions of this paragraph shall not be effective for the Route 28 Primary Highway Transportation Improvement District until such time as the special tax revenues from the District exceed the total debt service on the bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 676 of the 1988 Acts of Assembly for three consecutive years.

The advisory board shall present an annual report to the commission on the transportation needs of the district and on the activities of the board, and the advisory board shall present special reports on transportation matters as requested by the commission or the board of supervisors of either county concerning taxes to be levied pursuant to § 15.1–1372.7 15.2-4607.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.6 15.2-4606. Powers and duties of commission.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

1. To construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, and expand (i) any public mass transit system in the district or (ii) any primary highway located within the district having no more than two through travel lanes as of January 1, 1987, which is located in both counties which comprise the district, and which was not financed under the authority provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia Transportation Facilities Bond Act of 1979.

- 2. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease, in-kind contribution to construction costs, or otherwise any public mass transit system or primary highway transportation improvements in the district and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any part of any transportation improvements in such manner and upon such terms as the commission may determine to be in the best interests of the district. However, prior to disposing of any such property or interest therein, the commission shall conduct a public hearing with respect to regarding such disposition. At the hearing, the residents and owners of property within the district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district, as prescribed by the commission. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time.
- 3. To negotiate and contract with any person, firm, corporation, or authority or state or federal agency or instrumentality with regard to any matter necessary and proper to provide any public mass transit system or primary highway transportation facility, including, but not limited to, the financing, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, improvement, expansion or maintenance of any transportation improvements in the district. No such contract shall extend for a period that exceeds thirty years.
- 4. To enter into a continuing service contract for a purpose authorized by this chapter and to make payments of the proceeds received from the special taxes levied pursuant to § 15.1-1372.7 15.2-4607, together with any other revenues, for the payment of installments due under that service contract. The district may apply such payments annually during the term of that service contract in an amount sufficient to make the installment payments due under that contract, subject to the limitation imposed by § 15.1-1372.7 15.2-4607. However, payments for any such service contract shall be conditioned upon the receipt of services pursuant to the contract. Such a contract may not obligate a county to make payments for services of the district.
- 5. To accept the allocations, contributions or funds of, or to reimburse from, any available source, including, but not limited to, any person, corporation, authority, state or federal agency or

- instrumentality for either the whole or any part of the costs, expenses and charges incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, and expansion of any transportation improvements in the district.
- 6. To contract for the extension and use of any public mass transit system or primary highway into territory outside of the local district on such terms and conditions as the commission determines.
- 7. To employ and fix the compensation of personnel which who may be deemed necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of any public mass transit system or primary highway in the district.
- 8. To have prepared an annual audit of the district's financial obligations and revenues, and upon review of such audit, to request a tax rate adequate to provide tax revenues which, together with all other revenues, are required by the district to fulfill its annual obligations.
- 9. To invest any funds, received pursuant to § 15.1-1372.7:1 C 15.2-4608, which are not otherwise obligated to make payments to the Commonwealth Transportation Board or to any other purpose, in accordance with Chapter 18 (§ 2.1-327 et seq.) of Title 2.1.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted terms in subdivisions 3 and 5 are unnecessary since they are included in the definition of person in § 1-13.19.

§ 15.1-1372.7 15.2-4607. Annual special improvements tax; use of revenues.

Upon the written request of the district commission made concurrently to both boards of supervisors pursuant to subdivision 8 of § 15.1-1372.6 15.2-4606, each board of supervisors shall have the power to may levy and collect an annual special improvements tax on taxable real estate zoned for commercial or industrial use or used for such purposes and taxable leasehold interests in that portion of the improvement district within its jurisdiction. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, the tax shall be levied upon the assessed fair market value of the taxable real property. The rate of the special improvements tax shall not be more than 20¢ \$0.20 per \$100 of the assessed fair market value of any taxable real estate or the assessable value of taxable leasehold property as specified by \$ 58.1-3203. Such special improvement taxes shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are collected, and the proceeds shall be kept in a separate account. The effective date of the initial assessment shall be January 1 of the year following adoption of the

resolution creating and establishing the district. All revenues received by each county pursuant to such taxes shall be paid to or at the direction of the district commission for its use pursuant to §§ 15.1-1372.6 15.2-4606 and 15.1-1372.7:1 15.2-4608.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1372.7:1 15.2-4608. Agreements with Commonwealth Transportation Board; payment of special improvements tax to transportation trust fund Transportation Trust Fund.
- A. The district may contract with the Commonwealth Transportation Board for the Board to perform any of the purposes of the district.

The district may agree by contract to pay over all or a portion of the special improvements tax and all or a portion of the sums received pursuant to subsection C of this section to the Commonwealth Transportation Board.

Prior to executing any such contract, the district shall seek the agreement of each board of supervisors creating the district that the county administrator or other officer charged with the responsibility for preparing the county's annual budget shall submit in the budget for each fiscal year in which any Commonwealth of Virginia Transportation Contract Revenue Bonds issued for such district are outstanding, all amounts to be paid to the Commonwealth Transportation Board under such contract during such fiscal year.

If the amount required to be paid to the Commonwealth Transportation Board under the contract is not so paid for a period of sixty days after such the amount is due, the Commonwealth Transportation Board is hereby directed, until such the amount has been paid, to withhold sufficient funds from funds appropriated and allocated, pursuant to the highway allocation formula as provided by law, to the highway construction district in which the a project or projects covered by such contract are is located or to such any county or counties in which such project or projects are is located and to use such funds to satisfy the contractual requirements.

B. While nothing in this article shall limit the authority of any county to change the classification of any parcel or parcels of land zoned for commercial or industrial use or used for such purpose, upon the written request or approval of the owner of the property affected by such change after the effective date of any such contract, except for changes in zoning classification from commercial or industrial use to residential use approved in accordance with subsection C of this section, should a change in zoning classification so requested result in a shortfall in the total

annual revenues from the imposition of the special improvements tax and the payments required to be made to the Commonwealth Transportation Board pursuant to the contract, the district shall request the board of supervisors to increase the rate of such tax by such amount up to the maximum authorized rate as may be necessary to prevent such shortfall. If, however, a deficit remains after any rezoning and adjustment of the tax rate or the rate is at the maximum authorized rate and cannot be increased, then the amount of funds otherwise appropriated and allocated pursuant to the highway allocation formula as provided by Article 1.1 (§ 33.1-23.01 et seq.) of Chapter 1 of Title 33.1 to the highway construction district in which the a project or projects covered by such contract are is located or to such a county or counties in which such project or projects are is located, shall be reduced by the amount of such deficit and used to satisfy the deficit.

C. For any property within the district for which a county changes its zoning classification from commercial or industrial use to residential use upon the written request or approval of the owner, the county shall require the simultaneous payment from the property owner of a sum representing the present value of the future special improvements taxes estimated by the county to be lost as a result of such change in classification. On a case-by-case basis, however, the board of supervisors may, in its sole discretion, defer, for no more than sixty days, the effective date of such change in zoning classification. In the event of such a Upon deferral, the lump sum provided for in this subsection shall be paid to the county, in immediately available funds acceptable to the county before the deferred effective date. If the landowner fails to make this lump sum payment, as and when required, the change in zoning classification shall not become effective and the ordinance shall be void. Special improvements taxes previously paid in the year of the zoning change may be credited toward any such the payment on a prorated basis. The portion of the payment that may be credited shall be that portion of the year following the change in zoning classification. The district and the Commonwealth Transportation Board shall agree to a method of calculating the present value of the loss of future special improvements taxes resulting from such a change in zoning classification and the procedure for payment of such funds to the Commonwealth Transportation Board. Sums paid pursuant to this subsection which represent the estimated special improvements taxes which otherwise would have been imposed upon the rezoned property in any given year shall be included in calculations which may be made pursuant to §§ 15.1-1372.4 15.2-4604 and 15.1-1372.5 15.2-4605 in order to

- determine whether special tax revenues from the district have exceeded total debt service on the
- 2 bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 676 of the 1988 Acts of Assembly for three consecutive years.
- 3 Whenever any county acts in accordance with such an agreement between the district and the
- 4 Commonwealth Transportation Board, the change in zoning classification shall not be considered
- 5 to have resulted in a shortfall in the total annual revenues from the imposition of the special
- 6 improvements tax and the payments required to be made to the Commonwealth Transportation

7 Board.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the two code references in the final paragraph are questionable since there does not appear to be any calculations to be made in those sections.

§ 15.1-1372.8 15.2-4609. Jurisdiction of counties and officers, etc., not affected.

Neither the creation of a district nor any other provision in this chapter shall affect the power, jurisdiction, or duties of the respective local governing bodies; sheriffs; treasurers; commissioners of the revenue; circuit, district, or other courts; clerks of any court; magistrates or any other county or state officer in regard to the area embraced in any district, nor or restrict or prevent any county or town or its governing body from imposing and collecting taxes or assessments for public improvements as permitted by law. Any county which creates a district pursuant to this section may obligate itself with respect to the zoning ordinances, zoning ordinance text, and regulations relating thereto for all commercial and industrial classifications within the district as provided in subsection C of § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603 for a term not to exceed twenty years from the date on which such district is created.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1372.9 15.2-4610. Allocation of funds to local transportation districts.

The board of supervisors of any county which has created a local district pursuant to § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603, may advance funds, or provide matching funds, from money not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, from whatever source received or generated, including without limitation, general revenues, special fees and assessments, state allocations, and contributions from private sources to a local district to assist the local district to undertake the project for which it was created. The Commonwealth Transportation Board may allocate

funds to a district only from the construction district or districts in which such transportation district is located pursuant to the highway allocation formula to assist the district with an approved project as provided by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1372.10 15.2-4611. Reimbursement for advances to local transportation district.

The commission shall direct the district treasurer to reimburse the county or town from any funds of the district, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, to the extent that a county or town has made advances.

Drafting note: No change.

12 § 15.1-1372.11 <u>15.2-4612</u>. Cooperation between districts and other political subdivisions.

Any local district created under the provisions of this chapter may enter into agreements with counties, cities, towns or localities and other political subdivisions within the Commonwealth for joint or cooperative action in accordance with the authority contained in § 15.1-21 15.2-1300.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.12 15.2-4613. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed on the Commonwealth or on any county, town, or landowner therein because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance, by or on the part of a district created under this chapter, its agents, servants, or employees.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1372.13 15.2-4614. Approval by Commonwealth Transportation Board.

The district may not construct or improve a mass transit system or public highway without the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and without the approval of each county in which the transportation improvement will be located. At the request of the commission, the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner may exercise his powers of condemnation pursuant to §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36, §§ 33.1-89 through 33.1-132, or § 33.1-

229, or the same as is prescribed in §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36 for the purpose of acquiring property for transportation improvements within the district. Upon completion of such the construction or improvement, the Commonwealth Transportation Board shall take such the public highway into the primary system of state highways for purposes of maintenance and subsequent improvement as necessary. Upon acceptance by the Commonwealth of the highway into the primary system of highways, all rights, title and interest in the right-of-way held by the commission and improvements of such highway shall vest in the Commonwealth. Upon completion of such the construction or improvement of a mass transit system, all rights, title, and interest in the right-of-way and improvements of such the mass transit system shall vest in the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission or other agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

14 Article 2.

Boundary Changes for Local Districts.

§ 15.1-1372.14 <u>15.2-4615</u>. Enlargement of local districts.

A. The district shall be enlarged by resolutions of the boards of supervisors of the participating counties upon the concurrent joint petitions of the commission of the district and the owners of at least fifty-one percent of the land area of the district within each county, and of at least fifty-one percent of the land area located within the territory sought to be added to the district; however, any such territory shall be contiguous to the existing district. Joint petitions shall present the information required by § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603 A. Upon receipt of such a petition petitions, each county shall use the standards and procedures described in subsections B and C in § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603, except that; however, the residents and owners of both the existing district and the area proposed for the enlargement shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district.

B. If each county board of supervisors finds the enlargement of a local district would be in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and if each board finds that enlargement of the district does not limit or adversely affect the rights and interests of any party which has contracted with the district, each board shall pass identical resolutions providing for the enlargement of the district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1372.15 15.2-4616. Abolition of local transportation districts.
- A. Any district created under the provisions of this chapter may be abolished by resolutions passed by each board of supervisors upon the joint petition of the commission and the owners of at least fifty-one percent of the land area located within the district in each county.

 Joint petitions A joint petition:
- 1. May state whether the purposes for which the district was formed substantially have been achieved;
 - 2. May state that all obligations theretofore incurred by the district have been fully paid;
 - 3. May describe the benefits which can be expected from the abolition of the district; and
 - 4. Shall request each board of supervisors to abolish the district.
 - B. Upon receipt of such a petition, each board shall use the standards and procedures described in subsections B and C of § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603, mutatis mutandis, except that; however, all interested persons who either reside on or who own real property within the boundaries of the district shall have the right to appear and show cause why the district should not be abolished.
 - C. If each board of supervisors finds that the abolition of the district would be (i) in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the district, and (iii) in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare; and (iv) that all debts of the district have been paid and the purposes of the district either have been fulfilled or should not be fulfilled by the district; or that each board of supervisors, with the approval of the voters of each county, has agreed to assume the debts of the district, then each board shall pass a resolution abolishing the district and the district advisory board. Upon abolition of the district, the title to all funds and properties owned by the district at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the county in which the district was located.
 - **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

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2	Article 3.
3	Construction of Chapter.
4	
5	§ 15.1-1372.16 15.2-4617. Chapter to constitute complete district for acts authorized;
6	provisions severable; liberal construction.
7	This chapter shall constitute full and complete authority for the district, without regard to
8	the provisions of any other law, for the doing of the acts and things herein authorized. The
9	provisions of this chapter are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional
10	or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or
11	impair any of the other provisions of this chapter. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare
12	of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes
13	hereof. Any court test concerning the validity of any bonds which may be issued for
14	transportation improvements made pursuant to this chapter may be determined pursuant to
15	Article 6 (§ 15.1-227.52 15.2-2650 et seq.) of Chapter 5.1 of this title 26.
16	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
17	
18	§ 15.1-1372.17 <u>15.2-4618</u> . Validation of districts.
19	All proceedings held in the creation of a district pursuant to § 15.1-1372.3 15.2-4603
20	prior to March 1, 1988, are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed, and all such districts so
21	created or attempted to be created pursuant to the provisions of Article 1 (§ 15.1-1372.1 15.2-
22	4600 et seq.) of this chapter are declared hereby to have been validly created, notwithstanding
23	any defects or irregularities in the creation of such a district or in the selection or appointment of
24	the commission or the advisory board of such a district.
25	Drafting note: No change.
26	
27	§ 15.1-1372.18.
28	Repealed by Acts 1990, c. 855.
29	
30	§§ 15.1-1372.19, 15.1-1372.20.
31	Reserved.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 32.2 47.
3	TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT IN INDIVIDUAL
4	LOCALITIES.
5	
6	Chapter drafting note: This Act, which was adopted in 1987, is applicable only to
7	the Counties of Prince William and Chesterfield and the City of Richmond. It is currently
8	used by Prince William County. Under the provisions of § 15.2-4700, no new districts can
9	be created pursuant to this chapter. A uniform method for creating local transportation
10	districts is now provided for in Chapter 13 of Title 33.1. The Code Commission
11	recommends that this chapter not be set out in the Code, but carried by reference only.
12	
13	Article 1.
14	General Provisions.
15	
16	§ 15.1 1372.21 <u>15.2-4700</u> . Short title <u>; application</u> .
17	This chapter shall be known as the "Transportation Improvement District in Individual
18	Localities Act." No district shall be created under this chapter after June 30, 1993.
19	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the second sentence is relocated
20	from former § 15.1-1372.23 (new § 15.2-4702).
21	
22	§ 15.1-1372.22 <u>15.2-4701</u> . Definitions.
23	As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings
24	unless the context indicates another meaning or intent:
25	"Commission" shall mean means the governing body of the local district.
26	"Cost" shall mean means all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction,
27	reconstruction, alteration, landscaping, utilities, parking, or enlargement of a public mass transit
28	system or highway which is located in localities which are authorized by this chapter to create a
29	transportation improvement district, including the cost of the acquisition of land, rights-of-way,
30	property rights, easements and interests acquired for such construction, alteration or expansion,
31	the cost of demolishing or removing any structure on land so acquired, including the cost of

acquiring any lands to which such structures may be removed, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, insurance, interest on all bonds prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the commission, for a reasonable period after completion of such construction, reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations and improvements, provisions for working capital, the cost of surveys, engineering and architectural expenses, borings, plans and specifications and other engineering and architectural services, legal expenses, studies, estimates of costs and revenues, administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the construction of the project, or creation of the district (which shall not exceed \$150,000), and of such subsequent additions thereto or expansion thereof, and to determining the feasibility or practicability of such construction, the cost of financing such construction, additions or expansion and placing the project and such additions or expansion in operation.

"District" or "local district" shall mean means any transportation improvement district created under the provisions of § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702.

"District advisory board" or "advisory board" shall mean means the board appointed by the commission in accordance with § 15.1-1372.25 15.2-4704.

"Federal agency" shall mean means and include includes the United States of America or any department, bureau, agency, or instrumentality thereof.

"Locality" shall mean means (i) any county that has the county executive form of government and is located adjacent to a county with a population of more than 500,000 according to the 1980 or any subsequent census, (ii) any county that has been granted a county charter and has a population of more than 100,000 according to the 1980 or any subsequent census, and (iii) any city that is located adjacent to a county that has been granted a county charter and has a population of more than 100,000 according to the 1980 or any subsequent census.

"Owner" or "landowner" shall mean means the person or entity which has the usufruct, control or occupation of the taxable real property as determined by the commissioner of revenue of the jurisdiction in which the subject real property is located pursuant to § 58.1-3281.

"Revenues" shall mean means any or all fees, tolls, taxes, rents, notes, receipts, assessments, moneys and income derived by the local district and shall include includes any cash

contributions or payments made to the local district by the Commonwealth or any agency, department or political subdivision thereof or by any other source.

"Town" shall mean means any town having a population of more than 1,000 as determined by the 1980 census.

"Transportation improvements" shall mean means any and all real or personal property utilized in constructing and improving any public mass transit system or any highway or portion or interchange thereof including utilities and parking facilities within the secondary, primary, or interstate highway system of the Commonwealth or any highway included in the county's land use and transportation plan located within the district created pursuant to § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702. Such improvements shall include, without limitation, public mass transit systems or public highways, all buildings, structures, approaches, and other facilities and appurtenances thereto, rights-of-way, bridges, tunnels, transportation stations, terminals, areas for parking and all related equipment and fixtures.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1372.23 15.2-4702. Creation of district.

A. A transportation improvement district shall be created under this chapter only by the resolution of the local governing body, upon the petition to the local governing body of the locality in which the proposed district is located, upon the petition to the governing body (i) of the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the land area or assessed value of land in each locality which is within the boundaries of the proposed district and which has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes or which, (ii) in a county with a population of more than 100,000 according to the 1980 or any subsequent census which has been granted a county charter, of fifty-one percent of the owners of land which is designated for such purposes in the county's land use and transportation plan and is not zoned for residential use at the time the district is created.

The roads, intersections, and rights-of-way thereof which form boundaries of these districts shall be considered as part of each respective district. Any proposed district may include any land within a town in such county. Such petitions should:

- 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
- 2. Describe the transportation facilities proposed within the district;

3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such transportation facilities as proposed within the district and describe specific terms and conditions with respect to all commercial and industrial zoning classifications and uses, densities, and criteria related thereto which the petitioners request for the proposed district;

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- 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such transportation facilities within the district; and
- 5. Request the local governing body to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.
- B. Upon the filing of such a petition, the board of supervisors governing body shall fix a day for a hearing on the question of whether the proposed district shall be created. The hearing shall consider whether or not the residents and owners of real property within the proposed district would benefit from the establishment of the proposed district. All interested persons who either reside in or who own taxable real property within the boundaries of the proposed district shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district. If real property situate within a town is included in the proposed district, the board of supervisors governing body shall deliver a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing thereon to the town council at least thirty days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may, by resolution duly passed, determine if it wishes such property located within the town to be included within the proposed district, and shall deliver a copy of any such resolution to the board of supervisors at the public hearing required hereunder, which; the resolution shall be binding upon the board of supervisors governing body with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of such properties within the proposed district. The petition shall comply with the provisions of \{\bigsecond{\}\} 15.1-1372.3 this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed valuation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the locality. At least ten days shall intervene between the third publication and the date set for the hearing.
- C. If the local governing body finds the creation of the proposed district would be in furtherance of the applicable comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of real property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety, and general welfare, the governing body of the qualifying county may, and the governing body of the qualifying city locality may, at its option,

pass a resolution, which shall be reasonably consistent with the petition, creating the district and providing for the appointment of an advisory board in accordance with § 15.1-1372.25 15.2-4704. The resolution shall provide: (i) a description with specific terms and conditions of all commercial and industrial zoning classifications which shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with any related criteria, and a term of years, not to exceed twenty years, as to which each such zoning classification and each related criteria set forth therein shall remain in force within the district without elimination, reduction, or restriction not be eliminated, reduced, or restricted, except upon the written request or approval of the owner of any property affected by a change, or as specifically required to comply with the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.) or other state law; and (ii) that the district shall expire either thirty-five years from the date upon which the resolution is passed or until when the district is abolished in accordance with § 15.1-1372.35 15.2-4714.

D. No district shall be created under this chapter after June 30, 1993.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the existing Code citation in subsection B is incorrect; subsection D is relocated to § 15.2-4700. A paragraph break is added in subsection C. This section outlines the procedures to be followed in creating a transportation district. Although no new districts can be created under this chapter, this section is retained for reference purposes and so that a procedure will be in place if the restriction on new districts created under this chapter is abolished. "Board of supervisors" is changed to "governing body" because this chapter applies to counties and cities.

§ 15.1-1372.24 15.2-4703. Commission to exercise powers of the district established.

A. The powers of the local district created in accordance with this chapter shall be exercised by a commission composed of three of the elected members of the local governing body of the locality in which it is located, appointed by the local such governing body. The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or his designee, shall be a member of the commission, ex officio.

B. The members of the commission members shall elect one of their number chairman of the commission of the district; the. The chairman of the commission may or may not be the chairman or presiding officer of a the local governing body. In addition, the members of the commission of the district members, with the advice of the district advisory board, shall elect a secretary and treasurer, who may or may not be members or employees of the board of supervisors or other governmental governing body represented on the commission. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the commission members shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the members of the commission members shall be necessary for any action taken by the commission. No vacancy in the membership of the commission membership shall impair the right of a majority of the members to form a quorum or to exercise all of its rights, powers and duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.25 15.2-4704. Creation of district advisory boards.

Within thirty days after the establishment of a district in accordance with the procedures provided in § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702, the local governing body shall appoint a district advisory board of seven members. All members shall reside on or own or represent commercially or industrially zoned land within the district. Should there not be enough residents or landowners within a district to appoint a seven-member advisory board, then such board shall consist of the lesser number of existing residents or landowners. Each member shall be appointed for a definite term of four years, except the initial appointment of advisory board members shall provide that the terms of three of the members shall be for two years. If a vacancy occurs with respect to an advisory member initially appointed by a the local governing body, or any successor of such a member, the local governing body shall appoint a new member who is a representative or owner of commercially or industrially zoned property within the local district.

The members shall serve without pay, but the local governing body shall provide the advisory board with facilities for the holding of meetings, and the commission shall appropriate funds needed to defray the reasonable expenses and fees of the advisory board which shall not exceed \$20,000 annually, including without limitation expenses and fees arising out of the preparation of the annual report. Such appropriations shall be based on an annual budget submitted by the board, and approved by the commission, sufficient to carry out its responsibilities under this chapter. The advisory board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary. The board shall fix the time for holding regular meetings, but it shall meet at least once every year. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the chairman or by two members of the board upon written request to the secretary of the board. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum.

The advisory board shall present an annual report to the commission on the transportation needs of the district and on the activities of the board, and the advisory board shall present special reports on transportation matters as requested by the commission or the local governing body of the locality concerning taxes to be levied pursuant to § 15.1–1372.27 15.2-4706.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.26 <u>15.2-4705</u>. Powers and duties of commission.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- 1. To construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, and expand any public mass transit system or highway located within the district which is located in the county which comprises the district, and which was not financed under the authority provided by the Commonwealth of Virginia Transportation Facilities Bond Act of 1979.
- 2. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease, in-kind contribution to construction costs, or otherwise any public mass transit system or highway transportation improvements in the district and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any part of any transportation improvements in such manner and upon such terms as the commission may determine to be in the best interests of the district. However, prior to disposing of any such property or interest therein, the commission shall conduct a public hearing with respect to regarding such disposition. At the hearing, the residents and owners of property within the district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper of

general circulation in the district, as prescribed by the commission. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time.

- 3. To negotiate and contract with any person, firm, corporation, authority, transportation district, state or federal agency or instrumentality with regard to any matter necessary and proper to provide any public mass transit system or highway transportation facility, including, but not limited to, the financing, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, improvement, expansion or maintenance of any transportation improvements in the district. No such contract shall extend for a period that exceeds thirty years.
- 4. To enter into a continuing service contract for a purpose authorized by this chapter and to make payments of the proceeds received from the special taxes levied pursuant to § 15.1-1372.27 15.2-4706, together with any other revenues, for the payment of installments due under that service contract. The district may apply such payments annually during the term of that service contract in an amount sufficient to make the installment payments due under that contract, subject to the limitation imposed by § 15.1-1372.27 15.2-4706, but payments for any such service contract shall be conditioned upon the receipt of services pursuant to the contract. Such a contract may not obligate a country locality to make payments for services of the district.
- 5. To accept the allocations, contributions or funds of, or to reimburse from, any available source, including, but not limited to, any person, eorporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency or instrumentality for either the whole or any part of the costs, expenses and charges incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, and expansion of any transportation improvements in the district.
- 6. To contract for the extension and use of any transportation improvements into territory outside of the local district on such terms and conditions as the commission determines.
- 7. To employ and fix the compensation of personnel which who may be deemed necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of any transportation improvements in the district.
- 8. To have prepared an annual audit of the district's financial obligations and revenues, and upon review of such audit, to request a tax rate adequate to provide tax revenues which, together with all other revenues, are required by the district to fulfill its annual obligations.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the deleted terms in subdivisions 3 and 5 are unnecessary since they are included in the definition of person in § 1-13.19.

§ 15.1-1372.27 15.2-4706. Annual special improvements tax; use of revenues.

Upon the written request of the district commission made to the local governing body pursuant to subdivision 8 of § 15.1-1372.26 15.2-4705, the local governing body shall have the power to may levy and collect an annual special improvements tax on taxable real property zoned for commercial or industrial use or used for such purposes and leasehold interests in that portion of the improvement district within its jurisdiction. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, the tax shall be levied upon the assessed fair market value of the taxable real property. The rate of the special improvements tax shall not be more than \$0.20 per \$100 of the assessed fair market value of any taxable real estate or the assessable value of taxable leasehold property as specified by § 58.1-3203; however, if all the owners in any district so request, this limitation on rate shall not apply. Such special improvements taxes shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the locality's taxes are collected, and the proceeds shall be kept in a separate account. All revenues received by the locality pursuant to such taxes shall be paid over to the district commission for its use pursuant to \$ 15.1-1372.26 15.2-4705.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.28 15.2-4707. Jurisdiction of localities and officers, etc., not affected.

Neither the creation of a district nor any other provision in this chapter shall affect the power, jurisdiction, or duties of the local governing body; sheriff; treasurer; commissioner of the revenue; circuit, district, or other courts; clerks of any court; magistrates; or any other local or state officer in regard to the area embraced in any district, nor or restrict or prevent the locality or town, or the governing body of the locality or town, from imposing and collecting taxes or assessments for public improvements as permitted by law. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of law, any locality which creates a district pursuant to this section may obligate itself with respect to the zoning ordinances, zoning ordinance text, and regulations relating thereto for all commercial and industrial classifications within the district as provided in subsection C of § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4702 for a term not to exceed twenty years from the date on which such a district is created.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the existing Code citation in the last sentence is incorrect.

§ 15.1-1372.29 15.2-4708. Allocation of funds to local transportation districts.

The local governing body of the locality which has created a local district pursuant to § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702, may advance funds, or provide matching funds, from money not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, from whatever source received or generated, including without limitation, general revenues, special fees and assessments, state allocations, and contributions from private sources to a local district to assist the local district to undertake the project for which it was created. The Commonwealth Transportation Board may allocate funds to a district only from the construction district or districts in which such transportation district is located pursuant to the highway allocation formula to assist the district with an approved project as provided by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1372.30 15.2-4709. Reimbursement for advances to local transportation district.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the commission shall direct the district treasurer to reimburse the locality or town from any funds of the district, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, to the extent that a locality or town has made advances.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1372.31 15.2-4710. Cooperation between districts and other political subdivisions.

Any local district created under the provisions of this chapter may enter into agreements with eounties, cities, towns or localities and other political subdivisions within the Commonwealth for joint or cooperative action in accordance with the authority contained in § 15.1-21 15.2-1305.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

29 § 15.1-1372.32 15.2-4711. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed upon the Commonwealth or the locality, town, or landowner therein because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance, misfeasance, or nonfeasance, by or on the part of a district, its agents, servants, or employees.

Drafting note: No change.

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§ 15.1-1372.33 15.2-4712. Approval by Commonwealth Transportation Board.

The district may not construct or improve a transportation improvement without the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and without the approval of the locality in which the transportation improvement will be located. At the request of the commission, the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner may exercise his powers of condemnation pursuant to §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36 §§ 33.1-89 through 33.1-132, or § 33.1-229, or the same as is prescribed in §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36 for the purpose of acquiring property for transportation improvements within the district. Upon completion of such the construction or improvement, the Commonwealth Transportation Board shall take such the public highway into the secondary, primary, or interstate system of state highways for purposes of maintenance and subsequent improvement as necessary. Upon acceptance by the Commonwealth of the highway into the primary system of highways all rights, title and interest in the right-of-way and improvements of such public mass transit system or highway shall vest in the Commonwealth. Upon completion of such construction or improvement of a mass transit system, all rights, title, and interest in the right-of-way and improvements of such the mass transit system shall vest in the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission or other agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

24

25 Article 2.

Boundary Changes for Local Districts.

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§ 15.1-1372.34 <u>15.2-4713</u>. Enlargement of local districts.

A. The district shall be enlarged by resolutions a resolution of the local governing body of the locality upon the petitions joint petition of the commission of the district and the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the land area or assessed value of land of the district within

each the locality, and of at least fifty-one percent of either the land area or assessed value of land located within the territory sought to be added to the district; however, any such territory shall be contiguous to the existing district. The joint petition shall present the information required by § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702 A. Upon receipt of such a petition the locality shall use the standards and procedures provided in subsections B and C in § 15.1-1372.23, except that 15.2-4702; however, the residents and owners of both the existing district and the area proposed for the enlargement shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district.

B. If the local governing body finds the enlargement of a local the district would be in accordance with the applicable comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and if the local governing body finds that enlargement of the district does not limit or adversely affect the rights and interests of any party which has contracted with the district, the governing body of the qualifying county shall, and the governing body of the qualifying city locality may, at its option, pass a resolution providing for the enlargement of the district.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.35 15.2-4714. Abolition of local transportation districts.

A. Any district created under this chapter may be abolished by a resolution passed by the local governing body upon the <u>joint</u> petition of the commission and the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the land area or assessed value of land located within the district in the locality. The <u>petitions</u> joint petition:

- 1. May state whether the purposes for which the district was formed substantially have been achieved;
 - 2. May state that all obligations theretofore incurred by the district have been fully paid;
 - 3. May describe the benefits which can be expected from the abolition of the district; and
 - 4. Shall request the local governing body to abolish the district.
- B. Upon receipt of such a petition, the board governing body shall use the standards and procedures described in subsections B and C of § 15.1-1372.23 15.2-4702, mutatis mutandis, except that; however, all interested persons who either reside on or who own real property within

the boundaries of the district shall have the right to appear and show cause why the district should not be abolished.

C. If the local governing body finds <u>that</u> the abolition of the district would be (i) in accordance with the applicable comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the district, <u>and</u> (iii) in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare; and (iv) that all debts of the district have been paid and the purposes of the district either have been fulfilled or should not be fulfilled by the district, or <u>that</u> the local governing body, with the approval of the voters of the locality, has agreed to assume the debts of the district, then the local governing body shall pass a resolution abolishing the district and the district advisory board. Upon abolition of the district, the title to all funds and properties owned by the district at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

Article 3.

16 Construction of Chapter.

§ 15.1-1372.36 15.2-4715. Chapter to constitute complete district for acts authorized; provisions severable; liberal construction.

This chapter shall constitute full and complete authority for the district, without regard to the provisions of any other law, for the doing of the acts and things herein authorized. The provisions of this chapter are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the other provisions of this chapter. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof. Any court test concerning the validity of any bonds which may be issued for transportation improvements made pursuant to this chapter may be determined pursuant to Article 6 (§ 15.1–227.52 15.2-2650 et seq.) of Chapter 5.1 of this title 26.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1372.37 15.2-4716. Validation of districts.

All proceedings held in the creation of any district or districts pursuant to § 15.1–1372.23 15.2-4702 prior to January 1, 1992, are hereby ratified, validated, and confirmed, and any and all such districts so created pursuant to Article 1 (§ 15.1–1372.21 15.2-4700 et seq.) of this chapter are declared hereby to have been validly created, notwithstanding any defects or irregularities in the creation of any such district or in the selection or appointment of the commission or the advisory board of any such district.

Drafting note: No change.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 CHAPTER 48. 3 VIRGINIA TRANSPORTATION SERVICE DISTRICT ACT. 4 Chapter drafting note: This chapter is applicable to Fairfax County, adjoining 5 6 counties and certain counties described by population. Under the provisions of § 15.2-7 4800, no new districts can be created pursuant to this chapter. A uniform method for 8 creating local transportation districts is now provided for in Chapter 13 of Title 33.1. The 9 Code Commission recommends that this chapter not be set out in the Code, but be carried 10 by reference only. 11 12 § 15.1-791.1 15.2-4800. Short title; application. 13 This article chapter shall be known as the "Virginia Transportation Service District Act." 14 No district shall be created under this chapter after June 30, 1993. 15 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; this chapter is relocated from 16 proposed Chapter 8 (Urban County Executive Form of Government) where it appeared 17 misplaced as it does not apply solely to counties having adopted the urban county executive 18 form of government. The second sentence is relocated from § 15.1-1372.23 (§ 15.2-4802). 19 20 § 15.1-791.2 15.2-4801. Definitions. 21As used in this article chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following 22 meanings unless the context indicates another meaning or intent: 23 "Board of supervisors" means the governing body of a county empowered to act under 24the provisions of this article chapter. 25 "Commission" means the governing body of the district created under § 15.1-791.3 15.2-26 4802. 27 "Cost" means all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, reconstruction, 28 alteration, landscaping, enlargement, conservation, remodeling or equipping of a transportation 29 facility or portion thereof, including the cost of the acquisition of land, rights-of-way, property 30 rights, easements and interests acquired for such construction, alteration or expansion, the cost of 31 demolishing or removing any structure on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any

lands to which such structures may be removed, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, insurance, interest on all bonds prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the governing body, for a reasonable period after completion of such construction, reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations and improvements, provisions for working capital, the cost of surveys, engineering and architectural expenses, borings, plans and specifications and other engineering and architectural services, legal expenses, studies, estimates of costs and revenues, administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the creation of the district (which shall not exceed \$150,000), construction of the project and the provision of equipment therefor, and of such subsequent additions thereto or expansion thereof, and to determining the feasibility or practicality of such construction, the cost of financing such construction, additions or expansion, and placing the project and such additions or expansion in operation.

"County" means (i) any county organized under the urban county executive form of government, (ii) any county adjoining a county organized under the urban county executive form of government, and (iii) any county with a population of at least 32,000 but not more than 36,000 according to the most recent United States census.

"District" means any transportation service district created under the provisions of § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802.

"District advisory board" means the board appointed by the board of supervisors in accordance with § 15.1-791.5 15.2-4804.

"Federal agency" means and includes the United States of America or any department, bureau, agency or instrumentality thereof.

"Owner" or "landowner" means the person or entity which has the usufruct, control or occupation of the real property as determined annually by the county.

"Public highways" includes any public highways, roads, or streets, whether maintained by the Commonwealth or otherwise.

"Revenues" means any or all fees, tolls, rents, notes, receipts, assessments, taxes, moneys, and income derived by the district and includes any cash contributions or payments made to the district by the Commonwealth, any political subdivision thereof, or by any other source.

"Town" means any town having a population of more than 1,000 as determined by the 1980 census.

"Transportation facilities" means any real or personal property acquired, constructed or improved, or utilized in constructing or improving any public highway or portion thereof or any publicly owned mass transit systems situated or operated within the district created pursuant to § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802. Such facilities shall include, without limitation, public rail, van, bus, or water-borne transit systems, public highways, all buildings, structures, approaches, and other facilities and appurtenances thereto, rights-of-way, bridges, tunnels, transportation stations, terminals, areas for parking and all related equipment and fixtures.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802. Creation of district.

- A. A district shall be created under this article chapter only by a resolution of the board of supervisors upon the petition of the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area of the real property of the county which is within the boundaries of the proposed district, and which (i) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes. Any proposed district may include land within a town located in such county. Such petition shall:
 - 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
 - 2. Describe the transportation facilities proposed within the district;
- 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing such transportation facilities within the district and describe specific terms and conditions with respect to all zoning classifications and uses, densities, and criteria related thereto which the petitioners request for the proposed district;
- 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such transportation facilities within the district; and
- 5. Request the board of supervisors to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.
- B. Upon the filing of such a petition, the board of supervisors shall fix a day for a hearing on the question of whether the proposed district shall be created. The hearing shall consider whether or not the residents and owners of property within the proposed district would benefit from the establishment of the proposed district. All interested persons who either reside

in or who own real property within the boundaries of the proposed district shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed district. If real property situate located within a town is included in the proposed district, the board of supervisors shall deliver a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing thereon to the town council at least thirty days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may, by resolution duly passed, determine if it wishes such property located within the town to be included within the proposed district, and shall deliver a copy of any such resolution to the board of supervisors at the public hearing required hereunder, which resolution shall be binding upon the board of supervisors with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of such properties within the proposed district; however, the petition shall comply with the provisions of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed valuation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the county as designated by the board of supervisors. At least ten days shall intervene between the completion of the publication and the date set for the hearing. The publication shall be considered complete on the twenty-first day after the first publication.

C. If the board of supervisors finds the creation of the proposed district would be in accordance with the comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, it shall pass a resolution creating the district, which resolution shall be reasonably consistent with the petition, and the. The resolution shall provide: (i) a description with specific terms and conditions of all zoning classifications which shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with any related criteria, and a term of years, not to exceed twenty years, as to which each such zoning classification and each related criteria set forth therein shall remain in force within the district without elimination, reduction, or restriction not be eliminated, reduced, or restricted, except upon the written request or approval of the owner of any property affected by a change, or as specifically required to comply with the provisions of the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 10.1-2100 et seq.) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or other state law; and (ii) that the district shall terminate no later than thirty-five years from the date of the resolution.

After the public hearing, the board of supervisors shall deliver a true copy of its proposed resolution creating the district to the petitioning landowners or their attorney-in-fact. Any

- petitioning landowner may then withdraw its signature on the petition in writing at any time prior to the vote of the board of supervisors. In the case where If any signatures on the petition are withdrawn as provided herein, the board of supervisors may pass the proposed resolution in conformance herewith only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of subsection A of this section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed value as the case may be.
- D. A district which proposes to construct or improve any portion of a two-lane primary highway which traverses an international airport at a county jurisdiction line shall be created in concert with the creation of a district in the adjoining county.
- E. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution creating the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district. For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as means tax map parcel.
 - F. No district shall be created under this article after June 30, 1993.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsection F is relocated to § 15.2-4800.

- § 15.1-791.4 15.2-4803. Commission to exercise powers of the district established.
- A. The power of the district created under § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802 shall be exercised by a commission composed of five members of the board of supervisors. The Chairman of the Commonwealth Transportation Board, or his designee, shall be a member of any commission created pursuant to this article, ex officio.
- B. The members of the commission shall elect one of their number chairman of the commission of the district; the. The chairman of the commission may or may not be the chairman or presiding officer of the board of supervisors. In addition, with the advice of the district advisory board, the members of the commission shall elect a secretary, and treasurer, who may or may not be members or employees of the board of supervisors or any other governmental body represented on the commission. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the members of the commission shall be necessary for any action taken by the

commission. No vacancy in the membership of the commission shall impair the right of a majority of the members to form a quorum or to exercise all of its rights, powers and duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-791.5 15.2-4804. Creation of district advisory board.

Within thirty days after passage of the resolution creating a district in accordance with the procedures provided in § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802, the board of supervisors shall appoint a district advisory board of six members composed as follows: three members selected by the board of supervisors, each of whom either resides on or owns land within the district; and three members who own land within the district who are nominated by the landowners who were co-petitioners to the board of supervisors in the establishment of the district, voting on a basis weighted by either acreage or assessed value of real property owned therein as the case may be. Such elections shall be conducted by the commission by mail ballot of owners of land within the district. One member from each group of three as so selected or nominated shall be appointed for a term of four years, one for three years, and one for two years. Beginning two years after the creation of the district, elections shall be held annually on the anniversary of the creation of the district in the same manner described in the preceding provisions of this section. Members may be reelected or reappointed provided that they, or the corporation or partnership they represent, own land zoned for commercial or industrial use within the district at the time of their reelection or reappointment. Whenever a vacancy occurs with respect to a member initially selected by the board of supervisors or any successor of such a member, the board of supervisors shall appoint a new member who is a resident or landowner within the district. Whenever a vacancy occurs with respect to a member initially nominated by landowners who were petitioners to the board of supervisors, or any successor of such a member, then the board of supervisors shall appoint a new board member who is a landowner within the district, and who is among a list of nominees made by those remaining board members who were initially nominated by those petitioning landowners, or their successors.

The members shall serve without pay, but the commission shall provide the advisory board with facilities for the holding of meetings and the commission shall appropriate funds needed to defray the reasonable expenses and fees of the board which shall not exceed \$20,000 annually, including, without limitation, expenses and fees arising out of the preparation of the

- annual report. Such appropriations shall be based on an annual budget, submitted by the board
- and approved by the commission, sufficient to carry out its responsibilities under this article.
- 3 The board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary.
- 4 The board shall fix the time for holding regular meetings, but it shall meet at least once every
- 5 year. Special meetings of the board shall be called by the chairman or by two members of the
- 6 board upon written request to the secretary of the board. A majority of the members shall
- 7 constitute a quorum, but no action of the board shall be valid unless authorized by at least five of
- 8 the six members appointed to the board.

The board shall present an annual report to the commission on the transportation needs of the district and on the activities of the board, and the board shall present to the commission special reports on transportation matters which it deems necessary concerning any contract or other matters mentioned in § 15.1-791.6 15.2-4805.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.6 15.2-4805. Powers and duties of commission.

The commission shall have the following powers and duties with respect to the district:

- 1. To construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, expand, provide financial assistance to (including making loans) and operate transportation facilities in the district for the use and benefit of the public in the district.
- 2. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease, in-kind contribution to construction costs, or otherwise any transportation facilities in the district and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any part of any transportation facilities in such manner and upon such terms as the commission may determine to be in the best interests of the district. However, prior to disposing of any such property or interest therein, the commission shall conduct a public hearing with respect to such disposition. At the hearing, the residents and owners of property within the district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least ten days' notice of the time and place of such hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district as prescribed by the commission. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time.
- 3. To negotiate and contract with any person, firm, corporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency or instrumentality with regard to any matter necessary and proper to provide any transportation facility, including, but not limited to, the financing,

acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, improvement or expansion of any transportation facility in the district.

- 4. To accept the allocations, contributions or funds of, or to reimburse from, any available source, including, but not limited to, any person, corporation, authority, transportation district, or state or federal agency or instrumentality for either the whole or any part of the costs, expenses and charges incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, expansion and the operation or maintenance of any transportation facilities in the district.
- 5. To enforce the collection of any delinquent rates, fees, costs or other charges for the use of transportation facilities against any person, corporation, authority or federal agency using the same <u>facilities</u>. The charges made for the use of any such facility shall be collectible by distress, levy, garnishment, attachment or as otherwise permitted by law.
- 6. To enter into a continuing service contract for a purpose authorized by this article and to make payments of the proceeds received from the special taxes levied pursuant to this article, together with any other revenues, for the payment of installments due under that service contract. The district may apply such payments annually during the term of that service contract, subject to the limitation imposed by § 15.1-791.7 15.2-4806, but payments for any such service contract shall be conditioned upon the receipt of services pursuant to the contract. Such a contract may not obligate a county to make payments for services.
- 7. Upon the written request of the advisory board to contract for the extension and use of any transportation facility into territory outside of the district on such terms and conditions as the commission may determine.
- 8. To employ and fix the compensation of personnel which who may be deemed necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of any transportation facility.
- 9. To have prepared an annual audit of the district's financial obligations and revenues, and upon review of such audit, to request a tax rate adequate to provide tax revenues which, together with all other revenues, are required by the district to fulfill its annual obligations.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-791.7 15.2-4806. Annual special improvements tax; use of revenues.

Upon the written request of the district commission made to the boards of supervisors pursuant to subdivision 9 of § 15.1-791.6 15.2-4805, the board of supervisors shall have the power to may levy and collect an annual special improvements tax on all taxable real property which (i) is zoned for commercial or industrial use or used for such purposes or (ii) was unimproved at the time the district was created, regardless of zoning. Notwithstanding the provision of Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, the tax shall be levied upon the assessed fair market value of the taxable real property. The rate of the special improvements tax shall not be more than \$0.20 per \$100 of the assessed fair market value of any taxable real estate or the assessable value of taxable leasehold property as specified by § 58.1-3202 58.1-3203. Such special improvements taxes shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as county taxes are collected, and the proceeds shall be kept in a separate account. All revenues received by a county pursuant to such taxes shall be paid over to the district commission for its use pursuant to this article.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the existing cross-reference to § 58.1-3202 is incorrect.

§ 15.1-791.8 15.2-4807. Allocation of funds to district.

The board of supervisors of any county which has created a district pursuant to this article may advance funds or provide matching funds from moneys not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, from whatever source received or generated, including without limitation, general revenues, special fees and assessments, state allocations, and contributions from private sources to a district to assist the district to undertake the project or projects for which it was created. The Commonwealth Transportation Board may allocate funds to a district only from the construction district or districts in which such transportation district is located pursuant to the highway allocation formula to assist the district with an approved project as provided by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.9 15.2-4808. Reimbursement for advances to district.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the commission shall direct the district treasurer to reimburse the county or town from any funds of the district, not otherwise specifically allocated or obligated, to the extent that the county or town has made advances.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.10 15.2-4809. Cooperation between districts and adjoining counties, cities and towns localities.

Any district created under the provisions of this chapter may enter into agreements with adjoining counties, cities and towns <u>localities</u> for joint or cooperative action in accordance with the authority contained in § <u>15.1-21</u> <u>15.2-1300</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-791.11 <u>15.2-4810</u>. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed upon the Commonwealth or upon the county, town, or any landowner therein because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance, misfeasance or nonfeasance, by or on the part of a district, its agents, servants, or employees.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.12 15.2-4811. Approval by Commonwealth Transportation Board.

The district may not construct or improve a public highway or public mass transit system without the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Board and the county. At the request of the commission, the Commonwealth Transportation Board may exercise its powers of condemnation pursuant to §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36, §§ 33.1-89 through 33.1-132, or § 33.1-229, or as prescribed in §§ 25-46.1 through 25-46.36 for the purpose of acquiring property for transportation facilities within the district. Upon completion of such construction or improvement of a public highway, the Commonwealth Transportation Board shall take such public highway into the primary or secondary system of state highways for purposes of maintenance and subsequent improvement as necessary. Upon acceptance by the Commonwealth of the highway into the state highway system, all rights, title and interest in the right-of-way and improvements of such highway shall vest in the Commonwealth. Upon completion of such construction or improvement of a mass transit system, all rights, title, and interest in the right-of-way and improvements of such mass transit system shall rest in the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission or other agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.13 <u>15.2-4812</u>. Enlargement of districts.

- A. The district may be enlarged by resolution of the board of supervisors upon the petition of (i) the owners of at least fifty-one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property in the district which (i) (a) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) (b) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes in the district, and of (ii) the owners of either at least fifty-one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property which is located within the territory sought to be added to the district and which (i) (a) is unimproved, regardless of zoning, or (ii) (b) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes; provided, that any such territory shall be contiguous to the existing district. The petitioners shall present the information required by § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802. Upon receipt of such petitions the county shall use the standards and procedures described in § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802, except that residents and owners of both the existing district and the area proposed for the enlargement shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties should not be included in the proposed enlargement of the district.
- B. If the board of supervisors finds the enlargement of a district (i) would be in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) would be in the best interests of the residents and owners of the real property within the proposed district, (iii) would be in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and (iv) would not limit or adversely affect the rights and interests of any party which has contracted with the district, the board of supervisors shall pass a resolution providing for the enlargement of the district.
- C. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution enlarging the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district. For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as means tax map parcel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-791.14 15.2-4813. Abolition of district.

- A. Any district created hereunder may be abolished by a resolution passed by the board of supervisors upon the petition of the owners of either at least fifty-one percent of either the assessed value of land or land area, as the case may be, of real property in the district which (i) was unimproved on the date the district was created or (ii) was zoned for commercial and industrial use or used for such purposes located within the district at the time the petition for abolition is filed. The petition shall request the board of supervisors to abolish the district. The petition may also:
- 1. State whether or not the purposes for which the district was formed have been substantially achieved;
- 2. State whether or not all obligations theretofore incurred by the district have been fully paid; and
 - 3. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the abolition of the district; and
 - 4. Shall request the board of supervisors to abolish the proposed district.
- B. Upon receipt of such a petition the board of supervisors shall use, mutatis mutandis, the standards and procedures described in § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802, except that all interested persons who either reside in or who own real property within the boundaries of the district shall have the right to appear and show cause why the district should not be abolished.
- C. If the board of supervisors finds that the abolition of the district would be (i) in accordance with the applicable county comprehensive plan for the development of the area, (ii) in the best interests of the residents and owners of the property within the district, and (iii) in furtherance of the public health, safety and general welfare, and that all debts of the district either have been paid and the purposes of the district have been fulfilled or should not be fulfilled by the district, or the board of supervisors with approval of the voters of the county has agreed to assume the debts of the district, then the board of supervisors shall pass a resolution abolishing the district. Upon abolition of the district, the title to all funds and properties owned by the district at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the Commonwealth.
- D. Where unimproved property, regardless of zoning, is included in the resolution dissolving the district, the board of supervisors, upon approving the resolution, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the judicial circuit in

- which that county is located, for each parcel of unimproved real property included in the district.
- 2 For purposes of this section, "parcel" is to be defined as means tax map parcel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-791.15 15.2-4814. Article to constitute complete authority for district for acts authorized; provisions severable; liberal construction.

This article shall constitute full and complete authority for the district, without regard to the provisions of any other law, for doing the acts and things herein authorized. The provisions of this article are severable, and if any of its provisions are declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the other provisions of this article. This article, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof. Any court test concerning the validity of any bonds which may be issued for transportation improvements made pursuant to this article shall be determined pursuant to Article 6 (§ 15.1-227.52 15.2-2650 et seq.) of Chapter 5.1 26 of this title.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-791.16 15.2-4815. Jurisdiction of counties, towns and officers, etc., not affected.

Neither the creation of a district nor any other provision in this article shall affect the power, jurisdiction, or duties of the respective local governing bodies; sheriffs; treasurers; commissioners of revenue; circuit, district, or other courts; clerks of any court; magistrates; or any other town, county, or state officer in regard to the area embraced in any district, nor restrict or prevent any town or county or its governing body from imposing and collecting taxes or assessments for public improvements as permitted by law. Notwithstanding any contrary provisions of law, any county which creates a district pursuant to this section may obligate itself with respect to the zoning ordinances, zoning ordinance text, and regulations relating thereto for all classifications within the district as provided in subsection C of § 15.1-791.3 15.2-4802 for a term not to exceed twenty years from the date on which such a district is created.

Drafting note: No change.

PROPOSED CHAPTER 33 49. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND REVENUE BOND ACT. Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter. § 15.1-1373 <u>15.2-4900</u>. Short title. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Industrial Development and Revenue Bond Act." **Drafting note: No change.**

§ 15.1-1375 <u>15.2-4901</u>. Purpose of chapter.

It is the intent of the legislature by the passage of this chapter to authorize the creation of industrial development authorities by the several municipalities localities in this Commonwealth so that such authorities may acquire, own, lease, and dispose of properties and make loans to the end that such authorities may be able to promote industry and develop trade by inducing manufacturing, industrial, governmental, nonprofit and commercial enterprises and institutions of higher education to locate in or remain in this Commonwealth and further the use of its agricultural products and natural resources, and to vest such authorities with all powers that may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, either through the increase of their commerce, or through the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience or prosperity. It is not intended hereby that any such Such authority shall not itself be authorized to operate any such manufacturing, industrial, nonprofit or commercial enterprise or any facility of an institution of higher education.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to pollution control facilities to the end that such authorities may protect and promote the health of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and the conservation, protection and improvement of its natural resources by exercising such powers for the control or abatement of land, sewer, water, air, noise and general environmental pollution derived from the operation of any industrial or

medical facility and to vest such authorities with all powers that may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purpose, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, either through the increase of their commerce, or through the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience or prosperity.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to medical facilities and facilities for the residence or care of the aged to the end that such authorities may protect and promote the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth by assisting in the acquisition, construction, equipping, expansion, enlargement and improvement of medical facilities and facilities for the residence or care of the aged in order to provide modern and efficient medical services to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and care of the aged of the Commonwealth in accordance with their special needs and also by assisting in the refinancing of medical facilities and facilities for the residence or care of the aged owned and operated by organization which are exempt from taxation pursuant to § 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, in order to reduce the costs to residents of the Commonwealth of utilizing such facilities and to vest such authorities with all powers that may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and for the promotion of their health and welfare. It is not intended hereby that any such authority shall itself be authorized to operate any such medical facility or facility for the residence or care of the aged.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to facilities for use by organizations (other than institutions organized and operated exclusively for religious or educational purposes) which are described in § 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, and which are exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to § 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, to the end that such authorities may protect or promote the safety, health, welfare, convenience, and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth by assisting in the acquisition, construction, equipping, expansion, enlargement, improvement, financing, and refinancing of such facilities of the aforesaid entities and organizations in order to provide operations, recreational, activity centers, and other facilities for the use of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and to vest such authorities with all powers that

may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience or prosperity. It is not intended hereby that any such authority shall itself be authorized to operate any such facility.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to facilities for private, accredited and nonprofit institutions of collegiate education in the Commonwealth whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate or graduate education and not to provide religious training or theological education to the end that such authorities may protect and promote the health and welfare of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth by assisting in the acquisition, construction, equipping, expansion, enlargement, and improvement of facilities of aforesaid institutions in order to provide improved educational facilities for the use of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and to vest such authorities with all powers that may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and for the promotion of their health, welfare, convenience or prosperity. It is not intended hereby that any such authority shall itself be authorized to operate any such educational facility.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to facilities for a municipality locality, the Commonwealth and its agencies, and governmental and nonprofit organizations and to vest such authorities with all powers that may be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and for the promotion of their health, welfare, convenience or prosperity.

It is further the intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to facilities for museums and historical education, demonstration and interpretation, together with any and all buildings, structures or other facilities necessary or desirable in connection with the foregoing, for use by nonprofit organizations in order to promote tourism and economic development in the Commonwealth, to promote the knowledge of and appreciation by the citizens of the Commonwealth of the historical and cultural development and heritage of the Commonwealth and the United States and to promote thereby their health, welfare, convenience and prosperity.

It is not intended hereby that any such authority shall itself be authorized to operate any such facility.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to facilities devoted to the staging of equine events and activities (other than racing) for use by governmental or nonprofit, nonreligious or nonsectarian organizations and operated by such governmental or nonprofit, nonreligious or nonsectarian organizations in order to promote the equine industry and equine-related activities (other than racing) which are integral to the Commonwealth's economy and heritage and to promote thereby safety, health, welfare, convenience, and prosperity of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth.

It is the further intent of the legislature and shall be the policy of the Commonwealth to grant to industrial development authorities the powers contained herein with respect to acquiring, developing, owning and operating an industrial park and any utilities that are intended primarily to serve the park and to issue bonds for such purposes. The bonds may be secured by revenues generated by the industrial park or the utilities being financed or by any other funds of the authority.

This chapter shall be liberally construed in conformity with these intentions. —The amendments to this Code section adopted by the 1975 Session of the General Assembly shall not be construed to affect any litigation pending in any court prior to the effective date of said amendments.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is not currently set out in the Code but is carried by reference. The task force recommends that it be set out in its entirety. The new language near the end of the section has been relocated from § 15.1-1392. The last sentence is deleted since it is no longer needed.

§ 15.1-1374 15.2-4902. Definitions.

Wherever used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context, the following terms, whether used in the singular or plural, shall be given the following respective interpretations:

(a) "Authority" means any political subdivision, a body politic and corporate, created, organized and operated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or if said the authority shall be

<u>is</u> abolished, the board, body, commission, department or officer succeeding to the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given by this chapter shall be are given by law.

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- (b) "Municipality" means any county or incorporated city or town in the Commonwealth with respect to which an authority may be organized and in which it is contemplated the authority will function.
- (c) "Governing body" means the board or body in which the general legislative powers of the municipality are vested.

(d) "Authority facilities" or "facilities" means any or all (i) medical (including, but not limited to, office and treatment facilities), pollution control or industrial facilities; (ii) facilities for the residence or care of the aged; (iii) multi-state regional or national headquarters offices or operations centers; (iv) facilities for private, accredited and nonprofit institutions of collegiate, elementary, or secondary education in the Commonwealth whose primary purpose is to provide collegiate, elementary, secondary, or graduate education and not to provide religious training or theological education, such facilities being for use as academic or administration buildings or any other structure or application usual and customary to a college, elementary or secondary school campus other than chapels and their like; (v) parking facilities, including parking structures; (vi) facilities for use as office space by nonprofit, nonreligious or nonsectarian organizations; (vii) facilities for museums and historical education, demonstration and interpretation, together with any and all buildings, structures or other facilities necessary or desirable in connection with the foregoing, for use by nonprofit organizations; (viii) facilities for use by an organization (other than an organization organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes) which is described in § 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to § 501 (a) of such Internal Revenue Code; (ix) facilities for use by a county, a municipality locality, the Commonwealth and its agencies, or other governmental organizations, provided that any such facilities owned by a county, a municipality locality, the Commonwealth or its agencies or other public bodies subject to the Virginia Public Procurement Act (§ 11-35 et seq.) shall not be exempt from competitive procurement requirements, under the exception granted in § 11-45 D; (x) facilities devoted to the staging of equine events and activities (other than racing events); however, such facilities must be owned by a governmental or nonprofit, nonreligious or nonsectarian organization and operated by any such governmental or nonprofit, nonreligious or

nonsectarian organization; and (xi) facilities for commercial enterprises; now existing or hereafter acquired, constructed or installed by or for the authority pursuant to the terms of this chapter; provided, that however, facilities for commercial enterprise that are taxable authority facilities shall constitute authority facilities only if the interest on any bonds issued to finance such facilities is not exempt from federal income taxation. Any facility may be located within or without outside or partly within or without outside the municipality locality creating the authority. Any facility may consist of or include any or all buildings, improvements, additions, extensions, replacements, machinery or equipment, and may also include appurtenances, lands, rights in land, water rights, franchises, furnishings, landscaping, utilities, approaches, roadways and other facilities necessary or desirable in connection therewith or incidental thereto, acquired, constructed, or installed by or on behalf of the authority. A pollution control facility shall include any facility acquired, constructed or installed or any expenditure made, including the reconstruction, modernization or modification of any existing building, improvement, addition, extension, replacement, machinery or equipment, and which is designed to further the control or abatement of land, sewer, water, air, noise or general environmental pollution derived from the operation of any industrial or medical facility. Any facility may be constructed on or installed in or upon lands, structures, rights-of-way, easements, air rights, franchises or other property rights or interests whether owned by the authority or others.

(f) "Bonds" or "revenue bonds" embraces notes, bonds and other obligations authorized to be issued by the authority pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

(e) "Cost" means and includes, as applied to authority facilities, the cost of construction; the cost of acquisition of all lands, structures, rights-of-way, franchises, easements and other property rights and interests; the cost of demolishing, removing or relocating any buildings or structures on lands acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such buildings or structures may be moved or relocated; the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment; financing charges; and interest on all bonds prior to and during construction and, if deemed advisable by the authority, for a period not exceeding one year after completion of such construction; cost of engineering, financial and legal services, plans, specifications, studies, surveys, estimates of cost and of revenues, other expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of constructing the authority facilities; administrative expenses, provisions for working capital, reserves for interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions

and improvements, and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the construction of the authority facilities, the financing of such construction and the placing of the authority facilities in operation. Any obligation or expense incurred by the Commonwealth or any agency thereof, with the approval of the authority, for studies, surveys, borings, preparation of plans and specifications or other work or materials in connection with the construction of the authority facilities may be regarded as a part of the cost of the authority facilities and may be reimbursed to the Commonwealth or any agency thereof out of the proceeds of the bonds issued for such authority facilities as hereinafter authorized.

- (j) "Enterprise" means any industry for the manufacturing, processing, assembling, storing, warehousing, distributing, or selling any products of agriculture, mining, or industry and for research and development or scientific laboratories, including, but not limited to, the practice of medicine and all other activities related thereto or for such other businesses or activities as will be in the furtherance of the public purposes of this chapter.
- (k) "Loans" means any loans made by the authority in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter from the proceeds of the issuance and sale of the authority's bonds and from any of its revenues or other moneys available to it as provided herein.
- (g) "Revenues" means any or all fees, rates, rentals and receipts collected by, payable to or otherwise derived by the authority from, and all other moneys and income of whatsoever kind or character collected by, payable to or otherwise derived by the authority in connection with the ownership, leasing or sale of the authority facilities or in connection with any loans made by the authority under this chapter.

(h) "Commonwealth" means the Commonwealth of Virginia.

- (1) "Taxable authority facilities" means any private or commercial golf course, country club, massage parlor, tennis club, skating facility (including roller skating, skateboard and ice skating), racquet sports facility, suntan facility, race track, single or multi-family residence, or a facility the primary purpose of which is one of the following: (1) (i) retail food and beverage services (excluding grocery stores), (2) (ii) automobile sales and service, (3) the provision of (iii) recreation or entertainment, or (4) (iv) banks, savings and loan institutions or mortgage loan companies.
- (i) "Trust indenture" means any trust agreement or mortgage under which bonds authorized pursuant to this chapter may be secured.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definitions for "municipality," "governing body" and "Commonwealth" are deleted since those terms are defined elsewhere. "Municipality" is changed to "locality" throughout the chapter in order to more accurately reflect the use of those terms in this title. The remainder of the terms are alphabetized.

§ 15.1-1376 15.2-4903. Creation of industrial development authorities.

(a) A. The governing body of any municipality locality in this Commonwealth is hereby authorized to create by ordinance a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, with such public and corporate powers as are set forth in this chapter. Any such ordinance may limit the type and number of facilities which the authority may otherwise finance under this chapter, which ordinance of limitation may, from time to time, be amended. In the absence of any such limitation, an authority shall have all powers granted under this chapter.

(b) <u>B.</u> The name of the authority shall be the Industrial Development Authority of (the blank spaces to be filled in with the name of the <u>municipality locality</u> which created the authority, including the proper designation thereof as a county, city or town-).

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1377 15.2-4904. Directors; qualifications; terms; vacancies; compensation and expenses; quorum; records; certification and distribution of report concerning bond issuance.

A. The authority shall be governed by a board of directors in which all powers of the authority shall be vested and which board shall be composed of seven directors, appointed by the governing body of the municipality locality. The seven directors shall be appointed initially for terms of one, two, three and four years; two being appointed for one-year terms; two being appointed for two-year terms; two being appointed for three-year terms and one being appointed for a four-year term; subsequent. Subsequent appointments shall be for terms of four years, except appointments to fill vacancies which shall be for the unexpired terms. All terms of office shall be deemed to commence upon the date of the initial appointment to the authority, and thereafter, in accordance with the provisions of the immediately preceding sentence. If at the end of any term of office of any director a successor thereto shall not have has not been appointed,

then the director whose term of office shall have <u>has</u> expired shall continue to hold office until his successor shall be is appointed and qualified.

<u>B.</u> Each director shall, upon appointment or reappointment, before entering upon his duties take and subscribe the oath prescribed by § 49-1.

<u>C.</u> No director shall be an officer or employee of the municipality locality except in towns under 3,500 people where members of the town governing body may serve as directors provided they do not comprise a majority of the board. Every director shall, at the time of his appointment and thereafter, reside in the municipality or municipalities with respect to which the authority is organized; however, any person residing within any municipality adjoining the boundaries of the municipality or municipalities with respect to which the authority is organized shall be deemed a resident of such municipality for the purposes of this chapter a locality within which the authority operates or in an adjoining locality. When a director ceases to be a resident of the municipality or any adjoining municipality with respect to which the authority upon which he serves is organized, such locality, the director's office shall be vacant and a new director may be appointed for the remainder of the term so vacated.

<u>D.</u> The directors shall elect from their membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, and from their membership or not, as they desire, a secretary and a treasurer, or a secretary-treasurer, who shall continue to hold such office until their respective successors shall be <u>are</u> elected. The directors shall receive no salary but the directors may be compensated such amount per regular, special, or committee meeting or per each official representation as may be approved by the appointing authority, not to exceed fifty dollars per meeting or official representation, and shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

<u>E.</u> Four members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum of the board for the purposes of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes, except that no facilities owned by the authority shall be leased or disposed of in any manner without a majority vote of the members of the board of directors. No vacancy in the membership of the board shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the board.

<u>F.</u> The board shall keep detailed minutes of its proceedings, which shall be open to public inspection at all times. It shall keep suitable records of its financial transactions and, unless

exempted by § 2.1-164, it shall arrange to have the <u>same records</u> audited annually. Copies of each such audit shall be furnished to the governing body of the <u>municipality locality</u> and shall be open to public inspection.

Two mechanically reproduced copies of the report concerning issuance of bonds required to be filed with the United States Internal Revenue Service shall be certified as true and correct copies by the secretary or assistant secretary of the authority. One copy shall be furnished to the governing body of the municipality locality and the other copy mailed to the Department of Business Assistance.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsections are added and subsection C is rewritten for clarity.

§ 15.1-1378 <u>15.2-4905</u>. Powers of authority.

The authority shall have the following powers together with all powers incidental thereto or necessary for the performance of those hereinafter stated:

- 1. To sue and be sued and to prosecute and defend, at law or in equity, in any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties;
 - 2. To adopt and use a corporate seal and to alter the same at pleasure;
 - 3. To contract and be contracted with enter into contracts;
- 4. To acquire, whether by purchase, exchange, gift, lease or otherwise, and to improve, maintain, equip and furnish one or more authority facilities including all real and personal properties which the board of directors of the authority may deem necessary in connection therewith and regardless of whether or not any such facilities shall then be in existence;
- 5. To lease to others any or all of its facilities and to charge and collect rent therefor and to terminate any such lease upon the failure of the lessee to comply with any of the obligations thereof; and to include in any such lease, if desired, a provision that the lessee thereof shall have options to renew such lease or to purchase any or all of the leased facilities, or that upon payment of all of the indebtedness of the authority it may lease or convey any or all of its facilities to the lessee thereof with or without consideration;
- 6. To sell, exchange, donate, and convey any or all of its facilities or properties whenever its board of directors shall find any such action to be in furtherance of the purposes for which the authority was organized;

7. To issue its bonds for the purpose of carrying out any of its powers including specifically, but without intending to limit any power conferred by this section or this chapter, the issuance of bonds to provide long-term financing of any pollution control facility, whether any such facility was constructed prior to or after the enactment hereof or the receipt of a commitment from an authority to undertake financing pursuant hereto, unless the major part of the proceeds of such bonds will be used to redeem any prior long-term financing of such facility other than financings pursuant to this chapter or any similar law;

- 8. As security for the payment of the principal of and interest on any bonds so issued and any agreements made in connection therewith, to mortgage and pledge any or all of its facilities or any part or parts thereof, whether then owned or thereafter acquired, and to pledge the revenues therefrom or from any part thereof or from any loans made by the authority;
- 9. To employ and pay compensation to such employees and agents, including attorneys, as the board of directors shall deem necessary in carrying on the business of the authority;
- 10. To exercise all powers expressly given the authority by the governing body of the municipality locality which established the authority and to establish bylaws and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, deemed expedient for the management of the authority's affairs;
- 11. To appoint an industrial advisory committee or similar committee or committees to advise the authority, consisting of such number of persons as it may deem advisable. Such persons may be compensated such amount per regular, special, or committee meeting as may be approved by the appointing authority, not to exceed fifty dollars per meeting day, and may be reimbursed for necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while on the business of the authority;
- 12. To borrow money and to accept contributions, grants and other financial assistance from the United States of America and agencies or instrumentalities thereof, the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision, agency, or public instrumentality of the Commonwealth, for or in aid of the construction, acquisition, ownership, maintenance or repair of the authority facilities, for the payment of principal of any bond of the authority, interest thereon, or other cost incident thereto, or in order to make loans in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter of such money, contributions, grants, and other financial assistance, and to this end the authority shall have the power to comply with such conditions and to execute such agreements, trust indentures, and

other legal instruments as may be necessary, convenient or desirable and to agree to such terms and conditions as may be imposed; and

13. To make loans or grants to any person, partnership, association, corporation, business, or governmental entity in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter including for the purposes of promoting economic development, provided that such loans or grants shall be made only from revenues of the authority which have not been pledged or assigned for the payment of any of the authority's bonds, and to enter into such contracts, instruments, and agreements as may be expedient to provide for such loans and any security therefor. An authority may also be permitted to forgive loans or other obligations if it is deemed to further economic development. The word "revenues" as used in this subdivision includes contributions, grants and other financial assistance, as set out in subdivision 12.

The authority shall not have power to operate any facility as a business other than as lessor; provided, however, that. However, the authority shall have the power to apply for, establish, operate and maintain a foreign-trade zone in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 14 (§ 62.1-159 et seq.) of Title 62.1. Any meeting held by the board of directors at which formal action is taken shall be open to the public.

If a county, city, or town locality has created an industrial development authority pursuant to this chapter or any other provision of law, no other such authority, not created by such county, city, or town locality, shall finance facilities, except pollution control facilities, within the boundaries of such county, city, or town locality, unless the governing body of such county, city, or town locality in which the facilities are located or are proposed to be located, concurs with the inducement resolution adopted by the authority, and shows such concurrence in a duly adopted resolution. Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing contained herein shall be deemed to invalidate or otherwise impair any existing financing by an authority or the financing of any facilities for which application has been made to an authority prior to July 1, 1981.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1378.1 <u>15.2-4906</u>. Public hearing and approval.

A. Whenever federal law requires public hearings and public approval as a prerequisite to obtaining federal tax exemption for the interest paid on industrial development bonds, unless otherwise specified by federal law or regulation, the public hearing shall be conducted by the

authority and the procedure for the public hearing and public approval shall be as follows: in accordance with this section.

A. B. For a public hearing by the authority –,

1. Notice notice of the hearing shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the municipality locality in which the facility to be financed is to be located of intention to provide financing for a named individual or business entity. The applicant shall pay the cost of publication. The notice shall specify the time and place of hearing at which persons may appear and present their views. The hearing shall be held not less than six days nor more than twenty-one days after the second notice shall appear in such newspaper.

The notice shall contain: (i) the name and address of the authority; (ii) the name and address (principal place of business, if any) of the party seeking financing; (iii) the maximum dollar amount of financing sought; (iv) the type of business and purpose and specific location, if known, of the facility to be financed.

- 2. If after the hearing has been held the authority approves the financing, a reasonably detailed summary of the comments expressed at the hearing shall be conveyed promptly to the municipality's locality's governing body together with the recommendation of the authority.
 - B. C. For public approval -,
- 1. The the governing body of the municipality locality on behalf of which the bonds of the authority are issued shall within sixty calendar days from the public hearing held by the authority either approve or disapprove financing of any facility recommended by the authority.
- 2. Action of the governing body shall be by a majority of a quorum set out in a resolution. Such vote shall be recorded and disclose how each member voted.
- 3. In case of a joint authority the approval required by the governing body of the municipality locality shall be that governing body of the area where the facility will be located, if permitted by federal law or regulation.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds, notes or other obligations issued pursuant to hearings held and governmental approvals obtained prior to the effective date of this act in compliance with federal law or regulation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	§ 15.1-1378.2 <u>15.2-4907</u> . Fiscal impact statement.	
2	Every request for industrial development (facility) financing when submitted to the	
3	governing body of the municipality locality for approval shall be accompanied by a statement in	
4	the following form:	
5		
6		Date
7	(Name of Applicant)	
8		
9	(Facility)	
10	1. Maximum amount of financing sought	\$
11	2. Estimated taxable value of the	
12	facility's real property to be	
13	constructed in the municipality locality	\$
14	3. Estimated real property tax per	
15	year using present tax rates	\$
16	4. Estimated personal property tax	
17	per year using present tax rates	\$
18	5. Estimated merchants' capital tax	
19	per year using present tax rates	\$
20	6. Estimated dollar value per year	
21	of goods and services that will	
22	be purchased locally	\$
23	7. Estimated number of regular	
24	employees on year round basis	\$
25	8. Average annual salary per employee	\$
26	Signature	
27		
28	Authority Chairman	
29		
30	Name of Authority	

If one or more of the above questions do not apply to the facility indicate by writing N/A (not applicable) on the appropriate line.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds, notes or other obligations issued pursuant to hearings held and governmental approvals obtained prior to the effective date of this act in compliance with federal law or regulation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1379 15.2-4908. Issuance of bonds, notes and other obligations of authority.

A. The Subject to the limitations of Chapter 50 (§ 15.2-5000 et seq.) of this title, the authority shall have the power to may issue bonds from time to time in its discretion, for any of its purposes, including the payment of all or any part of the cost of authority facilities and including the payment or retirement of bonds previously issued by it. All bonds issued by the authority shall be payable solely from the revenues and receipts derived from the leasing or sale by the authority of its facilities or any part thereof or from payments received by the authority in connection with its loans, and the authority may issue such types of bonds as it may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing), bonds payable, both as to principal and interest: (i) from its revenues and receipts generally; (ii) exclusively from the revenues and receipts of a particular facility or loan; or (iii) exclusively from the revenues and receipts of certain designated facilities or loans whether or not they are financed in whole or in part from the proceeds of such bonds. Unless otherwise provided in the proceeding authorizing the issuance of the bonds, or in the trust indenture securing the same bonds, all bonds shall be payable solely and exclusively from the revenues and receipts of a particular facility or loan. Bonds may be executed and delivered by the authority at any time and from time to time, may be in such form and denominations and of such terms and maturities, may be in registered or bearer form either as to principal or interest or both, may be payable in such installments and at such time or times not exceeding forty years from the date thereof, may be payable at such place or places whether within or without outside the Commonwealth, may bear interest at such rate or rates, may be payable at such time or times and at such place or places, may be evidenced in such manner, and may contain such provisions not inconsistent herewith, all as shall be provided and specified by the board of directors in authorizing each particular bond issue. If deemed advisable by the board of directors, there may be retained in the proceedings under which any bonds of the authority are

authorized to be issued an option to redeem all or any part thereof as may be specified in such proceedings, at such price or prices and after such notice or notices and on such terms and conditions as may be set forth in such proceedings and as may be briefly recited on the face of the bonds, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to confer on the authority any right or option to redeem any bonds except as may be provided in the proceedings under which they shall be issued. Any bonds of the authority may be sold at public or private sale in such manner and from time to time as may be determined by the board of directors of the authority to be most advantageous, and the authority may pay all costs, premiums and commissions which its board of directors may deem necessary or advantageous in connection with the issuance thereof. Issuance by the authority of one or more series of bonds for one or more purposes shall not preclude it from issuing other bonds in connection with the same facility or any other facility, but the proceedings whereunder any subsequent bonds may be issued shall recognize and protect any prior pledge or mortgage made for any prior issue of bonds. Any bonds of the authority at any time outstanding may from time to time be refunded by the authority by the issuance of its refunding bonds in such amount as the board of directors may deem necessary, but not exceeding an amount sufficient to refund the principal of the bonds so to be refunded, together with any unpaid interest thereon and any costs, premiums or commissions necessary to be paid in connection therewith. Any such refunding may be effected whether the bonds to be refunded shall have then matured or shall thereafter mature, either by sale of the refunding bonds and the application of the proceeds thereof to the payment of the bonds to be refunded thereby, or by the exchange of the refunding bonds for the bonds to be refunded thereby, with the consent of the holders of the bonds so to be refunded, and regardless of whether or not the bonds to be refunded were issued in connection with the same facilities or separate facilities, and regardless of whether or not the bonds proposed to be refunded shall be are payable on the same date or on different dates or shall be are due serially or otherwise.

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B. All bonds shall be signed by the chairman or vice-chairman of the authority or shall bear his facsimile signature, and the corporate seal of the authority or a facsimile thereof shall be impressed or imprinted thereon and attested by the signature of the secretary (or the secretary-treasurer) or the assistant secretary (or assistant secretary-treasurer) of the authority or shall bear his facsimile signature, and any coupons attached thereto shall bear the facsimile signature of said the chairman. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall

appear appears on any bonds or coupons shall cease ceases to be an officer before delivery of such bonds, such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. When the signatures of both the chairman or the vice-chairman and the secretary (or the secretary-treasurer) or the assistant secretary (or the assistant secretary-treasurer) are facsimiles, the bonds must shall be authenticated by a corporate trustee or other authenticating agent approved by the authority.

C. If the proceeds derived from a particular bond issue, due to error of estimates or otherwise, shall be are less than the cost of the authority facilities for which such bonds were issued, additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit and, unless otherwise provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the bonds of such issue or in the trust indenture securing the same, shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund without preference or priority of the bonds of the first issue. If the proceeds of the bonds of any issue shall exceed such cost, the surplus may be deposited to the credit of the sinking fund for such bonds or may be applied to the payment of the cost of any additions, improvements or enlargements of the authority facilities for which such bonds shall have been issued.

D. Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the authority may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts or temporary bonds with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds shall have been executed and are available for delivery. The authority may also provide for the replacement of any bonds which shall become are mutilated or shall be, destroyed or lost. Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this chapter without obtaining the consent of any department, division, commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth, and without any other proceedings or the happening of any other conditions or things other than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter; provided, however, that nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the powers and duties now conferred by law upon the State Corporation Commission.

E. All bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall have and are hereby declared to have all the qualities and incidents of and shall be and are hereby made negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code of Virginia (§ 8.1-101 et seq.), subject only to provisions respecting registration of the bonds.

F. In addition to all other powers granted to the authority by this chapter, the authority is authorized to provide for the issuance may issue, from time to time, of notes or other obligations of the authority for any of its authorized purposes. All of the The provisions of this chapter which relate to bonds or revenue bonds shall apply to such notes or other obligations insofar as such provisions may be appropriate.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1380 15.2-4909. Liability of Commonwealth, political subdivisions, directors and officers.
- (a) A. Bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute a debt or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof, including the municipality locality which created the authority issuing such bonds, but such bonds shall be payable solely from the funds provided therefor as herein authorized. All such bonds shall contain on the face thereof a statement to the effect that neither the Commonwealth, nor any political subdivision thereof, nor the authority shall be obligated to pay the same or the interest thereon or other costs incident thereto except from the revenues and moneys pledged therefor and that neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof, is pledged to the payment of the principal of such bonds or the interest thereon or other costs incident thereto.
- (b) <u>B.</u> Neither the directors of the authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof.
- (e) <u>C.</u> All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter shall be payable solely from the funds of the authority and no liability or obligation shall be incurred by the authority hereunder beyond the extent to which moneys shall be available to the authority.
- (d) <u>D.</u> Bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any debt limitation or restriction.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1381 15.2-4910. Security for payment of bonds; default.
- The principal of and interest on any bonds issued by the authority shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues and receipts out of which the same shall be made payable, and may be

secured by a trust indenture covering all or any part of the authority facilities from which revenues or receipts so pledged may be derived, including any enlargements of and additions to any such projects thereafter made. The resolution under which the bonds are authorized to be issued and any such trust indenture may contain any agreements and provisions respecting the maintenance of the projects covered thereby, the fixing and collection of rents for any portions thereof leased by the authority to others, the creation and maintenance of special funds from such revenues and the rights and remedies available in the event of default, all as the board of directors shall deem advisable not in conflict with the provisions hereof. Each pledge, agreement and trust indenture made for the benefit or security of any of the bonds of the authority shall continue effective until the principal of and interest on the such bonds for the benefit of which the same were made shall have been fully paid. In the event of default in such payment or in any agreements of the authority made as a part of the contract under which the bonds were issued, whether contained in the proceedings authorizing the bonds or in any trust indenture executed as security therefor, such payment or agreements may be enforced by writ of mandamus, or by a suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to compel the authority and the directors, officers, agents or employees thereof to perform each and every term, provision and covenant the terms, provisions, and covenants contained in any trust indenture of the authority, by the appointment of a receiver in equity or by foreclosure of any such trust indenture or any one or more of said remedies.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1382 15.2-4911. Rents, fees and other charges.

The authority shall fix and revise from time to time the rents, fees and other charges to be paid to it in connection with the lease or sale of various authority facilities and for any other services furnished or provided by the authority. Such rents, fees and charges shall be fixed so as to provide at least sufficient funds to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating such projects and the principal and interest of any bonds issued by the authority or other debts contracted as the same shall bonds become due and payable. The authority and the political subdivision in which all or any part of a particular authority facility is located may agree on payment by the authority on account of governmental services to be rendered by the political subdivision in such amounts as the authority may find to be consistent with the purposes of this

chapter. A reserve may be accumulated and maintained out of the revenues and receipts of the authority for extraordinary repairs and expenses and for such other purposes as may be provided in any resolution authorizing a bond issue or in any trust indenture securing the authority's bonds. Subject to such provisions and restrictions as may be set forth in the resolution or in the trust indenture authorizing or securing any of the bonds or other obligations hereunder, the authority shall have exclusive control of the revenues and receipts derived from the lease or sale of any authority facility and the right to use the revenues and receipts in the exercise of its powers and duties set forth in this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1383 15.2-4912. Exemption from taxation.

The authority is hereby declared to be performing a public function in behalf of the municipality locality with respect to which the authority is created and to be a public instrumentality of such municipality locality. Accordingly, the income, including any profit made on the sale thereof from all bonds issued by the authority, shall at all times be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1384 15.2-4913. Authority to be nonprofit; excess earnings.

The authority shall be nonprofit and no part of its net earnings remaining after payment of its expenses shall enure to the benefit of any individual, firm or corporation, except that in the event if the board of directors of the authority shall determine determines that sufficient provision has been made for the full payment of the expenses, bonds and other obligations of the authority then any net earnings of the authority thereafter accruing shall be paid to the municipality locality with respect to which the authority was created; provided, however, that. However, nothing herein contained shall prevent the board of directors from transferring all or any part of its facilities or properties in accordance with the terms of any contract entered into by the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1385 15.2-4914. Dissolution of authority; disposition of property.

Whenever the board of directors of the authority shall by resolution determine determines that the purposes for which the authority was formed have been substantially complied with and all bonds theretofore issued and all obligations theretofore incurred by the authority have been fully paid, the then members of the board of directors of the authority shall thereupon execute and file for record with the governing body of the municipality locality which created the authority, a resolution declaring such facts. If the governing body of the municipality locality which created the authority is of the opinion that the facts stated in the authority's resolution are true and that the authority should be dissolved, it shall so resolve and the authority shall stand dissolved. Upon such dissolution, the title to all funds and properties owned by the authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the municipality locality creating the authority and possession of such funds and properties shall forthwith be delivered to such municipality locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1386 15.2-4915. Bonds as legal investments and lawful security.

The bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be and are hereby declared to be legal and authorized investments for banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, fiduciaries, trustees, guardians and for all public funds of the Commonwealth of Virginia or other political corporations or subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Such bonds shall be eligible to secure the deposit of any and all public funds of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and any and all public funds of cities, towns, counties localities, school districts or other political corporations or subdivisions of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and such bonds shall be lawful and sufficient security for said such deposits to the extent of their value when accompanied by all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1387 15.2-4916. Authorities acting jointly.

The powers herein conferred upon authorities created under this chapter may be exercised by two or more authorities acting jointly. Two or more municipalities, as herein defined, localities may jointly create an authority, in which case each of the directors of such authority

shall be appointed by the governing body of the respective municipality locality which the director represents.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1388 15.2-4917. Facility sites.

Any municipality locality may acquire, pursuant to § 15.2-1800, but not by condemnation, a facility site by gift, purchase or lease and may likewise transfer any facility site to an authority by sale, lease or gift. Such transfer may be authorized by a resolution of the governing body of the municipality locality without submission of the question to the voters and without regard to the requirements, restrictions, limitations or other provisions contained in any other general, special or local law. Such facility sites may be located within or without outside or partially within or without outside the municipality locality creating the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1389 15.2-4918. Provisions of chapter cumulative; construction.

Neither this This chapter nor anything herein contained shall be construed as a restriction or limitation upon neither limits nor restricts any powers which the authority might otherwise have under any laws of this Commonwealth, but shall be construed as cumulative of any such powers. No proceedings, notice or approval shall be required for the organization of the authority or the issuance of any bonds or any instrument as security therefor, except as herein provided, any other law to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that. However, nothing herein shall be construed to deprive the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions of their respective police powers over properties of the authority or to impair any power thereover of any official or agency of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions which may be otherwise provided by law. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to authorize the authority to occupy or use any land, streets, buildings, structures or other property of any kind, owned or used by any political subdivision within its jurisdiction, or any public improvement or facility maintained by such political subdivision for the use of its inhabitants, without first obtaining the consent of the governing body thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1390 15.2-4919. Powers, etc., severable; provisions of chapter controlling over other statutes and charters.

The powers granted and the duties imposed in this chapter shall be construed to be are independent and severable. If any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, or parts of any of this chapter shall be are adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such adjudication shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remaining provisions thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provisions so held unconstitutional or invalid. Any provision of this chapter which is found to be in conflict with any other statute or charter shall be controlling and shall supersede such other statute or charter to the extent of such conflict.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1391 15.2-4920. Validation of creation of authorities, appointment of directors and proceedings; curative resolutions.

All proceedings heretofore taken with respect to the creation of authorities by any municipality locality pursuant to this chapter are hereby validated and confirmed and all such authorities are declared to be legally created. All incumbent directors of authorities are declared to be and are lawfully appointed directors of authorities, notwithstanding any failure to conform to the requirements of this chapter, and all such appointments are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed; provided, however. However, all terms of incumbent directors shall conform to the amendments to Code § 15.1-1377 respecting terms of office adopted by the 1980 Session of the General Assembly 15.2-4904. The governing body of any municipality locality is hereby authorized to adopt such corrective resolutions as may be necessary to carry out the requirements of the immediately preceding sentence. All proceedings heretofore taken to provide for or with respect to the authorization, issuance, sale, execution or delivery of bonds by or on behalf of any authority are hereby validated, ratified, approved and confirmed, and any such bonds so issued shall be valid, legal, binding and enforceable obligations of such authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1392. Authority owned and operated industrial park.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, an authority is specifically authorized to acquire, develop, own and operate an industrial park and any utilities that are intended primarily

- 1 to serve the park and to issue its bonds for such purposes. Such bonds may be secured by
- 2 revenues generated by the industrial park or the utilities being financed or by any other funds of
- 3 the authority.
- 4 Drafting note: The substantive provisions of this section are relocated to 15.2-4901.

1	PROPOSED	
2	CHAPTER 33.2 <u>50</u> .	
3	PRIVATE ACTIVITY BONDS.	
4		
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter.	
6	Several obsolete provisions are repealed.	
7		
8	§ 15.1–1399.10 <u>15.2-5000</u> . Definitions.	
9	As used in this chapter:	
10	"Exempt project" for the purposes of the industrial development portion of the state	
11	ceiling means the following activities facilities:	
12	a. 1. Sewage, solid waste and qualified hazardous waste disposal facilities; and facilities	
13	for the local furnishing of electric energy or gas;	
14	b. 2. Certain facilities for the furnishing of water (including irrigation systems);	
15	e. 3. Mass commuting facilities;	
16	d. 4. Local district heating and cooling facilities.	
17	"Industrial development bond" means those obligations issued by the Commonwealth and	
18	its issuing authorities which constitute manufacturing and exempt facility private activity bonds	
19	and the private use portion of governmental projects over the fifteen million-dollar threshold	
20	amount.	
21	"Issuing authority" means any political subdivision, governmental unit, authority, or	
22	other entity of the Commonwealth which is empowered to issue private activity bonds.	
23	"Local housing authority" means any issuer of multifamily housing bonds or single	
24	family housing bonds, created and existing under the laws of the Commonwealth, excluding the	
25	Virginia Housing Development Authority.	
26	"Manufacturing facility" means any facility which is used in the manufacturing or	
27	production of tangible personal property, including the processing resulting in a change of	
28	condition of such property.	
29	"Multifamily housing bond" means any obligation which constitutes an exempt facility	
30	bond under federal law for the financing of a qualified residential rental project within the	
31	meaning of § 142 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.	

- "Private Activity Bond activity bond" means a part or all of any bond (or other instrument) required to obtain an allocation from the state's volume cap pursuant to § 146 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in order to be tax exempt, including but not limited to the following:
- 5 1. Exempt project bonds,
- 6 2. Manufacturing facility bonds,
- 7 3. Industrial development bonds,
- 8 4. Multifamily housing bonds,
- 9 5. Single family housing bonds,
- 10 6. Student loan bonds,
- 7. Any other bond eligible for a tax exemption as a private activity bond pursuant to § 141 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- "Single family housing bonds" means any obligation described as a qualified mortgage bond under § 143 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- "State ceiling" means the maximum amount of private activity bonds that the Commonwealth of Virginia may issue in a calendar year as limited by federal law under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- 18 "Student loan bond" means an issue to finance student loans as defined in § 144 of the 19 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.
- 20 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

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- 22 § 15.1-1399.11 15.2-5001. Purpose of chapter.
- It is the intent of the legislature by the passage of this chapter to allocate Virginia's total private activity bond issuing authority to those issuing authorities empowered to issue private activity bonds.
 - The Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes restrictions on the issuance of industrial development bonds, housing bonds, exempt facility bonds, and student loan bonds designated in the Act as "private activity bonds." These restrictions include limitations on the aggregate amount of private activity bonds that may be issued in each state in any calendar year that may be regarded as exempt from federal income taxation. Section 146 (e) of the Tax Reform Act of

1 1986 provides the authority for each state to establish a system for the allocation of the state 2 ceiling on private activity bonds. 3 It is the intent of the legislature to provide for the allocation of the state ceiling among 4 issuers of such bonds in a manner which will promote the public purposes and maximize the 5 public benefits created by the issuance of such bonds. 6 **Drafting note: No change.** 7 8 § 15.1-1399.12. Allocation of 1988 state ceiling. 9 This section shall apply to all private activity bonds issued by issuing authorities in 1988. 10 The state ceiling on private activity bonds for calendar year 1988 shall be allocated as follows: 11 a. "Housing." For calendar year 1988 an amount equal to fifty one percent of the Virginia 12 state ceiling for private activity bonds shall be set aside for single family and multifamily 13 housing bonds. The housing portion of the state ceiling shall be divided between local housing 14 authorities and the Virginia Housing Development Authority. The bond authority allocated to 15 these issuers shall be distributed as follows: Portion of State Ceiling 16 Issuer Local Housing Authorities 17 17% 18 **Virginia Housing** Development Authority 19 34% 51% 20 **Total Housing Allocation** 21b. "Industrial development." For calendar year 1988 an amount equal to thirty nine 22 percent of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for the issuance of 23 industrial development bonds for manufacturing and exempt facilities. 24c. "State allocation." For calendar year 1988 an amount equal to ten percent of the 25Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for state issuing authorities and 26 for allocations to projects of state or regional interest as determined by the Governor. 27 Drafting note: Repealed; section is obsolete. 28 29 § 15.1-1399.13. Allocation of 1989 state ceiling. 30 This section shall apply to all private activity bonds issued by issuing authorities in 1989. 31 The state ceiling on private activity bonds for calendar year 1989 shall be allocated as follows:

1	a. "Housing." For calendar year 1989 an amount equal to forty one percent of the	
2	Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for single family and	
3	multifamily housing bonds. The housing portion of the state ceiling shall be divided between	
4	local housing authorities and the Virginia Housing Development Authority. The bond authority	
5	allocated to these issuers shall be distributed as follows:	
6	Issuer Portion of State Ceiling	
7	Local Housing Authorities 14%	
8	Virginia Housing	
9	— Development Authority 27%	
10	Total Housing Allocation 41%	
11	b. "Industrial development." For calendar year 1989, an amount equal to forty-one	
12	percent of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for the issuance of	
13	industrial development bonds for manufacturing and exempt facilities.	
14	c. "Student loans." For calendar year 1989, an amount equal to eight percent of the	
15	Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for the issuance of student loan	
16	bonds by the Virginia Education Loan Authority.	
17	d. "State allocation." For calendar year 1989, an amount equal to ten percent of the	
18	Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for state issuing authorities and	
19	for allocations to projects of state and regional interests as determined by the Governor.	
20	Drafting note: Repealed; section is obsolete.	
21		
22	§ 15.1 1399.14 15.2-5002. Allocation of state ceiling for 1990 and beyond.	
23	This section shall apply to all private activity bonds issued by issuing authorities during	
24	1990 and in years subsequent to 1990. The state ceiling for these calendar years shall be	
25	allocated as follows:	
26	1. "Housing." For calendar years 1990 and beyond, an amount equal to forty-one percent	
27	of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for single family and	
28	multifamily housing bonds. The housing portion of the state ceiling shall be divided between	
29	local housing authorities and the Virginia Housing Development Authority. The bond authority	
30	allocated to these issuers shall be distributed as follows:	
31	Issuer Portion of State Ceiling	

1	Local Housing Authorities	33%
2	Virginia Housing	
3	Development Authority	33%
4	Total Housing Allocation	66%

- 2. "Industrial development." For calendar years 1990 and beyond, an amount equal to forty-one percent of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for the issuance of industrial development bonds for manufacturing and exempt facilities.
- 3. "Student loans." For calendar years 1990 and beyond, an amount equal to eight percent of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for the issuance of student loan bonds by the Virginia Education Loan Authority.
- 4. "State allocation." For calendar years 1990 and beyond, an amount equal to ten percent of the Virginia state ceiling on private activity bonds shall be set aside for state issuing authorities and for allocations to projects of state and regional interests as determined by the Governor.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1399.15 15.2-5003. Administration.

The Board of Housing and Community Development shall by regulation establish the specific administrative policies and procedures of the private activity bond program in the Commonwealth. Specific application, allocation, and reporting requirements shall be provided by the regulations. The regulations of the Board of Housing and Community Development shall be in accordance with the limitations and restrictions contained in federal law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1399.16 <u>15.2-5004</u>. Reallocation of bond authority.

The allocation formulas prescribed in this chapter are established to utilize the entire state ceiling on private activity bonds by providing issuing authority to housing and industrial development projects. The allocation formula provided in § 15.1–1399.14 15.2-5002 for industrial development, student loans and the state allocation shall be effective through November 1 of each calendar year. The allocation formula provided in § 15.1–1399.14 15.2-5002 for housing shall be effective through September 1 of each calendar year.

Any unused bond authority remaining in any category after the effective period of the allocation shall be reallocated to housing and industrial projects and to qualified student loan bonds, according to regulations established by the Board of Housing and Community Development. The regulations shall also provide a priority system for the allocation of any remaining unused bond authority at year-end to projects that are eligible to carry forward issuing authority to later years. The provisions of this section shall not apply to the amount of the state ceiling set aside for the state allocation during any calendar year.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1399.17 15.2-5005. Changes by the federal government.

In the event that If federal laws or regulations controlling private activity bonds are revised such so that the provisions of this chapter are affected or the tax exempt status of certain private activity bonds expires or is extended, the Governor is empowered to may establish measures through executive order to allocate Virginia's total bond issuing authority in accordance with the limitations and restrictions contained in the revised federal law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED		
2	CHAPTER 28 <u>51</u> .		
3	VIRGINIA WATER AND SEWER WASTE AUTHORITIES ACT.		
4			
5	Chapter drafting note: The order of the sections has been changed and the chapter		
6	has been divided into articles. Article 4, which contains financing provisions, contains		
7	substantive changes conforming the article to the Public Finance Act (Chapter 26)		
8	Existing law is ambiguous as to the kinds of governmental entities that can create		
9	authorities under this chapter. In order to remove this ambiguity, references to "political		
10	subdivision" are changed to "locality" where appropriate so that only localities will be able		
11	to create water and waste authorities.		
12			
13	Article 1.		
14	General Provisions.		
15			
16	§ 15.1–1239 <u>15.2-5100</u> . Title of chapter.		
17	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Virginia Water and Sewer Waste		
18	Authorities Act."		
19	Drafting note: The title of the chapter is changed to more accurately reflect the		
20	types of authorities the chapter addresses (i.e., water authorities, sewer authorities, sewage		
21	disposal authorities and refuse collection and disposal authorities).		
22			
23	§ 15.1-1240 <u>15.2-5101</u> . Definitions.		
24	As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings		
25	unless the context shall indicate another requires a different meaning or intent:		
26	(a) The word "authority" shall mean "Authority" means an authority created under the		
27	provisions of § 15.1-1241 15.2-5102 or Article 6 (§ 15.2-5152 et seq.) of this chapter or, if any		
28	such authority shall be has been abolished, the board, body, or commission entity succeeding to		
29	the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given by this chapter to such authority		
30	shall be given by law.		
31	(b) The word "county" shall mean any county in the Commonwealth of Virginia.		

(c) The word "municipality" shall mean any city or town incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

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- (q) The words "bonds" or "Bonds" and "revenue bonds," wherever used, include notes, bonds, bond anticipation notes, or and other obligations of an authority for the payment of money.
- (n) The word "cost" "Cost," as applied to a water system, a sewer system, a sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, shall include <u>includes</u> the purchase price of any such the system or the cost of acquiring all of the capital stock of the corporation owning such system and the amount to be paid to discharge all of its obligations in order to vest title to the system or any part thereof in the authority; the cost of improvements; the cost of all lands land, properties, rights, easements, franchises and permits acquired; the cost of all labor, machinery and equipment; financing and credit enhancement charges; interest prior to and during construction and for one year after completion of construction; any deposit to any bond interest and sinking fund principal reserve account, startup costs and start-up operating capital; cost of engineering and legal services, plans, specifications, surveys, estimates of costs and of revenues; other expenses necessary or incident to the determining of the feasibility or practicability of any such acquisition, improvement, or construction; administrative expenses, and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the financing herein authorized, in this chapter and to the acquisition, improvement, or construction of a water system, a sewer system, a sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal any such system, and the placing of the same the system in operation by the authority. Any obligation or expense incurred by the an authority in connection with any of the foregoing items of cost and any obligation or expense incurred by the authority prior to the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter for engineering studies, and for estimates of cost and of revenues, and for other technical or professional services which may be utilized in the acquisition, improvement or construction of such system, may be regarded as is a part of the cost of such system.
- (m) The term "cost "Cost of improvements" shall mean means the cost of constructing improvements as hereinabove defined and shall embrace includes the cost of all labor and material; the cost of all lands land, property, rights, easements, franchises, and permits acquired which are deemed necessary for such construction; interest during any period of disuse during

such construction; the cost of all machinery and equipment; financing charges; cost of engineering and legal expenses, plans, specifications; and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to such construction.

- (o) The term "federal "Federal agency" shall mean and include means the United States of America, or any department, agency, instrumentality, or bureau thereof, the Federal Works Agency, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and any other agency or instrumentality of the United States of America heretofore established or which may be established or created hereafter.
- (l) The word "improvements" shall mean "Improvements" means such repairs, replacements, additions, extensions and betterments of and to a water system, a sewer system, a sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, as are deemed necessary by the an authority deems necessary to place or to maintain such the system in proper condition for the safe, efficient and economic economical operation thereof or to meet requirements for service in areas which may be served by the authority and in which no existing service is being rendered provide service in areas not currently receiving such service.
- (p) The word "owner" shall include all individuals, incorporated companies, copartnerships, societies or associations and "Owner" includes persons, any federal agency or unit agencies, and units of the Commonwealth having any title or interest in any water system, or sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or the services or facilities to be rendered thereby.
- (e) The term "political subdivision" shall mean a county or municipality and "Political subdivision means a locality or any institution or commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- (r) The term "garbage and refuse," "Refuse" means all solid waste, which shall mean not only any material customarily referred to as garbage and refuse, but also including sludge and other discarded material, including such as solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material; resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, and agricultural operations and or from community activities and or residences; "Refuse" but does not include (i) solid and dissolved materials in domestic sewage, (ii) solid or dissolved material in irrigation return flows or in industrial discharges which are sources subject to a permit from the State Water Control Board or (iii) source, special nuclear, or by-product material as defined by the Federal Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. § 20011, et seq.), as amended.

(k) The term "garbage and refuse "Refuse collection and disposal system" means a system, plant or facility designed to collect, manage, dispose of, and/or or recover and use energy from garbage and refuse and the land, structures, vehicles and equipment for use in connection therewith.

- (i) The term "sewage" "Sewage" means the water-carried wastes created in and carried, or to be carried, away from residences, hotels, schools, hospitals, industrial establishments, commercial establishments or any other private or public buildings, together with such surface or ground water and household and industrial wastes as may be present.
- (j) The term "sewage "Sewage disposal system" means any system, plant, disposal field, lagoon, pumping station, constructed drainage ditch or surface water intercepting ditch, incinerator, area devoted to sanitary landfills, or other works not specifically mentioned herein, installed for the purpose of treating, neutralizing, stabilizing or disposing of sewage, industrial waste or other wastes.
- (h) The term "sewer "Sewer system" or "sewage system" means pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains, and all other constructions, devices, and appliances appurtenant thereto, used for conducting sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes to a plant of ultimate disposal.
- (d) The word "unit" shall mean "Unit" means any department, institution or commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia and; any public corporate instrumentality thereof, and; any district, and shall include counties and municipalities; or any locality.
- (f) The term "governing body" shall mean in the case of a county the board of supervisors and in the case of a municipality the board, commission, council or other body by whatever name it may be known, in which the general legislative powers of the municipality are vested.
- "Water or waste system" means any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or refuse collection and disposal system, or any combination of such systems.
- (g) The term "water system" shall mean "Water system" means all plants, systems, facilities or properties used or useful or having the present capacity for future use in connection with the supply or distribution of water, or facilities incident thereto, and any integral part thereof, including water supply systems, water distribution systems, dams and facilities for the generation or transmission of hydroelectric power, reservoirs, wells, intakes, mains, laterals, pumping stations, standpipes, filtration plants, purification plants, hydrants, meters, valves and

equipment, appurtenances, and all properties, rights, easements and franchises relating thereto and deemed necessary or convenient by the authority for the operation thereof but not including dams or facilities for the generation or transmission of hydroelectric power that are not incident to plants, systems, facilities or properties used or useful or having the present capacity for future use in connection with the supply or distribution of water.

Drafting note: The definitions are alphabetized. The definitions of "governing body," "municipality and "county" are eliminated because those terms are defined in proposed Chapter 1. "Water or waste system" is defined to avoid the necessity of listing four types of systems throughout the chapter. The definition of "cost" is expanded to include the costs of labor, credit enhancement charges, start-up costs and start-up operating capital.

§ 15.1-1270. Chapter complete authority; construction.

This chapter shall constitute full and complete authority, without regard to the provisions of any other law for the doing of the acts and things herein authorized, and shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof.

Drafting note: Repealed; unnecessary.

19 <u>Article 2.</u>

20 <u>Creation and Dissolution of Authorities.</u>

§ 15.1-1241 15.2-5102. One or more political subdivisions localities may create authority.

A. The governing body of a political subdivision locality may by ordinance or resolution, or the governing bodies of two or more political subdivisions localities may by concurrent ordinances or resolutions or by agreement, create a water authority, a sewer authority, a sewage disposal authority, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal authority, or any combination or parts thereof under an appropriate name and title, containing. The name of the authority shall contain the word "authority;" which. The authority shall be a public body politic and corporate. Such—The ordinance, resolution or agreement creating the authority shall not be adopted or approved until a public hearing has been held on the question of its adoption or approval, and

after approval at a referendum as hereinafter provided, if one be has been ordered pursuant to this chapter.

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- B. The owners of at least fifty-one percent of the land area or assessed value of land which is within the boundaries of a proposed authority district in any city or, which (i) in any county with a population of at least 75,000, contains at least 250 acres, (ii) in any county with a population of less than 50,000 through which an interstate highway passes, and which contains at least 3000 acres, a portion of which lies within two miles of the centerline of the right-of-way of an interstate highway, or (iii) in any county with a population between 50,000 and 75,000 through which an interstate highway passes, contains at least 250 acres, may petition for the creation of a community development authority therein, which shall be a public body politic and corporate. However, in any eligible county, the minimum acreage required for a proposed authority district shall be 100 acres for commercial property or for mixed use commercial- and residential-zoned property. Counties over 50,000 in population may modify minimum district size limits where amounts financed equal or exceed three million dollars. Proposed districts which are within any two or more of a city, a qualifying county or a town may be formed by concurrent ordinances of each locality, and such localities may contract with one another for administration of the district. In counties not otherwise authorized above, and in any town, the county board or town council, following a public hearing, may adopt an ordinance electing to assume the powers conferred by this subsection. If such an ordinance is adopted, the county may thereafter consider petitions for the creation of community development authorities for districts pursuant to this chapter and shall have all of the powers, duties and limitations of this chapter applicable to such authorities. Such petitions shall:
 - 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
- 2. Describe the services and facilities proposed to be undertaken by the development authority within the district;
- 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing and financing such services and facilities as proposed within the district;
- 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such services and facilities by the development authority within the district;

5. Provide that the members of the development authority selected under the applicable provisions of § 15.1-1249 shall consist of a majority of petitioning landowners or their designees or nominees; and

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6. Request the local governing body to establish the proposed development authority for the purposes set forth in the petition.

An ordinance or resolution creating such development authority shall not be adopted or approved until a public hearing has been held by the governing body on the question of its adoption or approval. Notice of the public hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the locality, and the hearing shall not be held sooner than ten days after completion of such publication. The petitioning landowners shall bear the expense of such publication. An ordinance or resolution adopted or approved under this subsection shall not be inconsistent with the petition creating the development authority. Nor shall such ordinance or resolution permit the community development authority to provide services which are provided by, or are obligated to be provided by, any authority then in existence whose charter requires or permits service within the proposed community development district, unless the existing authority first certifies to the governing body that the services provided by the proposed community development authority will not have a negative impact upon the operational or financial condition of such existing authority. Such certification shall not be unreasonably withheld by the existing authority. After the public hearing, the local governing body shall deliver a true copy of its proposed ordinance or resolution creating the development authority to the petitioning landowners or their attorney in fact. Any petitioning landowner shall then have thirty days in which to withdraw his signature on the petition in writing prior to the vote of the local governing body on such ordinance or resolution. If any signatures on the petition are withdrawn as provided herein, the local governing body may pass the proposed ordinance or resolution in conformance herewith only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of this subsection with respect to minimum acreage or assessed value as the case may be. The local governing body, upon approving the resolution creating the district, shall direct that a copy of the resolution be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the locality in which the district is located for each parcel included in the district and be noted on the land books of the locality. For the purposes of this subsection, "parcel" is to be defined as tax map parcel.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE: Under this section as revised, localities
are the only kind of political subdivision that will be able to create water and waste
authorities. (Authorities can join other existing authorities under § 15.2-5112.) The Code
Commission felt that the very broad phrase "political subdivision" did not clearly specify
the kinds of entities that have this power. (Also, the Code Commission is aware of only one
authority which has been created under this chapter by a political subdivision other than a
locality. Any such authority presently existing will be "grandfathered in" under an
enactment clause of the recodification bill.)

Subsection B appears as §§ 15.2-5152 through 15.2-5156 in proposed Article 6.

- \$\frac{15.1-1242}{25.2-5103}\$. Ordinance, agreement or resolution creating authority to include articles of incorporation.
- A. Each such <u>The</u> ordinance, agreement or resolution <u>creating an authority</u> shall include articles of incorporation which shall set forth:
 - (1) 1. The name of the "authority" and address of its principal office.
 - (2) 2. The name of each incorporating political subdivision, together with participating locality and the names, addresses and terms of office of the first members of the board of said the authority.
 - (3) 3. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is to be being created together with, insofar as and, to the extent that the governing body of the political subdivision locality determines to be practicable, preliminary estimates of capital costs, proposals for any specific project or projects to be undertaken by the authority, and preliminary estimates of initial rates for services of such projects as certified by responsible engineers.
 - (4) 4. If there is more than one incorporating political subdivision participating locality, the number of <u>board</u> members who shall exercise the powers of the authority and the number from each incorporating political subdivision participating locality.
 - B. Any such ordinance, agreement or resolution that does not set forth the information required in subdivision 3 of subsection A (3) above regarding capital cost estimates, project proposals and project service rate estimates shall also set forth a finding by the governing body that inclusion of such information is impracticable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-1243</u> <u>15.2-5104</u>. <u>Publication Advertisement of ordinance, agreement or resolution and notice of hearing.</u>

The governing body of each participating political subdivision locality shall cause to be published advertised at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in such political subdivision, locality a copy of such the ordinance, agreement or resolution together with a creating an authority, or a descriptive summary of the ordinance, agreement or resolution and a reference to the place within the locality where a copy of the ordinance, agreement or resolution can be obtained, and notice of stating that on a the day certain, not less than thirty days after publication of said notice the advertisement, on which a public hearing will be held on such the ordinance, agreement or resolution.

Drafting note: Allows a summary of the ordinance, agreement or resolution to be published rather than the full text.

§ 15.1-1244 15.2-5105. Hearing; referendum.

If at such the hearing, in the judgment of the governing body of the participating political subdivision_locality, substantial opposition is heard, they the governing body may at their its discretion call for petition the circuit court to order a referendum on the question of adopting or approving such the ordinance, agreement or resolution to be held on a date specified in a resolution of such governing body. The referendum shall be initiated by resolution of the governing body directed to the election officials of the county or city and the same shall conform to the provisions of § 24.1-165-24.2-684 shall govern the order for a referendum. Where When two or more political subdivisions localities are participating in the formation of such authority, the referendum, if any be ordered, shall be held on the same date in all such subdivisions so participating localities. In any event if If ten per centum percent of the qualified voters in such subdivision a locality file a petition with the governing body at the hearing calling for a referendum, such governing body shall order petition the circuit court to order a referendum in that locality as herein provided in this section.

Drafting note: The changes made in the first two sentences are necessitated by the fact that, according to § 24.2-684, referenda may be initiated only by court order. The existing language of the last sentence is unclear; the changes made reflect the Code

Commission's interpretation that voters in any locality participating in the creation of an authority may petition for a referendum and that the resulting referendum would be held only in the locality for which the petition was filed.

§ 15.1-1244.1 15.2-5106. Voters' petition requesting agreement and referendum.

The qualified voters of any eounty, city or town locality whose governing body has not taken the initiative under § 15.1-1241 acted to create an authority under § 15.2-5102 may, by filing file with the governing body of such-county, city or town locality a petition signed by not less than ten per centum of the qualified voters of the county, city or town voting in the last preceding presidential election, which number in no case shall be less than fifty, asking the governing body to effect in accordance with § 15.1-1241—an agreement in accordance with the provisions of this chapter § 15.2-5102 with the counties, cities and towns-localities named in the petition and to petition the judge for a referendum on the question, require the governing body so to proceed. Such petition shall be signed by at least ten percent of the number of the locality's voters who voted in the last presidential election and in no case be signed by fewer than fifty voters. The petition shall ask the governing body to petition the circuit court for a referendum on the question of the creation of the authority. A copy of the petition of the voters shall also be filed with the judge of each circuit court having jurisdiction in the county or town or the judge of the circuit court in the city. If the governing body is able within three months thereafter to effect such agreement, the procedure shall be the same as hereinbefore set forth.

If the governing body—within such period of time is unable, or for any reason fails, to perfect such agreement within three months of the day the petition was filed with such governing body, then the judge of the circuit court having jurisdiction in the county or town or the judge of the circuit court of the city for the locality shall appoint a committee of five representative citizens of the county, city or town locality to act for and in lieu of the governing body in perfecting the agreement and in petitioning for a referendum. A majority of the qualified voters of each county, city and town voting on the question in the referendum must approve the agreement before it can take effect. The agreement shall not take effect unless approved in the referendum by a majority of the voters voting in the referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The second to last sentence in the first paragraph is deleted because it is unnecessary.

§ 15.1-1245 15.2-5107. Filing articles of incorporation.

After adoption or approval of <u>said</u> <u>an</u> ordinance, resolution or agreement <u>creating an</u> <u>authority</u>, the governing bodies of the participating <u>political subdivisions</u> <u>localities</u> shall <u>cause to</u> <u>be filed</u> file with the State Corporation Commission the authority's articles of incorporation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1246 15.2-5108. Issuance of certificate or charter.
- If the <u>The</u> State Corporation Commission <u>shall issue a certificate of incorporation or</u> charter to the authority if it finds that the:
 - 1. The articles of incorporation conform to law; and
- 2. The estimated costs and rates for services of the proposed projects are fair and equitable, and have been advertised under §§ 15.1-1242 A (3) and 15.1-1243, a certificate of incorporation or charter shall forthwith be issued, and thereupon 15.2-5104.

<u>Upon the issuance of the certificate or charter</u> such authority shall be conclusively deemed to have been lawfully and properly created and established and authorized to exercise its powers under this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The reference to § 15.1-1242 A (3) has not been updated because § 15.1-1242 A (3) does not address advertising. The first sentence has been rearranged so that it is easier to read. No change in the meaning of the sentence is intended.

§ 15.1-1269.1 15.2-5109. Dissolution of authority.

Whenever the board of an authority shall determine determines that the purposes for which it was created have been completed or are impractical or impossible of accomplishment or that its functions have been taken over by one or more political subdivisions and that all its obligations have been paid or have been assumed by one or more of such political subdivisions or any authority created thereby or that cash or United States government securities have been deposited for their payment, the authority it shall adopt and file with the governing body of each political subdivision which is a member of the authority a resolution declaring such facts. If all of such the governing bodies adopt resolutions concurring in such declaration and finding that

the authority should be dissolved, they shall cause to be filed with the State Corporation Commission file appropriate articles of dissolution with the State Corporation Commission.

If one or more any of the governing bodies refuse to adopt resolutions concurring in such declaration, then the authority may petition the circuit court of for any county or municipality locality which is a member of the authority to order—the one or more of such governing body of one or more of the political subdivisions bodies to create a new authority. The circuit court may order the governing body of the—county or municipality political subdivision requesting dissolution of the existing authority to adopt an ordinance establishing a new authority to which the provisions of §§ 15.1—1241 through 15.1—1244.1 15.2-5102 through 15.2-5106 shall not apply and thereafter. Thereafter, the court may order that the assets be divided among the authorities and, subject to the approval of any debt holder, require the assumption of a proportionate share of the obligations of the existing authority by the new authority.

Notwithstanding the provisions of <u>subdivision 1 of § 15.1-1250 (a) 15.2-5114</u>, an authority shall continue in existence and shall not be automatically dissolved because the term for which it was created, including any extensions thereof, has expired, unless-and until all of such authority's functions have been taken over and its obligations have been paid or have been assumed by one or more political subdivisions or by an authority created thereby, or cash or United States government securities have been deposited for their payment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

21 Article 3.

22 <u>Functions of Authorities.</u>

§ 15.2-5110. Amendment of articles of incorporation.

(o) The articles of incorporation of any authority created under the provisions of this chapter may be amended with respect to the name or powers of such authority or in any other manner not inconsistent with this chapter by following the procedure prescribed by law for the creation of an authority. All amendments heretofore adopted in accordance with the provisions of this section and all proceedings heretofore taken pursuant to any such amendment are hereby validated, ratified, approved and confirmed;

Drafting note: Formerly subsection (o) of § 15.1-1250. The last sentence is unnecessary. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1247 15.2-5111. Specification of projects.

Having If they have specified the initial purpose or purposes of the authority and insofar as practicable, any project or projects to be undertaken by the authority, the governing bodies of any of the political subdivisions localities organizing such an authority may, from time to time at any time by subsequent ordinance or resolution, after a public hearing, and with or without a referendum, specify further projects to be undertaken by the authority, and no. No other projects shall be undertaken by the authority than those so specified. If the governing bodies of the political subdivisions localities organizing the authority fail to specify any project or projects to be undertaken, then the authority shall be deemed to have all the powers granted by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1248 15.2-5112. Joinder of new subdivision another locality or authority; withdrawal from authority.

A. Any political subdivision <u>locality</u> may become a member of any existing authority, and any political subdivision <u>locality</u> which is a member of an existing authority may withdraw therefrom upon unanimous consent of the remaining members of the authority in accordance with the procedure set forth below; provided, however, that this section. However, no political subdivision shall be permitted to <u>locality may</u> withdraw from any authority that has outstanding bonds without the unanimous consent of all the holders of such bonds unless all such bonds have been paid; or cashed or United States government obligations have been deposited for their payment or unanimous consent of the holders of all such bonds has been obtained.

<u>B.</u> The governing body of any political subdivision <u>locality</u> wishing to withdraw from an existing authority shall signify its desire by resolution or ordinance.

<u>C.</u> The governing body of any political subdivision <u>locality</u> wishing to become a member of an existing authority and the governing bodies of the political subdivisions then members of the authority shall by concurrent resolutions or ordinances or by agreement provide for the joinder of such <u>and locality</u>. The resolutions, ordinances or agreement creating the expanded authority shall specify the number and term terms of office of members of the board of the

expanded authority which are to be appointed by each of the participating political subdivisions, together with and the name names, address addresses and term terms of office of initial appointments to board membership, which appointments shall become effective upon. Upon the date of issuance of the certificate by the State Corporation Commission hereinafter as provided and, thereupon, in this section, the terms of office of the board members of the existing authority shall terminate and the appointments made in the resolutions, ordinances or agreement creating the expanded authority shall become effective.

<u>D.</u> If the authority shall by resolution express expresses its consent to such withdrawal or joining joinder of a locality, the governing body of the withdrawing political subdivision or the governing body of the joining political subdivision such locality and the governing bodies of the political subdivisions then members of the authority shall comply with the provisions of advertise the ordinance, resolution or agreement and hold a public hearing in accordance with § 15.1-1243 15.2-5104.

Upon adoption or approval of the ordinance, resolution or agreement, the governing body or governing bodies seeking to withdraw or join the authority shall file either an application to withdraw from or an application to become a member of the authority as the case may be, whichever applies, with the State Corporation Commission. In the case of a political subdivision seeking to become a member of the authority, the A joinder application shall set forth all of the information required in the case of original incorporation insofar as it applies to the expanded authority and shall be accompanied by certified copies of the resolutions, ordinances or agreements hereinbefore agreement described in subsection B. The application in all cases Joinder and withdrawal applications shall be executed by the proper officers of the withdrawing or incoming political subdivision locality under its official seal, and shall be joined in by the proper officers of the governing body board of the authority, and in the case of a political subdivision locality seeking to become a member of the authority also by the proper officers of each of the political subdivisions that are then members of the authority, pursuant to resolutions by the governing bodies of such political subdivisions. Any authority created pursuant to § 15.1 1241 et seq., with assenting concurrent ordinances or resolutions of the political subdivisions which created it, may join an existing authority created pursuant to § 15.1-1241 et seq. notwithstanding any contrary provisions of § 15.1-1251. The provisions of this paragraph pertaining to a political subdivision becoming a member shall also apply, mutatis mutandis, to an

authority becoming a member; however, if the political subdivisions, at the time of the creation of an authority, state that the authority is created with the intention of joining an existing authority, additional assenting concurrent ordinances or resolutions of the political subdivisions shall not be necessary.

<u>E.</u> If the State Corporation Commission finds that the application conforms to law it shall, forthwith, endorse approval thereon, and when approve the application. When all proper fees and charges have been paid, <u>it</u> shall file the <u>same approved application</u> and issue <u>to the applicant</u> a certificate of withdrawal, or a certificate of joinder, as the case may be whichever applies, to which shall be attached <u>to</u> a copy of the approved application. The withdrawal or <u>joining joinder</u> shall become effective upon the issuing of such certificate.

<u>F.</u> Any authority created pursuant to § 15.1-1241 et seq., with assenting concurrent ordinances or resolutions of the political subdivisions which created it, may join an existing authority created pursuant to § 15.1-1241 et seq., if the joinder is approved by concurrent ordinances or resolutions of the localities which created the joining authority, notwithstanding any contrary provisions of § 15.1-1251_15.2-5150. However, if the localities, at the time of the creation of an authority, state that the authority is created with the intention of joining an existing authority, such concurrent ordinances or resolutions shall not be necessary. The provisions of this paragraph section pertaining to a political subdivision locality becoming a member or withdrawing; however, if the political subdivisions, at the time of the creation of an authority, state that the authority is created with the intention of joining an existing authority, additional assenting concurrent ordinances or resolutions of the political subdivisions shall not be necessary.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Language stricken in subsection D has been moved to Subsection F and revised as shown.

§ 15.1-1249 15.2-5113. Members of authority board; chief administrative or executive officer.

A. The powers of each authority created by the governing body of a single political subdivision locality shall be exercised by five an authority board of five members, or at the option of the governing body board of supervisors of a county, a number of board members

equal to the number of members of the governing body in the political subdivision board of supervisors. The powers of each authority created by the governing bodies of two or more political subdivisions localities shall be exercised by the number of authority board members specified in its articles of incorporation, which shall be not less than one member from each participating political subdivision locality and not less than a total of five members. The board members of an authority shall be selected in the manner and for the terms provided by the agreement or ordinance or resolution or concurrent ordinances or resolutions creating the authority, which shall name the first members and their respective terms of office. One or more members of the governing body of a political subdivision locality may be appointed board members of the authority, the provisions of any other law to the contrary notwithstanding. No board member shall be appointed for a term of more than four years. When one or more additional political subdivisions join an existing authority, each of such joining political subdivisions shall have not less than at least one member on the board. Members Board members shall hold office until their successors have been appointed and may succeed themselves. The board members of the authority shall elect one of their number chairman of the authority, and shall elect a secretary and treasurer who need not be members of the authority. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined.

B. A majority of <u>board</u> members of the authority shall constitute a quorum and the vote of a majority of <u>board</u> members shall be necessary for any action taken by the authority. An authority may, in its discretion, by bylaw, provide a method of resolution of <u>to resolve</u> tie votes or <u>deadlock deadlocked</u> issues, or it may, in its discretion, by bylaw, provide that, whenever it cannot resolve, because of a tie vote or a deadlock caused by the lack of votes of a majority of members, any resolution, policy, question or matter after a period of sixty days from the time such resolution, policy, question or matter is first voted upon, any member of the authority shall then have the right to apply to the circuit court wherein the authority is located for the appointment of a tie breaker. The court shall make such appointment upon request, and the tie-breaker shall appear at the next regular meeting of the authority after his appointment. He shall be entitled to be fully advised as to the matter upon which he is to vote, and if not prepared to east his vote at that time, he may require the authority to adjourn the meeting to some future date within a period of thirty days. When he casts his vote, it shall be recorded and counted the same as those of other votes of authority members. His duties shall then be terminated, and he shall be

paid by the authority such amount for his services as the court, in the order of appointment, directs. Any such bylaw heretofore adopted shall be valid without reenactment thereof.

C. No vacancy in the <u>board</u> membership of the authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the authority. If a vacancy <u>shall occur</u> <u>occurs</u> by reason of the death, disqualification or resignation of a <u>board</u> member, the governing body of the political subdivision which <u>shall have</u> appointed <u>such the authority board</u> member shall appoint a successor to fill <u>his the</u> unexpired term. Whenever a political subdivision <u>shall withdraw</u> <u>withdraws</u> its membership from an authority, the term of any <u>board</u> member or <u>members</u> appointed to the board of the authority from such political subdivision shall immediately terminate. <u>Members Board members</u> shall receive such compensation as <u>shall be</u> fixed <u>from time to time</u> by resolution <u>or resolutions</u> of the governing body or bodies then <u>which</u> <u>are</u> members of the authority, and shall be reimbursed for any actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties. <u>All authorities heretofore created by the governing bodies of two or more political subdivisions by concurrent ordinances or resolutions conforming to this section are hereby validated and confirmed and declared to be legally created.</u>

<u>D.</u> Alternate <u>board</u> members may also be selected. Such alternates shall be selected in the same manner and shall have the same qualifications as the <u>board</u> members except that an alternate for an elected <u>board</u> member need not be an elected official. The term of each alternate shall be the same as the term of the <u>board</u> member for whom each serves as an alternate <u>provided</u>; however, that the alternate's term shall not expire because of the <u>board</u> member's death, disqualification, resignation, or termination of employment with the member's political subdivision. If a <u>board</u> member is not present at a meeting of the authority, the alternate for that <u>board</u> member shall have all the voting and other rights of a <u>board</u> member and shall be counted for purposes of determining a quorum <u>at any meeting of the authority</u>.

<u>E.</u> The <u>board</u> members may appoint a chief administrative or executive officer who shall serve at the pleasure of the <u>board</u> members. He shall execute and enforce the orders and resolutions adopted by the <u>board</u> members and perform such duties as may be delegated to him by the <u>board</u> members.

Drafting note: The last sentence of subsection C is unnecessary. The ordinance or resolution which creates an authority must include the names and terms of the first board members under § 15.2-5103. The word "board" is inserted before the word "member"

throughout the section to clarify references to members of an authority's board (who are representatives of political subdivisions that are members of an authority).

SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE: The tiebreaker provision has been eliminated.

- § 15.1–1250 15.2-5114. Powers of authority.
- Each authority created hereunder shall be deemed to be <u>is</u> an instrumentality exercising public and essential governmental functions to provide for the public health and welfare, and each such authority is hereby authorized and empowered may:
- (a) To have existence 1. Exist for a term of fifty years as a corporation, and for such further period or periods as may from time to time be provided by appropriate resolutions of the political subdivisions then which are members of the authority; provided, however, that the term of an authority shall not be extended beyond a date exceeding fifty years from the date of the adoption of such resolutions;-
- (b) To adopt 2. Adopt, amend or repeal bylaws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter or the general laws of the Commonwealth, for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business and to carry into effect its powers and purposes;-
 - (c) To adopt 3. Adopt an official seal and alter the same at pleasure;
- 18 (d) To maintain 4. Maintain an office at such place or places as it may designate;
- 19 (e) To sue 5. Sue and be sued;
 - (f) To acquire 6. Acquire, purchase, lease as lessee, construct, reconstruct, improve, extend, operate and maintain any water system, or sewer system, or sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system or any combination of such systems within, without outside, or partly within and partly without outside one or more of the political subdivision or subdivisions by action of whose governing body or governing bodies localities which created the authority was created, or who may which after February 27, 1962, join joined such authority and to lease as lessee or otherwise contract for the provision of a street light system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census, provided that the lessor or other contractual provider of such system shall be a public service corporation which holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide retail electric service in the territory in which such system shall be located; and to acquire by gift, purchase or the exercise of the right of eminent domain lands or rights in land or

water rights in connection therewith, within, without outside, or partly within and partly without outside one or more of the political subdivision or subdivisions by action of whose governing body or governing bodies localities which created the authority was created, or who may which after February 27, 1962, join joined such authority; and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of all or any part of any property, real, personal or mixed, or interest therein at any time, acquired by it; provided, that however, in the exercise of the right of eminent domain the provisions of § 25-233 shall apply. In addition, the authority in any county or city to which §§ 15.1-335 15.2-2146 and 15.1-340 15.2-1906 are applicable shall have the same power of eminent domain and shall follow the same procedure therefor as provided in §§ 15.1-335 15.2-2146 and 15.1-340 of the Code of Virginia; and provided, further, that no 15.2-1906. No property or any interest or estate therein owned by any county, city, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth shall be acquired by an authority by the exercise of the power of eminent domain without the consent of the governing body of such county, city, town or political subdivision; and except. Except as otherwise herein provided in this section, each authority is hereby vested with the same authority to exercise the power of eminent domain as is vested in the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner;

(g) To issue 7. Issue revenue bonds of the authority, such bonds to be payable solely from revenues to pay all or a part of the cost of a water system, sewer system, or sewage disposal system, or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or any combination of such systems;

(h) To combine 8. Combine any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system as a single system for the purpose of operation and financing;-

(h1) To borrow 9. Borrow at such rates of interest as may be authorized at by the general law for authorities and as the authority may determine and to issue its notes, bonds or other obligations therefor. Any political subdivision which is a member of an authority may lend, advance or give money to such authority;-

(i) To fix 10. Fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges for the use of or for the services furnished by or for the benefit from any system operated by the authority. Such rates, fees, rents and charges shall be charged to and collected from any person contracting for the

same; <u>services</u> or <u>the</u> lessee or tenant, <u>or some or all of them</u>, who uses or occupies any real estate which is served by or benefited benefits from any such system;

(j) To enter 11. Enter into contracts with the federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia and or any adjoining state, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or with any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association, or individual providing or any person. Such contracts may provide for or relating relate to the furnishing of services and facilities of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system of the authority or in connection with the services and facilities rendered by any such like system owned or controlled by the federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia or any adjoining state, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, and any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association or individual including or any person, and may include contracts providing for or relating to the right of an authority, created for such purpose, to receive and use and dispose of all or any portion of the garbage or refuse generated or collected by or within the jurisdiction or under the control of any one or more of them and in. In the implementation of any such contract to, an authority may exercise the powers set forth in §§ 15.1-857 15.2-927 and 15.1-11.5:3 15.2-928;

(k) To contract 12. Contract with the federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia and, any adjoining state, or with any municipality, county, corporation, individual person, any locality or any public authority or unit thereof, on such terms as the said authority shall deem deems proper, for the construction, operation or use of any project which is located partly or wholly outside the Commonwealth of Virginia;

(l) To make and enter into all contracts or agreements, as the authority may determine, which are necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and to the execution of the powers granted by this chapter, including contracts with any federal agency, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia and any adjoining state, or with any unit thereof, on such terms and conditions as the authority may approve, relating to (1) the use of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census acquired or constructed by the authority under this chapter, or the services therefrom or the facilities thereof, or (2) the use by the authority of the services or facilities of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse

collection and disposal system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census owned or operated by an owner other than the authority. Any such contract shall be subject to such provisions, limitations or conditions as may be contained in the resolution of the authority authorizing revenue bonds of the authority or the provisions of any trust agreement securing such bonds. Any such contract may provide for the collecting of fees, rates or charges for the services and facilities rendered to a unit or to the inhabitants thereof, by such unit or by its agents or by the agents of the authority, and for the enforcement of delinquent charges for such services and facilities. The provisions of any such contract and of any ordinance or resolution of the governing body of a unit enacted pursuant thereto shall be irrepealable so long as any of the revenue bonds issued under the authority of this chapter shall be outstanding and unpaid, and the provisions of any such contract, and of any ordinance or resolution enacted pursuant thereto shall be and be deemed to be for the benefit of such bondholders. The aggregate of any fees, rates or charges which shall be required to be collected pursuant to any such contract or any ordinance or resolution enacted thereunder shall be sufficient to pay all obligations which may be assumed by the other contracting party. Each water company, which is a public utility supplying water to the owners, lessees or tenants of real estate which is or will be served by any sewer or sewage disposal system of an authority is authorized to act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority for any rates, fees, rents or charges imposed by the authority for the service rendered by such sewer or sewage disposal system and shall furnish to the authority copies of its regular periodic meter reading and water consumption records and other pertinent data as may be required for the authority to act as its own billing and collecting agent. The authority shall pay to such water company the reasonable additional cost of clerical services and other expenses incurred by the water company in rendering such services to the authority. Upon the inability of an authority and such water company to agree upon the terms and conditions under which the water company shall act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority, either or both may petition the State Corporation Commission for a determination of the terms and conditions under which the water company shall act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority. In the event that such water company acts as the billing and collecting agent of an authority it shall set forth separately on its bills the rates, fees or charges imposed by the authority, but both the water and sewage disposal charges shall be payable to and collected by the water company, and payment of either shall be refused

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unless both shall be paid. The authority shall pay to the water company the cost of shutting off any water service on account of nonpayment of the sewage disposal charge. In the event of such discontinuance of water service the same shall not be reestablished until such time as the sewage disposal charge shall have been paid;

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(m) To enter 13. Enter upon, use, occupy, and dig up any street, road, highway or private or public lands necessary to be entered upon, used or occupied in connection with the acquisition, construction or improvement, maintenance or operation of a water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census, subject, however, to such reasonable local police regulation as may be established by the governing body of any unit having jurisdiction; in the particular respect. The governing body of any unit, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer jurisdiction over, to lease, lend, grant or convey, to the authority upon the request of the authority, upon such terms and conditions as the governing body of such unit may agree with the authority as reasonable and fair, such real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable in connection with the acquisition, construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of a water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal system by the authority including public roads and other property already devoted to public use. The Commonwealth of Virginia hereby consents to the use of all lands above or under water and owned or controlled by it which are necessary for the construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of any such system; except that the use of any portion between the right of way limits of any primary or secondary highway in this Commonwealth shall be subject to the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner. Whenever any railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities which are located in, along, across, over or under any public road, street, highway, alley or other public right of way shall become an obstruction to, interfere with or be endangered by the construction, operation or maintenance of any system of the authority the governmental unit having ownership, control or jurisdiction over such public road, street, highway, alley or other public right-of-way may, as the exercise of an essential governmental function, order the safeguarding, maintaining, relocating, rebuilding, removing and replacing of such railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities by the owner

thereof at the expense of the authority, and subject to the provisions of § 25-233 of the Code of Virginia;

- (n) In the event of any annexation by a municipality not a member of the authority of lands, areas, or territory served by the authority, to continue to do business, exercise its jurisdiction over its properties and facilities in and upon or over such lands, areas or territory as long as any bonds or indebtedness remain outstanding or unpaid, or any contracts or other obligations remain in force;
- (o) The articles of incorporation of any authority created under the provisions of this chapter may be amended with respect to the name or powers of such authority or in any other manner not inconsistent with this chapter by following the procedure prescribed by law for the creation of an authority. All amendments heretofore adopted in accordance with the provisions of this section and all proceedings heretofore taken pursuant to any such amendment are hereby validated, ratified, approved and confirmed;
- (p) To enter into contracts 14. Contract with any person, political subdivision, federal agency, corporation, copartnership, association, individual or any public authority or unit of this Commonwealth, on such terms as said the authority shall deem deems proper, for the purpose of acting as a billing and collecting agent for sewer service or sewage disposal service fees, rents or charges imposed by any such body;
- (q) To establish retirement, group life insurance, and group accident and sickness insurance plans or systems for its employees in the same manner as cities, counties and towns are permitted under §§ 51.1-801 and 51.1-802, and all such plans or systems heretofore established by any authority are hereby validated;
- (r) Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law in this chapter, an authority created pursuant to the provisions of this chapter is hereby authorized and empowered to lease as lessee or otherwise contract for the provision of, operate and maintain streetlights in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census; provided, that the lessor or other contractual provider of such streetlights shall be a public service corporation which holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide retail electric service in the territory in which such streetlights are located. Such county may contribute funds to the authority by act of its governing body for use by the authority in carrying out the authority's powers listed in this subdivision. In addition, the authority may fix, charge and collect

rates, fees and charges for the use of such service described herein or for the service described herein furnished by the authority and shall be charged to and collected from any person contracting for the same, or lessee, or tenant or any other person who uses or occupies any real estate served by or benefiting from such service described herein.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, where the use of any water or sewer systems described in this section is contracted for by an occupant who is not the owner of the premises and where such occupant's premises are separately metered for service, the owner of any such premises shall be liable only for the payment of delinquent rates or charges applicable to three delinquent billing periods but not to exceed a period of ninety days for such delinquency. No authority shall refuse to service other premises of the owner not occupied by an occupant who is delinquent in the payment of such rates or charges on account of such delinquency provided that such owner has paid in full any delinquent charges for which he would be responsible for paying. No authority shall refuse to service or unreasonably delay reinstatement of service to premises where such occupant who is delinquent has vacated the premises and a new party has applied for service provided such owner has paid in full such delinquent charges as he would be responsible for paying.

Drafting note: Several of this section's subdivisions have been relocated to other parts of this chapter as follows:

19	<u>subdivision</u>	proposed section
20	(0)	15.2-5110
21	first half of (l)	15.2-5115
22	(n)	15.2-5116
23	(q)	15.2-5117
24	(r)	15.2-5118
25	last paragraph	15.2-5124
26	3rd sentence of (m)	15.2-5146
27	2nd sentence of (m)	15.2-5148
28	4th sentence of (m)	15.2-5149
29	2nd half of (l)	15.2-5151

Language deleted from subdivision (f) concerning the provision of a streetlight system also appeared in subdivision (r), now § 15.2-5118. The language which remains in proposed § 15.2-5113 contains no substantive changes in the law.

§ 15.2-5115. Same; contracts relating to use of systems.

(1) To An authority may make and enter into all contracts or agreements, as the authority may determine, which are necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and to the execution of the powers granted by this chapter, including contracts with any federal agency, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the District of Columbia and or any adjoining state, or with any unit thereof, on such terms and conditions as the authority may approve, relating to (1) (i) the use of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census acquired or constructed by the authority under this chapter, or the services therefrom or the facilities thereof, or (2) (ii) the use by the authority of the services or facilities of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census owned or operated by an owner other than the authority.

Any such The contract shall be subject to such provisions, limitations or conditions as may be contained in the resolution of the authority authorizing revenue bonds of the authority or the provisions of any trust agreement securing such bonds. Any such Such contract may provide for the collecting of fees, rates or charges for the services and facilities rendered to a unit or to the inhabitants thereof, by such unit or by its agents or by the agents of the authority, and for the enforcement of delinquent charges for such services and facilities. The provisions of any such the contract and of any ordinance or resolution of the governing body of a unit enacted pursuant thereto shall not be irrepealable repealed so long as any of the revenue bonds issued under the authority of this chapter shall be are outstanding and unpaid, and the. The provisions of any such the contract, and of any ordinance or resolution enacted pursuant thereto, shall be and be deemed to be for the benefit of such the bondholders. The aggregate of any fees, rates or charges which shall be are required to be collected pursuant to any such contract or any, ordinance or resolution

enacted thereunder shall be sufficient to pay all obligations which may be assumed by the other contracting party.

Drafting note: Formerly the first half of subdivision (l) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5116. Same; effect of annexation.

(n) In the event of any annexation by a municipality not a member of the authority of lands, areas, or territory served by the authority, to an authority may continue to do business; and exercise its jurisdiction over its properties and facilities in and upon or over such lands, areas or territory as long as any bonds or indebtedness remain outstanding or unpaid, or any contracts or other obligations remain in force;

Drafting note: Formerly subdivision (n) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5117. Same; insurance for employees.

(q) To An authority may establish retirement, group life insurance, and group accident and sickness insurance plans or systems for its employees in the same manner as eities, counties and towns localities are permitted under §§ 51.1-801 and 51.1-802, and all such plans or systems heretofore established by any authority are hereby validated;

Drafting note: Formerly subdivision (q) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law. The deleted language is unnecessary.

§ 15.2-5118. Same; streetlights in King George County.

(r)-Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law in this chapter, an authority ereated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter is hereby authorized and empowered to may lease as lessee or otherwise contract for the provision of, operate and maintain streetlights in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census; provided, that the. The lessor or other contractual provider of such streetlights shall be a public service corporation which holds a certificate of public convenience and necessity to provide retail electric service in the territory in which such streetlights are located. Such county King George County may contribute funds to the authority by act of its governing body for use by the

authority in carrying out the authority's powers listed in this <u>subdivision</u> <u>section</u>. In addition, the authority may fix, charge and collect rates, fees and charges for the use of <u>such the</u> service described <u>herein</u> in this <u>section</u> or for the <u>such service described herein</u> furnished by the authority <u>and. Such rates, fees, and charges</u> shall be charged to and collected from any person contracting for the <u>same service</u>, or lessee, or tenant or any other person who uses or occupies any real estate served by or benefiting from <u>such the</u> service <u>described herein</u>.

Drafting note: Formerly subsection (r) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1250.2 15.2-5119. Power to provide and operate electric energy systems.

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law in this chapter, an authority created pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and operating a water supply impoundment facility may, in connection with such facility, generate, produce, transmit, deliver, exchange, purchase or sell electric power and energy at wholesale and enter into contracts for any or all such purposes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1250.02 15.2-5120. Powers of authority in certain counties and cities.

An authority or authorities created pursuant to the provisions of this chapter by counties that have adopted the county manager plan of government and a city contiguous thereto having a 1980 population of more than 100,000, singularly or jointly, two or all of such counties and cities may enter into contracts relating to the furnishing of services and facilities for garbage and refuse collection and disposal and conversion of same to energy (system) with any person or partnership or corporation (entity). The contract shall not have a term in excess of thirty years from the date on which service is first provided. It may make provisions for:

- 1. The use by the authority of all or a portion of the disposal capacity of such system for the authority's present or future requirements,
- 2. The delivery by or for the account of the authority of specified quantities of garbage and refuse, whether or not the authority collects such garbage and refuse,
- 3. The making of payments in respect of such quantities of garbage and refuse, whether or not the garbage and refuse are <u>is</u> delivered, including payments in respect of revenues lost if such garbage and refuse are <u>is</u> not delivered,

4. Adjustments to payments to be made by the authority in respect because of inflation, changes in energy prices or residue disposal costs, taxes imposed upon the system or other events beyond the control of the entity or in respect of the actual costs of maintaining, repairing or operating the system, including debt service or capital lease payments, capital costs or other financing charges relating to the system, and

5. The collection by the entity of fees, rates or charges from persons using disposal capacity for which the authority has contracted.

The authority may fix, charge and collect fees, rates and charges for services furnished or made available by the entity operating the system to provide sufficient funds at all times during the term of the contract, together with other funds available to the authority for such purposes, to pay all amounts due from time to time under such contract and to provide a margin of safety for such payment. The authority may covenant with the entity to establish and maintain fees, rates and charges at such levels during the term of the contract for such purposes.

Such fees, rates and charges shall not apply to garbage and refuse generated, purchased or utilized by any enterprise located in the service area and engaged in the business of manufacturing, mining, processing, refining or conversion, which is not disposed at or through such system.

The rates, fees and charges may be imposed upon the owners, tenants or occupants of each occupied lot or parcel of land which the authority determines (with the concurrence at the time of such determination of the local government in which such parcel is located) is in the service area, or portion thereof, of the system for which the authority has contracted, whether or not garbage and refuse generated from such parcel are actually delivered to such system.

The rates, fees and charges shall be fixed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the fourth paragraph of § 15.1-1260 subsection D of § 15.2-5136. Such rates, fees and charges may be allocated among the owners, tenants or occupants of each lot or parcel of land which the authority determines is in the service area, or portion thereof, of the system for which the authority has contracted. Such allocation may be based upon:

- 1. Waste generation estimates, the average number of persons residing, working in or otherwise connected with such premises, the type and character of such premises or upon any combination of the foregoing factors, or
 - 2. The amount of garbage and refuse delivered to such system, or

- 3. The assessed value of such parcels, or
- 4. A combination of the foregoing.

There shall be a lien on real estate for the amount of such fees, rates and charges as provided in § 15.1-1263 15.2-5139. The authority is empowered by resolution or other lawful action to enforce the payment of the lien by means of the actions described in § 15.1-1262 15.2-5138.

The power to establish such fees, rates and charges shall be in addition to any other powers granted hereunder and such fees, rates and charges shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of any commission, authority or other unit of government. The entity contracting with the authority, except to the extent rights herein given may be restricted by the contract, either at law or in equity, by suit, mandamus or other proceedings, may protect and enforce any and all rights granted under such contract and may force and compel the performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such contract to be performed by the authority or by any officer thereof, including without limitation the fixing, charging and collecting of rates, fees and charges in accordance with this chapter and such contract.

Such contract, with the irrevocable consent of the entity, may be made directly with the trustee for indebtedness issued to finance such system and provide for payment directly to such trustee. The authority may pledge fees, rates and charges made in respect of the contract with the entity and such pledge shall be valid and binding from the time when it is made. Fees, rates and charges so pledged and thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery or further act and the lien of such pledge shall be valid and binding against all parties having claims of any kind, in tort, contract or otherwise irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither the contract nor any assignment thereof need be filed or recorded except in the records of the authority.

The requirements and restrictions of § 15.1-1250.01 15.2-5121 shall not apply to any contract of the authority with respect to the system if the entity for such system will not collect garbage and refuse from the generators of the same, and there are no such facilities located in the area served by the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The Code Commission recommends that this section not be set out.

§ 15.1–1250.01 <u>15.2-5121</u>. Public hearing for certain garbage and <u>Operation of refuse</u> collection systems; displacement of private companies.

A. No service authority formed under this chapter shall be permitted to operate itself or contract for the operation of a garbage and refuse collection and disposal system for any political subdivision, or to collect service charges therefor, unless the service authority finds, after public notice and forty five days' written notice mailed first class to all private companies providing a garbage and refuse collection and disposal system in the political subdivision that can be identified through the political subdivision's records and hearing, and subsequently the participating locality's governing body-subsequently finds find: (i) that privately owned and operated refuse collection and disposal services are not available on a voluntary basis by contract or otherwise, (ii) that the use of such privately owned services has substantially endangered the public health or has resulted in substantial public nuisance, (iii) that the privately owned refuse collection and disposal service is not able to perform the service in a reasonable and cost-efficient manner, or (iv) that operation by such authority or the contract for such operation, in spite of any potential anti-competitive effect, is important in order to provide for the development and/or operation of a regional system of garbage and refuse collection and disposal for two or more units.

Upon such a finding by the service authority and the participating governing body, such service authority may itself operate or contract for the operation of a refuse collection and disposal system. However, a service

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection A, an authority formed under this chapter may shall not itself operate or contract for the operation of a garbage and refuse collection and disposal system which displaces a private company engaged in the provision of garbage and refuse collection and disposal unless it provides the company with five years' notice of its decision to operate such a system. As an alternative to delaying displacement five years, the local governing body or service authority may pay a displaced company an amount equal to the company's preceding twelve months' gross receipts for the displaced service in the displacement area. Such five-year period shall lapse as to any private company being displaced when such company ceases to provide service within the displacement area.

No public service authority shall proceed under the preceding paragraph to seek to operate a garbage and refuse collection and disposal system for any political subdivision that

would displace a private company providing the system without first: (i) holding at least one public hearing seeking comment on its intention to seek to operate such a system; (ii) providing at least forty-five days' written notice of the hearing, delivered by first class mail to all private companies providing such a service in the political subdivision that are identifiable through local government records; and (iii) providing public notice of the hearing.

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C. For purposes of this section, "displace" or "displacement" means a public service an authority's provision of a system which prohibits a private company from providing the same service and which it is providing at the time the decision that will result in the displacement is made. Displace or displacement does not mean: (i) competition between the public sector and private companies for individual contracts; (ii) situations where a public service in which an authority, at the end of a contract with a private company, does not renew the contract and either awards the contract to another private company or, following a competitive process conducted in accordance with the Virginia Public Procurement Act, decides for any reason to provide such service itself; (iii) situations where in which action is taken against a private company because the company has acted in a manner threatening to the public health and safety or resulting in a substantial public nuisance; (iv) situations where in which action is taken against a private company because the company has materially breached its contract with the political subdivision; (v) entering into a contract with a private company to provide garbage and refuse collection and disposal so long as such contract is not entered into pursuant to an ordinance which displaces or authorizes the displacement of another private company providing garbage and refuse collection and disposal; or (vi) situations where in which a private company refuses to continue operations under the terms and conditions of its existing agreement during the five-year notice period.

D. An authority shall not make the findings required by subsection A or proceed to seek to operate a refuse collection and disposal system for any political subdivision that would displace a private company pursuant to subsection B until it has provided (i) public notice; (ii) a public hearing; and (iii) no less than forty-five days prior to the public hearing, written notice mailed first class to all private companies providing a refuse collection and disposal system in the political subdivision that can be identified through the political subdivision's records.

<u>E.</u> The requirements and restrictions of this section shall not apply in any political subdivision wherein garbage and refuse collection and disposal services are being operated or contracted for by any sanitary district located therein, as of July 1, 1983.

- <u>F.</u> Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no <u>a</u> political subdivision shall be required to need not comply with the requirements of this section where the service if:
- 1. The authority proposes to contract with the private sector for services or systems involving discarded or waste materials removed from the nonhazardous solid waste stream for recycling; or where the service
- 2. The authority proposes to contract with the private sector for services or systems involving collection and disposal of nonhazardous solid waste where and (i) the collected waste will be disposed of in a state-permitted waste management facility and where; (ii) the service authority has a contract for services which shall be paid for through a supporting financial agreement approved by the participating political subdivision's locality's governing body; and where (iii) such action will not displace a private company engaged in garbage and refuse collection and disposal. For purposes of this section, "recycling" means the process of separating a given particular nonhazardous waste material from the waste stream and processing it so that it may be used again as a new material for a product which may or may not be similar to the original product or used in manufacturing any usable product.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Duplicative language regarding the notice and hearing process required by this section is eliminated.

§ 15.1–1250.1 15.2-5122. Approval for certain water supply impoundment facilities.

After July 1, 1976, no county or municipal corporation No locality or authority shall construct, provide or operate without outside its boundaries any water supply impoundment system without first obtaining the consent of the governing body of the county or municipality locality in which such system is to be located; provided, however, no consent shall be required for the operation of any such water supply impoundment system in existence on July 1, 1976, or in the process of construction or for which the site has been purchased or for the orderly expansion of such water supply system.

In any case in which the approval by such political subdivision's governing body is withheld, the party seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1-37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1239.1 15.2-5123. Sewage treatment plants to include certain capability.

Whenever an authority created pursuant to this chapter is constructing a new sewage treatment plant, the facility shall be designed and constructed so that it has the capability to treat the septage sewage from all onsite sewage disposal systems, which are not served by another approved disposal site, located within the area of the political subdivision locality or political subdivisions localities which created the authority to be served by such plant.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5124. Delinquent payment of rates and charges.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, where if the use of any water or sewer systems described in this section system is contracted for by an occupant who is not the owner of the premises and where such occupant's premises are separately metered for service, the owner of any such premises shall be liable only for the payment of delinquent rates or charges applicable to three delinquent billing periods but, which together shall not to exceed a period of ninety days for such delinquency. No authority shall refuse service to service other premises of the owner not occupied by an occupant someone who is delinquent in the payment of such rates or charges on account of such delinquency provided that such owner has paid in full any delinquent charges for which he would be responsible for paying is liable. No authority shall refuse to service to or unreasonably delay reinstatement of service to premises where such occupant who is delinquent has vacated the premises and by a delinquent occupant if a new party has applied for service, provided such the owner of the premises has paid in full such all delinquent charges as he would be responsible for paying for which he is liable.

Drafting note: Formerly the last paragraph of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

31 Article 4.

Financing.

Article drafting note: This article contains SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES conforming the article to the Public Finance Act (Chapter 26). Several new sections which are substantially identical to Public Finance Act sections are added:

6	15.2-5126	Time for contesting validity of proposed bond issue,
7		when bonds presumed valid.
8	15.2-5134	Disposition of unclaimed funds due on matured bonds or
9		coupons.
10	15.2-5135	Contracts concerning interest rates, currency, cash flow
11		and other basis.
12	15.2-5143	Purchase in open market.

Other changes conforming language to the Public Finance Act relate to the provisions which bonds issued by an authority may contain, how interest rates may be determined, and the forms in which bonds may be issued (§ 15.2-5125), and entities which may invest funds in authority bonds (§ 15.2-2621). A section allowing Henry County to require an authority to have a financial audit conducted and submit a semiannual financial statement is expanded to give all localities the power to impose such requirements.

§ 15.1-1252 15.2-5125. Issuance of revenue bonds.

An authority ereated under the provisions of this chapter is hereby authorized to may provide by resolution, at one time or from time to time, for the issuance of revenue bonds of the authority for the purpose of paying the whole or any part of the cost of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or any combination of any thereof or, for authorities. A community development authority created under \{ \frac{15.1-1241 \ B}{15.1-1241 \ B}, \ Article 6 (\{ \frac{15.2-5152}{15.2-5152} \ et \ \ \text{seq.}) of this chapter may provide by resolution for the issuance of revenue bonds of the authority for the purpose of paying the whole or any part of the cost of such other facilities which may be provided by the authority under \{ \frac{15.1-1250.03}{15.2-5158}. The principal of and the interest on \text{such the} bonds shall be payable solely from the funds herein provided for in this chapter for such payment. The full faith and credit of \text{the a} political subdivision shall not be pledged to support the bonds. The bonds of each issue \text{shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate or rates as may be authorized at general law for authorities, shall may be dated, may mature at \text{such} any time or times not exceeding forty

years from their date or dates, as may be determined by the authority, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the authority, may be subject to redemption or repurchase at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority prior to the issuance of the bonds, and may contain such other provisions, all as determined before their issuance by the authority or in such manner as the authority may provide. The bonds may bear interest payable at such time or times and at such rate or rates as determined by the authority or in such manner as the authority may provide, including the determination by reference to indices or formulas or by agents designated by the authority under guidelines established by it. The authority shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. In case If any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear appears on any bonds or coupons, shall cease ceases to be such an officer before the delivery of such bonds, such his signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. All revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall have and are hereby declared to have, as between successive holders, all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the negotiable instruments law of the Commonwealth. The bonds may be issued in coupon or in, bearer, registered or book entry form, or both any combination of such forms, as the authority may determine, and provision. Provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The issuance of such bonds shall not be subject to any limitations or conditions contained in any other law, and the authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at a public or at a private sale, and for such price, as it may determine to be for the best interest of the authority and the political subdivisions to be served thereby.

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Drafting note: Changes in this section relating to the provisions which bonds may contain, how interest rates may be determined, and the forms in which the bonds may be issued conform the language to Public Finance Act §§ 15.2-2615 and 15.2-2613.

§ 15.2-5126. Time for contesting validity of proposed bond issue; when bonds presumed valid.

For a period of thirty days after the date of the filing with the circuit court having jurisdiction over any of the political subdivisions which are members of the authority a certified copy of the initial resolution of the authority authorizing the issuance of bonds, any person in interest may contest the validity of the bonds, the rates, fees and other charges for the services and facilities furnished by, for the use of, or in connection with, any water or waste system or, for authorities created under Article 6 (§ 15.2-5152 et seq.) of this chapter, such other facilities which may be provided by the authority under § 15.2-5158, the pledge of the revenues of any water or waste system, or any combination of any thereof or, for authorities created under Article 6 of this chapter, such other facilities which may be provided by the authority under § 15.2-5158, any provisions which may be recited in any resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument authorizing the issuance of bonds, or any matter contained in, provided for or done or to be done pursuant to the foregoing. If such contest is not given within the thirty-day period, the authority to issue the bonds, the validity of the pledge of revenues necessary to pay the bonds, the validity of any other provision contained in the resolution, trust agreement, indenture or other instrument, and all proceedings in connection with the authorization and the issuance of the bonds shall be conclusively presumed to have been legally taken and no court shall have authority to inquire into such matters and no such contest shall thereafter be instituted.

Upon the delivery of any bonds reciting that they are issued pursuant to this chapter and a resolution or resolutions adopted under this chapter, the bonds shall be conclusively presumed to be fully authorized by all the laws of the Commonwealth and to have been sold, executed and delivered by the authority in conformity with such laws, and the validity of the bonds shall not be questioned by a party plaintiff, a party defendant, the authority, or any other interested party in any court, anything in this chapter or in any other statutes to the contrary notwithstanding.

Drafting note: This new section allows any person in interest to challenge the validity of an authority's bonds for a 30-day period, after which the bonds are presumed valid. The language of this section is substantially identical to Public Finance Act § 15.2-2627, which applies to localities.

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§ 15.1–1253 <u>15.2-5127</u>. Proceeds of bonds.

The proceeds of such bonds <u>issued pursuant to § 15.2-5125</u> shall be used solely for the payment of the cost of the system or systems on account of which such bonds are <u>for which they were issued</u> and shall be disbursed in such manner and under such restrictions, if any, as the authority may provide in the authorizing resolution or in any trust agreement. If the proceeds of <u>such the bonds</u>, by error of estimates or otherwise, <u>shall be are</u> less than such cost, additional bonds may in like manner be issued to provide the amount of such deficit, and, unless otherwise provided in the authorizing resolution or in the trust agreement securing the <u>same them</u>, shall be deemed to be of the same issue and shall be entitled to payment from the same fund without preference or priority of the bonds first issued for the same purpose. If the proceeds of the bonds of any issue shall exceed the amount required for the purpose for which such bonds shall have been were issued, the surplus shall be deposited to the credit of the sinking fund for such bonds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1254 15.2-5128. Interim receipts and temporary bonds; bonds mutilated, lost or destroyed.

Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the authority may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds have been executed and are available for delivery.

Should If any bond issued under this chapter become is mutilated or be, lost or destroyed, the authority may cause a new bond of like date, number and tenor to be executed and delivered in exchange and substitution for, and upon the cancellation of such in exchange or substitution for a mutilated bond and its interest coupons, or in lieu of and in substitution for such a lost or destroyed bond and its unmatured interest coupons. Such new bond or coupon shall not be executed or delivered until the holder of the mutilated, lost or destroyed bond (1) has (i) paid the reasonable expense and charges in connection therewith and (2), in the case of a lost or destroyed bond, has filed with the authority and its treasurer evidence satisfactory to such authority and its treasurer that such bond was lost or destroyed and that the holder was the owner thereof and (3) has (ii) furnished indemnity satisfactory to the treasurer of the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1255 15.2-5129. Provisions of chapter only requirements for issue.

Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this chapter without obtaining the approval or consent of any department, division, commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth, and without any other proceeding or the happening of any other condition or thing than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1256 15.2-5130. Limitations in bond resolution or trust agreement.

The resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds of the authority, and any trust agreement securing such bonds, may contain such limitations upon the issuance of additional revenue bonds as the authority may deem deems proper, and such additional. Such additional revenue bonds shall be issued under such restrictions and limitations as may be prescribed by such resolution or trust agreement.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1257 15.2-5131. Bonds not debts of Commonwealth or participating political subdivision.

Revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision thereof. All such bonds shall contain a statement on their face substantially to the effect that neither the faith and credit of the Commonwealth nor the faith and credit of any county, city, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth are pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on such the bonds. The issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter shall not directly or indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth or any county, city, town or other political subdivision of the Commonwealth to levy any taxes whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment except from the funds pledged under the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1258 15.2-5132. Exemption from taxation.

No authority shall be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any water or sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system

acquired or constructed by it under the provisions of this chapter or upon the income therefrom, and the. The bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, their transfer and the income therefor (, including any profit made on the their sale thereof), shall at all times be free from taxation within the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1259 15.2-5133. Trust agreement; bond resolution.

In the discretion of the authority, any revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or the trust agreement may pledge or assign the revenues to be received, but. The resolution or trust agreement shall not convey or mortgage any water system, sewage disposal system, sewer system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system or any part thereof, or any improvement financed pursuant to § 15.1 1250.03 15.2-5158 which is, or will be, dedicated to a public entity, provided that. However, a bond issued by a community development authority pursuant to subdivision A 2 of § 15.1-1250.03 15.2-5158 may pledge or assign a mortgage in other real property or improvements not otherwise proscribed hereunder and may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including. Such provisions may include covenants setting forth the duties of the authority in relation to the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, operation, repair and insurance of the system or systems on account of for which such bonds are issued and provisions for the custody, safeguarding and application of all moneys and for the employment of consulting engineers in connection with such construction, reconstruction, or operation. Such The resolution or trust agreement may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders as is customary in trust agreements or trust indentures securing bonds or debentures of corporations. In addition to the foregoing, such The resolution or trust agreement may also contain such other provisions as the authority may deem deems reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. Except as in this chapter otherwise provided in this chapter, the authority may provide for the payment of the proceeds of the sale of the bonds and its revenues

to such officer, board or depositary as it may designate for the custody thereof, and for the method of disbursement thereof, with such safeguards and restrictions as it may determine. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such the resolution or trust agreement may be treated as a part of the cost of operation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5134. <u>Disposition of unclaimed funds due on matured bonds or coupons.</u>

Any authority having bonds outstanding on which principal, premium or interest has matured for a period of more than five years may pay any money being held to pay the matured principal, premium or interest into the general fund of the authority. Thereafter, the owners of the matured bonds may look only to the authority for payment. The authority shall maintain a record of the bonds for which the funds were held.

Drafting note: This new section governs the disposition of unclaimed principal, premium or interest on bonds. The language of this section is substantially identical to Public Finance Act § 15.2-2605, which applies to localities.

§ 15.2-5135. Contracts concerning interest rates, currency, cash flow and other basis.

A. Any authority may enter into any contract which the authority determines to be necessary or appropriate to place the obligation or investment of the authority, as represented by the bonds or the investment of their proceeds, in whole or in part, on the interest rate, cash flow or other basis desired by the authority. Such contracts may include without limitation contracts commonly known as interest rate swap agreements and futures or contracts providing for payments based on levels of, or changes in, interest rates. Such contracts or arrangements may be entered into by the authority in connection with, or incidental to, entering into or maintaining any (i) agreement which secures bonds or (ii) investment, or contract providing for investment, otherwise authorized by law. These contracts and arrangements may contain such payment, security, default, remedy, and other terms and conditions as determined by the authority, after giving due consideration to the creditworthiness of the counterparty or other obligated party, including any rating by any nationally recognized rating agency.

B. Any money set aside and pledged to secure payments of bonds or any contracts entered into pursuant to this section, may be invested in accordance with Chapter 18 (§ 2.1-327)

et seq.) of Title 2.1 and may be pledged to and used to service any of the contracts or agreements entered into pursuant to this section, and any other criteria as may be appropriate.

Drafting note: This new section is substantially identical to Public Finance Act § 15.2-2627, which applies to localities.

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§ 15.1–1260 15.2-5136. Rates and charges.

A. The authority is hereby authorized to may fix and revise from time to time rates, fees and other charges (which shall include, but not be limited to, a penalty not to exceed ten percent on delinquent accounts, and interest on the principal), subject to the provisions hereinafter provided of this section, for the use of and for the services furnished or to be furnished by any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system, or streetlight system in a county having a population between 13,200 and 14,000 according to the 1990 United States Census, or facilities incident thereto, owned, operated or maintained by the authority, or facilities incident thereto, and on account of for which the authority shall have has issued revenue bonds as authorized by this chapter. Such rates, fees and charges shall be so fixed and revised as to provide funds, with other funds available for such purposes, sufficient at all times (i) to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the system or systems, or facilities incident thereto, on account of for which such bonds are were issued, including reserves for such purposes and for replacement and depreciation and necessary extensions, (ii) to pay the principal of and the interest on the revenue bonds as the same shall they become due and reserves therefor, and (iii) to provide a margin of safety for making such payments. The authority shall charge and collect the rates, fees and charges so fixed or revised and such rates, fees and charges shall be, subject to the jurisdiction of the State Corporation Commission and to any applicable regulation of the State Corporation Commission or law appertaining pertaining thereto.

B. The rates for water, (including fire protection,) and sewer service, (including disposal, respectively,) shall be sufficient to cover the expenses necessary or properly attributable to the furnishing of the class of services for which the charges are made; provided, however, that. However, the authority may fix rates and charges for the services and facilities of its water system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining its sewer system, (including disposal, and all or any part of the principal of or the interest upon on the revenue

- bonds issued on account of <u>for</u> such sewer <u>and/or or sewage</u> disposal system, and <u>to may pledge</u>
 any surplus revenues of its water system, subject to prior pledges thereof, for such purposes.
- 3 <u>C.</u> Rates, fees and charges for the services of a sewer <u>and/or or sewage</u> disposal system shall be just and equitable, and may be based or computed either upon the:
- 5 <u>1. The</u> quantity of water used or upon the number and size of sewer connections or upon 6 the;
- 7 <u>2. The</u> number and kind of plumbing fixtures in use in the premises connected with the sewer <u>or sewage disposal</u> system or upon the;
- 9 <u>3. The</u> number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected with such premises or upon the type or character of such premises or upon any;
 - 4. Any other factor affecting the use of the facilities furnished or upon any; or
- 5. Any combination of the foregoing factors; provided, however, that.

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- However, the authority may fix rates and charges for services of its sewer <u>or sewage disposal</u>
 system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining its water system,
 including distribution and disposal, and all or any part of the principal of or the interest <u>upon on</u>
- 16 the revenue bonds issued on account of for such water system, and to pledge any surplus
- 17 revenues of its water system, subject to prior pledges thereof, for such purposes.
- D. Rates, fees and charges for the service of a streetlight system shall be just and equitable, and may be based or computed either upon the:
- 20 <u>1. The quantity portion</u> of such system used, or upon the;
- 21 <u>2. The</u> number and size of premises benefiting therefrom, or upon the;
- 22 <u>3. The</u> number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected with such premises, or upon the;
 - 4. The type or character of such premises, or upon any;
 - 5. Any other factor affecting the use of the facilities furnished; or upon any
- 26 <u>6. Any</u> combination of the foregoing factors; however.
- However, the authority may fix rates and charges for the service of its streetlight system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining such system.
 - <u>E.</u> The authority may also fix rates and charges for the services and facilities of a water system or a garbage and refuse collection and disposal system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining facilities incident thereto for the generation or transmission

of power or energy and all or any part of the principal of or interest upon the revenue bonds issued on account of <u>for</u> any such facilities incident thereto, and to pledge any surplus revenues from any such system, subject to prior pledges thereof, for such purposes. Charges for services to premises, including services to manufacturing and industrial plants, obtaining all or a part of their water supply from sources other than a public water system may be determined by gauging or metering or in any other manner approved by the authority.

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F. No sewer, sewage disposal, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal rates, fees or charges shall be fixed under the foregoing provisions of this section subsections A through E until after a public hearing at which all of the users of such facilities and; the owners, tenants or occupants of property served or to be served thereby; and all others interested shall have had an opportunity to be heard concerning the proposed rates, fees and charges. After the adoption by the authority of a resolution setting forth the preliminary schedule or schedules fixing and classifying such rates, fees and charges, notice of such a public hearing, setting forth the proposed schedule or schedules of rates, fees and charges, shall be given by two publications, which publications shall be at least six days apart, in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area to be served by such systems at least sixty days before the date fixed in such notice for the hearing, which. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time. A copy of such the notice shall be mailed to the governing bodies of all local governments in the area served by the authority localities in which such systems or any part thereof is located. After such the hearing such the preliminary schedule or schedules, either as originally adopted or as modified or amended, shall be adopted and put into effect. A copy of the schedule or schedules of such the final rates, fees and charges finally fixed in such resolution shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk or secretary of the governing body of each political subdivision locality in which such systems or any part thereof is located, and shall be open to inspection by all interested parties interested. The rates, fees or charges so fixed for any class of users or property served shall be extended to cover any additional properties thereafter served which fall within the same class, without the necessity of any a hearing or notice. Any change or revision of such the rates, fees or charges may be made in the same manner as such the rates, fees or charges were originally established as hereinabove provided in this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-1261</u> <u>15.2-5137</u>. Water and sewer connections; <u>exceptions</u>.

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A. Upon the acquisition or construction of any water system or sewer system under the provisions of this chapter, the owner, tenant, or occupant of each lot or parcel of land (i) which abuts upon a street or other public right of way which contains, or is adjacent to an easement containing, a water main or a water system, or a sanitary sewer which is a part of or which is served or may be served by such sewer system and (ii) upon which lot or parcel a building shall have has been constructed for residential, commercial or industrial use, shall, if so required by the rules and regulations or a resolution of the authority, with concurrence of such local government, municipality, or county that may be involved the locality in which the land is located, connect such the building with such the water main or sanitary sewer, and shall cease to use any other source of water supply for domestic use or any other method for the disposal of sewage, sewage waste or other polluting matter. All such connections shall be made in accordance with rules and regulations which shall be adopted from time to time by the authority, which rules and regulations may provide for a reasonable charge for making any such a connection in such reasonable amount as the authority may fix and establish. A private water company which purchases water from a regional authority for sale or delivery to or within a municipal corporation municipality may impose a charge for connection to the water company's system in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as an authority may impose a eharge for connection to its water system, subject to the approval of the State Corporation Commission.

<u>B.</u> Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, those persons having a domestic supply or source of potable water shall not be required to discontinue the use of <u>same such water</u>. However, persons not served by a water supply system, as defined in § <u>15.1-341</u> <u>15.2-2149</u>, producing potable water meeting the standards established by the Virginia Department of Health may be required to pay a connection fee, a front footage fee, and a monthly nonuser service charge, which charge shall not be more than that proportion of the minimum monthly user charge, imposed by the authority, as debt service bears to the total operating and debt service costs, or any combination of such fees and charges. In York County and James City County <u>such</u>, the monthly nonuser fee may be as provided by general law or not more than eighty-five percent of the minimum monthly user charge imposed by the authority, whichever is greater.

<u>C.</u> Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, those persons having a private septic system or domestic sewage system meeting applicable standards established by the Virginia Department of Health shall not be required under this chapter to discontinue the use of <u>same such system</u>. However, such persons may be required to pay a connection fee, a front footage fee, and a monthly nonuser service charge, which charge shall not be more than that proportion of the minimum monthly user charge, imposed by the authority, as debt service bears to the total operating and debt service costs, or any combination of such fees and charges.

<u>D.</u> Persons who have obtained exemption from or deferral of taxation pursuant <u>to an</u> ordinance authorized by § 58.1-3210 may be exempted or deferred by the authority from paying any charges and fees authorized by <u>the preceding paragraph subsection C</u>, to the same extent as the exemption from or deferral of taxation pursuant to such ordinance.

Drafting note: The changes in the first sentence are made in recognition of the fact that water mains and sewers are often not located in a roadway. Otherwise, No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1262 <u>15.2-5138</u>. Enforcement of charges.

Any resolution or trust agreement providing for the issuance of revenue bonds under the provisions of this chapter may include any or all of the following provisions, and may require the authority to adopt such resolutions or to take such other lawful action as shall be is necessary to effectuate such provisions, and the. The authority is hereby authorized to may adopt such resolutions and to take such other action as follows:

- (a) That the authority may require 1. Require the owner, tenant or occupant of each lot or parcel of land who is obligated to pay rates, fees or charges for the use of or for the services furnished by any system acquired or constructed by the authority under the provisions of this chapter to make a reasonable deposit with the authority in advance to insure the payment of such rates, fees or charges and to be subject to application to the payment thereof if and when delinquent.
- (b) That if 2. If any rates, fees or charges for the use of and for the services furnished by any system acquired or constructed by the authority under the provisions of this chapter shall are not be paid within thirty days after the same shall become due and payable, the authority may at the expiration of such thirty-day period disconnect the premises from the water and/or or sewer

system, or otherwise suspend services and the authority may proceed to recover the amount of any such delinquent rates, fees or charges, with interest, in a civil action.

(c) That if 3. If any rates, fees or charges for the use and services of any sewer system acquired or constructed by the authority under the provisions of this chapter shall are not be paid within thirty days after the same shall they become due and payable, require that the owner, tenant or occupant of such premises shall cease to dispose disposing of sewage or industrial wastes originating from or on such premises by discharge thereof directly or indirectly into the sewer system until such rates, fees or charges, with interest, shall be are paid; that if . If such owner, tenant or occupant shall does not cease such disposal at the expiration of such the thirty-day period, it shall be the duty of the authority may require any political subdivision, district, private corporation, board, body or person supplying water to or selling water for use on such premises to cease supplying water to or selling water for use on such premises within five days after the receipt of notice of such delinquency from the authority, and that if. If such political subdivision, district, private corporation, board, body or persons shall person does not, at the expiration of such five-day period, cease supplying water to or selling water for use on such premises, then the authority may shut off the supply of water to such premises.

(d) The water supply to or for any person, or for use on real estate of any person, shall not be shut off or stopped under the provisions of this section; if the State Health Commissioner, upon application of the local board of health or health officer of the county, city or town wherein locality in which such water is supplied or such real estate is located, shall have has found and shall certify certifies to the authorities charged with the responsibility of ceasing to supply or sell such water, or to shut off the supply of such water, that ceasing to supply or shutting off such water supply will endanger the health of such person and the health of others in such county, city or town the locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1263 15.2-5139. Lien for charges.

(a) A. There shall be a lien upon real estate for the amount of any fees, rents or other charges by an authority to the owner or lessee or tenant of the real estate for the use and services of any system of the authority by or in connection with the real estate from and after the time when the fees, rents or charges are due and payable, and for the interest which may accrue

thereon. Such lien shall be superior to the interest of any owner, lessee or tenant of the real estate and rank on a parity with liens for unpaid real estate taxes. An authority may contract with a locality to collect amounts due on properly recorded utility liens in the same manner as unpaid real estate taxes due the locality. No such A lien for delinquent rates or charges applicable to three or fewer delinquent billing periods but not to exceed a period of ninety exceeding thirty days each for the delinquency shall may be placed by an authority unless if the authority or its billing and collection agent (i) has advised the owner of such real estate at the time of initiating service to a lessee or tenant of such real estate that a lien will be placed on the real estate if the lessee or tenant fails to pay any fees, rents or other charges when due for services rendered to the lessee or tenant; (ii) has mailed to the owner of the real estate a duplicate copy of the final bill rendered to the lessee or tenant at the time of rendering the final bill to such lessee or tenant; and (iii) employs the same collection efforts and practices to collect amounts due the authority from a lessee or a tenant as are employed with respect to collection of such amounts due from customers who are owners of the real estate for which service is provided.

(b) Such B. The lien shall not bind or affect a subsequent bona fide purchaser of the real estate for valuable consideration without actual notice of the lien, until the amount of such fees, rents and charges are is entered in a judgment lien book in the office where deeds may be recorded in the political subdivision wherein locality in which the real estate or a part thereof is located. The clerk in whose office deeds may be recorded shall cause make and index the entries to be made and indexed therein upon certification by the authority, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars per entry, to be paid by the authority and added to the amount of the lien. The authority shall give the owner of the real estate notice in writing that it has made such certification to the clerk.

(e) <u>C. Such The lien</u> on any real estate may be discharged by the payment to the authority of the total lien amount, and the interest which has accrued to the date of the payment. The authority shall deliver a certificate thereof to the person paying the same, and upon making the payment. Upon presentation thereof of such certificate, the clerk having the record of such the lien shall mark the entry of such the lien satisfied, for which he shall be entitled to a fee of one dollar.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1264 15.2-5140. Trust funds.

All moneys received pursuant to the authority of this chapter shall be deemed to be trust funds, to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. The resolution or trust agreement providing for the issuance of revenue bonds of the authority shall provide that any officer to whom, or any bank, trust company or other fiscal agent to which, such moneys shall be are paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes hereof provided in this chapter, subject to such regulations as such resolution or trust agreement may provide.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1265 15.2-5141. Bondholder's remedies.

Any holder of revenue bonds issued by an authority under the provisions of this chapter, or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, except to the extent the rights herein given by this chapter may be restricted by the resolution or trust agreement providing for the issuance of such bonds, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, mandamus or other proceeding, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of Virginia or granted hereunder by this chapter or under such resolution or trust agreement, and. Such holder may enforce and also compel the performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such the resolution or trust agreement to be performed by the authority or by any officer thereof, including the fixing, charging and collecting of rates, fees and charges for the use of or for the services furnished by any water or sewer system.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1266 <u>15.2-5142</u>. Refunding bonds.

Each An authority created hereunder is hereby authorized to may provide by resolution for the issuance of revenue refunding bonds of the authority for the purpose of refunding to refund any revenue bonds then outstanding and issued under the provisions of this chapter, whether or not such outstanding bonds have matured or are then subject to redemption. Proceeds of such revenue refunding bonds may be used to discharge the revenue bonds, or such revenue refunding bonds may be exchanged for the revenue bonds. Each such authority is further authorized to may provide by resolution for the issuance of a single issue of revenue bonds of the

authority for the combined purposes of (1) (i) paying the cost of any water system, sewer system or sewage disposal system, or any combination of any thereof, or the improvement, extension, addition or reconstruction thereof, and (2) (ii) refunding revenue bonds of the authority which shall theretofore have been issued under the provisions of this chapter and shall then be which are outstanding, whether or not such outstanding bonds have matured or are then subject to redemption. The issuance of such bonds, the maturities and other details thereof, the rights and remedies of the holders thereof bondholders, and the rights, powers, privileges, duties and obligations of the authority with respect to the same such bonds, shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this chapter insofar as the same may be to the extent that they are applicable.

Drafting note: Language is added to show that revenue refunding bonds may be used to discharge revenue bonds or in exchange for revenue bonds. A similar provision appears in § 15.1-227.45 (the Public Finance Act).

§ 15.2-5143. Purchase in open market or otherwise.

Provision may be made in the proceedings authorizing refunding revenue bonds for the purchase of the refunded revenue bonds in the open market or pursuant to tenders made from time to time when there is available in the escrow or sinking fund for the payment of the refunded revenue bonds a surplus in an amount or amounts to be fixed in such proceedings.

Drafting note: This new section is substantially identical to Public Finance Act § 15.2-2650, which applies to localities.

§ 15.1-1267 15.2-5144. Investment in bonds.

Any bonds issued pursuant to the authority of this chapter are hereby made securities in which all public officers and, bodies and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth and all political subdivisions thereof; all insurance companies and associations, and all savings banks and savings institutions, including savings and loan associations, trust companies, beneficial and benevolent associations, administrators, guardians, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries in the Commonwealth, may properly and legally invest funds in their control.

Drafting note: The list of possible investors is expanded to conform to Public Finance Act § 15.2-2621.

2 § 15.1-1269.2 15.2-5145. Financial report; authority budget; audit.

A. The governing body of Henry County Any locality may, by resolution, require the an authority to submit to it a semiannual an annual financial statement, setting forth all revenues and expenditures of the authority in accordance with standards prescribed by the governing body.

B. The governing body of Henry County Any locality may, by resolution, require the an authority to have an audit conducted for any fiscal year according to generally accepted auditing and accounting standards or according to the audit specifications and audit program prescribed by the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Drafting note: SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE. The Code Commission felt that all localities should have the authority granted by this section. Under this section as revised, localities may require the submission of an annual statement (rather than a semiannual statement).

Article 5.

Miscellaneous.

§ 15.2-5146. Use of state land.

The Commonwealth of Virginia hereby consents to the use of all lands above or under water and owned or controlled by it which are necessary for the construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of any such water or waste system; except that the use of any portion between the right-of-way limits of any primary or secondary highway in this Commonwealth shall be subject to the approval of the Commonwealth Transportation Commissioner.

Drafting note: Formerly the 3rd sentence of subdivision (m) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1268. Jurisdiction of Water Control Board.

Any authority created under the provisions of this chapter shall be and is hereby declared to be an "owner" as such word is defined in the State Water Control Law and any authority so created shall be subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of the State Water Control Board under the provisions of the State Water Control Law. No authority created under the provisions of this

chapter shall so operate any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system or garbage and refuse disposal system which in its operation results in the discharge of "sewage," "industrial wastes" or "other wastes" as such terms are defined in the State Water Control Law, which would flow or be discharged into any "State waters" as defined in the State Water Control Law and thereby cause a pollution of the same unless such authority shall first provide proper and adequate treatment of such "sewage," "industrial wastes" or "other wastes" approved by the State Water Control Board so that if and when flowing or discharged into the state waters the effluence thereof shall not be detrimental to the public health or to animal or aquatic life or prevent the use of water for domestic, industrial or recreational purposes. When in the opinion of the State Water Control Board the discharge of such wastes is not detrimental to the public health or to animal or aquatic life or to the use of the water for domestic, industrial or recreational purposes, the State Water Control Board shall grant a certificate for the discharge of such wastes into the state waters, but the Board shall not issue a certificate authorizing the discharge of such wastes untreated into any state waters deemed by the Board to be clean. The procedure governing the issuance of a certificate to any authority shall be the same as is provided for the issuance of a certificate under the provisions of § 62.1-44.16. The State Water Control Board shall have the same authority over or with respect to any authority created under the provisions of this chapter or to any certificate issued to such authority by the Board as it does in the case of any person defined as an "owner" under the State Water Control Law; and any such authority shall have the same rights of review of and appeal from any rule, regulation, order or requirement issued by the Board or any revocation of a certificate by the Board as is the case with any other party aggrieved by any action of the Board under the provisions of the State Water Control Law.

Drafting note: Repealed. This section has not been amended since 1962. Authorities are encompassed within the definition of owner in § 62.1-44.3, the definition section for the State Water Control Law. Section 62.1-44.5 prohibits any person from discharging into or changing the properties of state waters without a certificate issued by the State Water Control Board.

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§ <u>15.1-1269</u> <u>15.2-5147</u>. Powers of counties, municipalities, etc. <u>localities, etc.</u> to make grants and conveyances to and contracts with authority.

Each county, municipality and other public body is hereby authorized and empowered political subdivision may:

(a) To convey 1. Convey or lease to any authority ereated hereunder, with or without consideration, any water system or any facilities facility for the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage, garbage and or refuse, or any right or interest in such facilities or any property appertaining thereto, upon such terms and conditions as the governing body—thereof shall determine determines to be for in the best interest of such county, municipality or other public body political subdivision;

(b) To contract 2. Contract, jointly or severally, with any authority ereated hereunder for the collection, treatment or disposal of sewage of industrial waste, or garbage and refuse; and to grant to such authority the right to receive, use and dispose of all or any portion of the garbage or refuse generated or collected by or within the jurisdiction or under the control of such unit; and in implementation of such contract or grant, to exercise the powers set forth in §§ 15.1-857 and 15.1-879 15.2-927 and 15.2-928; and

(c) To contract 3. Contract with any authority created hereunder for shutting off the supply of water furnished by any water system owned or operated by such county, municipality or other public body political subdivision or under its jurisdiction or control to any premises connected with any sewer system of the authority in the event that if the owner, tenant or occupant of such premises shall fail fails to pay any rates, fees or charges for the use of or for the services furnished by such sewer system within the time or times specified in such contract.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The reference to § 15.1-879 was an erroneous reference to a section that was replaced by § 15.1-11.5:3 (now § 15.2-928) in Chapter 665 of the 1991 Acts of Assembly.

25 § 15.2-5148. Units may convey property.

The governing body of any Any unit, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, is hereby authorized and empowered to may transfer jurisdiction over, to or lease, lend, grant or convey, to the an authority, upon the request of the authority, and upon such terms and conditions as to which the governing body of such unit and authority may agree with the authority as reasonable and fair, such real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable in connection with the acquisition, construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of a

water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal or waste system by the authority, including public roads and other property already devoted to public use.

Drafting note: Formerly the 2nd sentence of subdivision (m) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5149. Interference with railroad structures.

Whenever any railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities which are located in, along, across, over or under any public road, street, highway, alley or other public right-of-way shall become an obstruction to, interfere with or be are endangered by the construction, operation or maintenance of any system of the authority, the governmental unit having ownership, control or jurisdiction over such public road, street, highway, alley or other public right-of-way may, as the exercise of an essential governmental function, order the safeguarding, maintaining, relocating, rebuilding, removing and or replacing of such railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities by the owner thereof at the expense of the authority, and subject to the provisions of § 25-233 of the Code of Virginia;

Drafting note: Formerly the 4th sentence of subdivision (m) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1251 15.2-5150. Creating or joining another more than one authority.

No governing body which shall have created a then existing authority or which shall have joined with any other governing body or governing bodies in the creation of or which shall have joined an authority under the provisions of this chapter and which shall then be that is a member of the an authority so created or joined, shall thereafter create or join with any other governing body or governing bodies in the creation of or join an another authority under the provisions of this chapter or join another authority if the latter authority then to be created or joined would duplicate the services then being performed in the whole or any part of the areas then being served by such the authority theretofore created or joined by said governing body of which the governing body is a member.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5151. Water utilities may act as billing agents.

Each water company, which is a Any public utility supplying water to the owners, lessees or tenants of real estate which is or will be served by any sewer or sewage disposal system of an authority is authorized to may act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority for any rates, fees, rents or charges imposed by the authority for the service rendered by such sewer or sewage disposal system and. Such water utility shall furnish to the authority copies of its regular periodic meter reading and water consumption records and other pertinent data as may be required for the authority to act as its own billing and collecting agent. The authority shall pay to such the water company utility the reasonable additional cost of clerical services and other expenses incurred by the water company utility in rendering such services to the authority. Upon the inability of an the authority and such the water company utility to agree upon the terms and conditions under which the water eompany shall utility will act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority, either or both may petition the State Corporation Commission for a determination of the terms and conditions under which the water company shall act as the billing and collecting agent of the authority. In the event that such If the water company utility acts as the billing and collecting agent of an authority it shall set forth separately on its bills the rates, fees or charges imposed by the authority, but. However, both the water and sewage disposal charges shall be payable to and collected by the water company utility, and payment of either shall be refused unless both shall be are paid. The authority shall pay to the water company utility the cost of shutting off any water service on account of nonpayment of the sewage disposal charge. In the event of such discontinuance of water service the same water service shall not be reestablished until such time as the sewage disposal charge shall have has been paid;

Drafting note: Formerly 2nd half of subdivision (l) of § 15.1-1250. No substantive change in the law.

25 Article 6.

26 <u>Community Development Authorities.</u>

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Article drafting note: This article consists of the contents of § 15.1-1250.03 and subsection B of § 15.1-1241. The latter is divided into six sections.

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§ 15.2-5152. Localities may consider petitions for creation of authority.

1	The owners of at least fifty one percent of the land area or assessed value of land which
2	is within the boundaries of a proposed authority district in any city or, which (i) in any
3	A. Any city may consider petitions for the creation of community development
4	authorities in accordance with this article.
5	B. Any town may by ordinance elect to assume the power to consider petitions for the
6	creation of community development authorities in accordance with this article. A public hearing
7	shall be held on such ordinance.
8	C. The following counties may consider petitions for the creation of community
9	development authorities in accordance with this article:
10	1. Any county with a population of at least 75,000, contains at least 250 acres, (ii) in any;
11	2. Any county with a population of less than 50,000 through which an interstate highway
12	passes, and which contains at least 3000 acres, a portion of which lies within two miles of the
13	centerline of the right-of-way of an interstate highway, or (iii) in any; and
14	3. Any county with a population between 50,000 and 75,000 through which an interstate
15	highway passes, contains at least 250 acres, may petition for the creation of a community
16	development authority therein, which shall be a public body politic and corporate.
17	C. Any county not listed in subsection C may by ordinance elect to assume the power to
18	consider petitions for the creation of community development authorities in accordance with this
19	article. A public hearing shall be held on such ordinance.
20	Drafting note: Language in this section comes from the first, fourth and fifth
21	sentences of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. The section attempts to clarify which governing
22	bodies may consider petitions to create community development authorities.
23	
24	§ 15.2-5153. Landowners may petition localities.
25	The owners of at least fifty-one percent of the land area or assessed value of land in the
26	following tracts may, by petitioning the locality or localities in which the tract is located, propose
27	the creation of a community development authority:
28	1. Any tract of any size in any city;
29	2. Any tract of any size in any town which has elected to consider such petitions pursuant
30	to subsection B of § 15.2-5152;

- 3. Any tract containing at least 250 acres in any county with a population of at least 2 75,000;
- 4. Any tract containing at least 3000 acres, a portion of which lies within two miles of the centerline of the right-of-way of an interstate highway, in any county with a population of less than 50,000;
 - 5. Any tract containing at least 250 acres in any county with a population between 50,000 and 75,000 through which an interstate highway passes; and
 - 6. Any tract of any size in any county not listed in subdivisions 3, 4 or 5 of this section.

However, in <u>any eligible county the counties listed in subdivisions 3, 4 and 5 of this section</u>, the minimum acreage required for a proposed authority district shall be 100 acres for commercial property or for mixed use commercial- and residential-zoned property. Counties over 50,000 in population may modify minimum district size limits where amounts financed equal or exceed three million dollars.

Drafting note: Language in this section comes from the first, second and fourth sentences of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. The section attempts to clarify required sizes of proposed districts.

- § 15.2-5154. Contents of petition.
- Such petitions A petition for the creation of a community development authority shall:
- 20 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
 - 2. Describe the services and facilities proposed to be undertaken by the <u>community</u> development authority within the district;
 - 3. Describe a proposed plan for providing and financing such services and facilities as proposed-within the district;
 - 4. Describe the benefits which can be expected from the provision of such services and facilities by the community development authority—within the district;
 - 5. Provide that the <u>board</u> members of the <u>community</u> development authority <u>shall be</u> selected under the applicable provisions of § <u>15.1-1249</u> <u>15.2-5113</u> <u>shall consist of a majority of petitioning landowners or their designees or nominees</u>; and
 - 6. Request the local governing body to establish the proposed <u>community</u> development authority for the purposes set forth in the petition.

Such petition may provide that the board members of the community development authority appointed pursuant to § 15.2-5113 shall consist of a majority of the petitioning landowners or their designees or nominees.

Drafting note: Formerly the second part of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. The requirement that the board consist of a majority of petitioning landowners has been made optional in order to conform the section to a 1996 amendment to § 15.1-18.3 (see proposed Chapter 23).

§ 15.2-5155. Ordinance or resolution creating authority.

A. Any locality authorized to consider petitions under this article may, by ordinance or resolution An ordinance or resolution adopted or approved under this subsection shall not be inconsistent with the petition ereating proposing the creation of the development authority. Nor shall such, create a community development authority. Community development authorities proposed for districts which are within any two or more localities may be formed by concurrent ordinances of each locality, and such localities may contract with one another for administration of the authority.

B. An ordinance or resolution creating a community development authority shall not permit the community development authority to provide services which are provided by, or are obligated to be provided by, any authority then already in existence whose charter requires or permits service within the proposed community development district, unless the existing authority first certifies to the governing body that the services provided by the proposed community development authority will not have a negative impact upon the existing authority's operational or financial condition of such existing authority. Such certification shall not be unreasonably withheld by the existing authority.

Drafting note: Formerly the fourth part of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. The second sentence of the first subsection is from the third sentence of the first paragraph of subsection B of § 15.1-1241.

§ 15.2-5156. Hearing; notice.

A. An ordinance or resolution creating such a community development authority shall not be adopted or approved until a public hearing has been held by the governing body on the

question of its adoption or approval. Notice of the public hearing shall be given by publication published once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the locality, and the hearing shall not be held sooner than ten days after completion of such publication. The petitioning landowners shall bear the expense of such publication publishing the notice. The hearing shall not be held sooner than ten days after completion of publication of the notice.

B. After the public hearing and before adoption of the ordinance or resolution, the local governing body shall deliver mail a true copy of its proposed ordinance or resolution creating the development authority to the petitioning landowners or their attorney in fact. Any petitioning landowner shall then have thirty days from mailing of the proposed ordinance or resolution in which to withdraw his signature on from the petition in writing prior to the vote of the local governing body on such ordinance or resolution. If any signatures on the petition are so withdrawn as provided herein, the local governing body may pass the proposed ordinance or resolution in conformance herewith only upon certification by the petitioners that the petition continues to meet the provisions of this subsection with respect to minimum acreage or assessed value as the case may be requirements of § 15.2-5152.

Drafting note: Formerly the third and fifth parts of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.2-5157. Recording in land records.

The local governing body, upon approving the resolution <u>or ordinance</u> creating the district, shall direct that a copy of the resolution <u>or ordinance</u> be recorded in the land records of the circuit court for the locality in which the district is located for each parcel included in the district and be noted on the land books of the locality. For the purposes of this <u>subsection</u> <u>section</u>, "parcel" is <u>to be</u> defined as tax map parcel.

Drafting note: Formerly the last part of subsection B of § 15.1-1241. No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1250.03 15.2-5158. Additional powers of authority community development authorities.

A. Each <u>community development</u> authority created under § 15.1–1241 B <u>this article</u>, in addition to the powers provided in § 15.1–1250, is hereby authorized and empowered Article 3 (§ 15.2-5110 et seq.), may:

- 1. Subject to any statutory or regulatory jurisdiction and permitting authority of all applicable governmental bodies and agencies having authority with respect to any area included therein, to finance, fund, plan, establish, acquire, construct or reconstruct, enlarge, extend, equip, operate, and maintain the infrastructure improvements enumerated in the ordinance or resolution establishing the district, as necessary to meet the increased demands placed upon local government the locality as a result of development within the district, including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Roads, bridges, parking facilities, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, traffic signals, storm water management and retention systems, gas and electric lines and street lights within the district, or serving the district, which shall meet or may exceed the specifications of the locality in which such authority's the roads are located.
- b. Parks and facilities for indoor and outdoor recreational, cultural and educational uses; entrance areas; security facilities; fencing and landscaping improvements throughout the district.
- c. Fire prevention and control systems, including fire stations, water mains and plugs, fire trucks, rescue vehicles and other vehicles and equipment.
- d. School buildings and related structures, which may be leased, sold or donated to the school district, for use in the educational system when authorized by the local governing body and the school board.
- 2. To issue Issue revenue bonds of the development authority as provided in § 15.1-1252 15.2-5125, including but not limited to refunding bonds, subject to such limitation in amount, and terms and conditions regarding capitalized interest, reserve funds, contingent funds, and investment restrictions, as may be established in the ordinance or resolution establishing the district, for all costs associated with the improvements enumerated in subdivision 1 of this section, such subsection. Such revenue bonds to shall be payable solely from revenues received by the development authority.
- 3. To request Request annually that the locality levy and collect a special tax on taxable real property within the development authority's jurisdiction to finance the services and facilities

et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, any such special tax imposed by the locality shall be levied upon the assessed fair market value of the taxable real property. Unless requested by every property owner within the proposed district, the rate of the special tax shall not be more than twenty-five cents per \$100 of the assessed fair market value of any taxable real estate or the assessable value of taxable leasehold property as specified by § 58.1-3203. Such The special taxes shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the locality's taxes are collected, and the proceeds shall be kept in a separate account; and shall be used only for the purposes contemplated herein provided in this chapter. All revenues received by the locality pursuant to any such taxes which the locality elects to impose upon request of the development authority from such special tax shall be paid over to the development authority for its use pursuant to this chapter subject to annual appropriation. No other funds of the locality shall be loaned or paid over to the development authority shall be loaned or paid over to the development authority without the prior approval of the local governing body.

- 4. To provide Provide special services, including: garbage and trash removal and disposal, street cleaning, snow removal, extra security personnel and equipment, recreational management and supervision, and grounds keeping.
- 5. To request that the local governing body impose a special assessment upon the abutting property within the district to finance the services and facilities provided by the development authority. Finance the services and facilities it provides to abutting property within the district by special assessment thereon imposed by the local governing body. All assessments pursuant to this section shall be subject to the laws pertaining to assessments under Article 2 (§ 15.1-239 15.2-2404 et seq.) of Chapter 7 24 of Title 15.1; provided that any other provision of law notwithstanding, (i) the taxes or assessments permitted may equal but shall not exceed the full cost of the improvements, including without limitation the legal, financial and other directly attributable costs of creating the district; and the planning, designing, operating and financing of the improvements which include administration of the collection and payment of the assessments and reserve funds permitted by applicable law; (ii) the taxes or assessments may be imposed upon abutting land which is later subdivided in accordance with the terms of the ordinance forming the district, in amounts which do not exceed the peculiar benefits of the improvements to the abutting land as subdivided; and (iii) the taxes or assessments may be made subject to

installment payments for up to forty years in an amount calculated to cover principal, interest and administrative costs in connection with any financing by any the authority, without a penalty for prepayment. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any assessments made pursuant to this section may be made effective as a lien upon a specified date, by ordinance, but such assessments may not thereafter be modified in a manner inconsistent with the terms of the debt instruments financing the improvements. All assessments pursuant to this section may also be made subject to installment payments and other provisions allowed for local assessments under this section or under such Article 2 of Chapter 24. All revenues received by the locality pursuant to any such special assessments which the locality elects to impose upon request of the development authority shall be paid over to the development authority for its use under the Act this chapter, subject to annual appropriation, and may be used for no other purposes.

6. B. Nothing contained in this chapter shall relieve the local governing body of its general obligations to provide services and facilities to the district to the same extent as would otherwise be provided were the district not formed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 37 <u>52</u> .
3	HOSPITAL OR HEALTH CENTER COMMISSIONS.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made in this chapter,
6	which was enacted in 1946. However, there are numerous changes made with the intent to
7	simplify and clarify language. References to counties, cities and towns are changed to
8	"locality" throughout the chapter; however, references to political subdivisions are
9	retained since the term is broader than locality.
10	
11	§ 15.1–1514 <u>15.2-5200</u> . Creation of commission.
12	In each eity, county and town locality, and in each group of two or more of such political
13	subdivisions of which the whose governing bodies thereof shall declare by proper resolution that
14	there is need of the locality needs a hospital or health center to function therein, there a hospital
15	or health center commission shall be created as a public body corporate, with such public and
16	corporate powers as are set forth in this chapter, to be known as the hospital or health center
17	commission thereof; provided, however, that such. Such commission shall not transact any
18	business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the governing body of the subdivision,
19	or the governing bodies of the subdivisions in the event more than one unite for the purpose,
20	shall declare that there is declares the need for a the hospital or health center commission to
21	function therein.
22	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
23	
24	§ 15.1-1515 <u>15.2-5201</u> . Definitions.
25	As used in this chapter, "hospital" or "health center" shall mean means any facility,
26	including nursing homes, for the examination, care or treatment of sick or infirm persons,
27	including nursing homes. "Bonds" as used in this chapter shall include includes any interest-
28	bearing obligation including promissory notes.
29	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
30	
31	§ 15.1-1516 15.2-5202. When governing bodies may declare need for commission.

The governing body or Governing bodies, as the case may be, may adopt a resolution resolutions declaring that there is the need for a hospital or health center commission commissions in such political subdivision or subdivisions, if it or they shall find that the public health and welfare, including the health and welfare of persons of low income in such subdivision or subdivisions and surrounding area areas require the acquisition, construction or operation of public hospital facilities for the inhabitants thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1517 <u>15.2-5203</u>. Effect of adoption of resolution.

In any suit, action, or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the hospital or health center commission, such commission shall be conclusively deemed to have become created as a body politic and corporate, and to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder, upon proof of the adoption of a resolution by the governing body of each city, county or town locality for which the commission is created declaring that there is the need for such commission, and, if more than one political subdivision is involved, that it unites with the other political subdivisions in declaring such needs. A copy of such the resolution, duly certified by the clerk of the city, county or town locality by which it is adopted, shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1518 15.2-5204. Members of commission; quorum; compensation; expenses; removal and vacancies.

A hospital or health center commission shall consist of the following number of members based upon the number of political subdivisions participating: for one political subdivision, five members; for two, six members; for three, six members; for four, eight members; and for more than four, one member for each of the participating subdivisions. The respective members shall be appointed by the governing bodies of the subdivisions they represent, may be members of such governing bodies, shall be residents of such subdivisions, and shall be appointed for such terms as the appointing body shall designate designates. The members of the commission so appointed shall constitute the commission, and the powers of the commission conferred by this chapter shall be vested in and exercised by the members in office. A majority of the members in

office shall constitute a quorum. The commission shall elect its own chairman and shall adopt rules and regulations for its own procedure and government. The commission members of the commission may receive compensation at a rate not to exceed up to \$50 for attendance at each commission meeting of the commission, not to exceed \$1,200 per year, and shall be paid their actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. Any commission member of the commission may be removed at any time by the governing body appointing him, and vacancies on the commission shall be filled for the unexpired terms.

In any county having a population between 200,000 and 215,000, the number of <u>commission</u> members of the commission shall be seven and their terms may be staggered as the appointing body shall designate <u>designates</u>.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary language is deleted.

§ 15.1-1519 <u>15.2-5205</u>. Powers of commission.

Any hospital or health center commission established hereunder shall have all powers necessary or convenient to carry out the general purposes of this chapter, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted:

- 1. In General. To sue and be sued; to adopt a seal and alter the same at pleasure; to have perpetual succession; and to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers.
- 2. Officers, Agents and Employees. To employ such technical experts and such other officers, agents and employees as it may require, to fix their qualifications, duties and compensation and to remove such employees at pleasure.
- 3. Acquisition of Property. To acquire within the territorial limits of the political subdivisions for which it is formed, by purchase, lease, gift or otherwise, whatever lands, buildings and structures <u>as</u> may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of establishing, constructing, enlarging, maintaining and operating one or more hospitals or health centers.
- 4. Sale or Lease of Property. To sell, lease, exchange, transfer, or assign any of its real or personal property, or any portion thereof or interest therein, to any person, firm, or corporation, whenever the commission finds such action to be in furtherance of the purposes for which the commission was created.

5. Construction. To acquire, establish, construct, enlarge, improve, maintain, equip and operate any hospital or health center, and any other facilities and services for the care and treatment of sick persons.

- 6. Rules and Regulations for Management.— To make and enforce rules and regulations for the management and conduct of its business and affairs and for the use, maintenance and operation of its facilities and properties.
- 7. Acceptance of Donations.— To accept gifts and grants, including real or personal property, from the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof and from the United States and any of its agencies; and to accept donations of money, personal property or real estate, and take title thereto from any person, firm, corporation or association.
- 8. Rules and Regulations as to Patients. To make rules and regulations governing the admission, care and treatment of patients in such hospital or health center, to classify patients as to charges to be paid by them, if any, and to determine the nature and extent of the service to be rendered patients.
- 9. Federal and State Aid. To comply with the provisions of the laws of the United States and the Commonwealth, and any rules and regulations made thereunder, for the expenditures of federal or state money in connection with hospitals or health centers and to accept, receive and receipt for federal and state money granted the commission, or granted any of the political subdivisions for which it is formed, for hospital or health center purposes.
- 10. Borrowing Money. To borrow money upon its bonds, notes, debentures, or other evidences of indebtedness issued for the purpose only of acquiring, constructing, improving, furnishing or equipping buildings or structures for use as a hospital or health center, and to secure the same by pledges of its revenues and property as hereafter provided.
- 11. Execution of Instruments for Borrowing. To execute all instruments necessary or convenient in connection with the borrowing of money and the issuance of issuing bonds as herein authorized.
- 12. Leases and Construction Agreements.— To enter into leases and agreements with persons, firms, corporations, associations or other groups which provide for the construction and/or or operation or both of a hospital or health center by such persons, firms, corporations, associations or other groups on land of the commission.

13. Management Agreements. To contract with persons, firms, corporations, associations or other groups as it may deem appropriate for the management and operation of any hospital or health center subject to the control of the commission; however, the commission may agree that it will charge such rates for service as will enable it to make reasonable compensation for such management and operation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; definition of "person" in § 1-13.19 includes the deleted entities; headings are deleted as unnecessary.

§ 15.1–1520 <u>15.2-5206</u>. Appropriations to commission.

Any political subdivision for which the commission is created is authorized to make appropriations to the commission from available funds, or from funds provided for the purpose by bond issues, for the acquisition of land or improvements to land, and/or the construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of any hospital or health center operated or controlled or proposed to be operated or controlled by the commission. The political subdivision may also transfer to the commission, with or without consideration, real or personal property for any or all of such purposes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1521 15.2-5207. Issuance of bonds by political subdivisions and validation thereof.

Any political subdivision for which the commission is created may issue its general obligation bonds in the manner provided in the Public Finance Act (§ 15.1-227.1 15.2-2600 et seq.) in furtherance of the establishment, construction and enlargement of a hospital or health center; and all. All such bonds issued prior to June 1, 1975, for such purposes by any political subdivision are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed, and all proceedings taken prior to such date to authorize the issuance of bonds for such purposes by any political subdivision are hereby ratified, validated and confirmed, and all such bonds may be issued pursuant to the Public Finance Act.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1522 15.2-5208. Issuance and sale of bonds.

Any bonds issued by a hospital or health center commission may be issued in one or more series, shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates payable at such time or times, be in such denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, as the commission by resolution may prescribe. Such bonds may be sold at public or private sale for such price or prices as the commission shall determine determines.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1523 <u>15.2-5209</u>. Provisions to secure payment of bonds.

Any <u>commission</u> resolution or <u>resolutions</u> of the commission authorizing the issuance of any bonds may contain provisions, which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the bonds, (i) pledging any or all revenues of the hospital or health center to secure the payment of the interest on such bonds and to create a sinking fund to retire the principal thereof at maturity; (ii) providing for the granting of a lien on, or the creation of a security interest in, any property, real or personal, of the commission as security for the payment of the principal of, and interest on, such bonds and the due and punctual performance of any agreements made in connection therewith; (iii) providing for such schedule of fees and charges as will produce funds sufficient to pay operating costs and debt service until such bonds are retired; and (iv) prescribing the rights, obligations, powers and duties of the commission, the trustee under any trust indenture under which the bonds are issued, and the bondholders, in connection with or pertaining to such bonds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1524 15.2-5210. Bonds made legal investments.

Any bonds issued pursuant to the authority of this chapter are hereby made securities in which all public officers and bodies of this Commonwealth and all political subdivisions thereof, all insurance companies and associations, <u>and</u> all savings banks and savings institutions, including savings and loan associations, in the Commonwealth may properly and legally invest funds in their control.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1525 <u>15.2-5211</u>. Bonds payable from revenues of hospital or health centers.

Any bonds issued under this chapter shall be payable only from the revenues and receipts of the hospital or health center for the acquisition, establishment or construction of which the bonds were issued and from any property the commission has made subject to a lien to secure such bonds. The bonds and other obligations of the commission shall not be a debt of any eity, county or town locality or of the Commonwealth, and neither the commission members of the commission nor any person executing the bonds or other obligations shall be liable personally thereon by reason of the issuance thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1526 <u>15.2-5212</u>. Property of commission exempt from foreclosure or execution sale and judgment lien.

No interest of the commission in any property, real or personal, shall be subject to sale by foreclosure of a mortgage, trust indenture, or any other instrument thereon or relating thereto, either through judicial proceedings or the exercise of a power of sale contained in the instrument. All commission property of the commission shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or judicial process shall issue against such the commission. No judgment against the commission shall be a charge or lien upon its property, real or personal.

Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit the owner of a leasehold interest granted by the commission from granting a lien or other security interest in his leasehold which would be subject to sale or foreclosure as provided in any instrument creating the lien or other security interest. Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit the commission from granting a lien on, or creating a security interest in, <u>commission</u> property, real or personal, <u>of the commission</u> to secure any bonds issued under this chapter, any of which property will be subject to sale or foreclosure as provided in the instrument granting such lien or creating such security interest.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1527 15.2-5213. Receiver.

The commission may, by its trust indenture given to secure bond issues or other obligations, provide for the appointment of a receiver of the hospital or health center or that part

thereof acquired or constructed from funds received from a sale of bonds secured by the pledge of its revenues. If any such a receiver be is appointed, he may enter, and take possession of, operate and maintain such hospital or health center or part thereof, and operate and maintain same, and; collect and receive all fees, rents, revenues or other charges arising therefrom in the same manner as the commission might do, and; keep such moneys in a separate account or accounts; and apply the same moneys in accordance with the obligations of the commission as the court shall direct directs.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; language is rewritten for clarity.

§ 15.1–1528 <u>15.2-5214</u>. Eminent domain.

The commission shall have the right to acquire by eminent domain any real property, including fixtures and improvements, which it may deem deems necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter after the adoption by it of it adopts a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the property described therein is in the public interest and necessary for public use. The commission may exercise the power of eminent domain pursuant to the provisions of any applicable statutory provisions now in force or hereafter enacted for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by any eity, county or town locality.

Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired, provided, that; however, no property belonging to any eity, county or town or to any locality, government or to any religious or charitable corporation may be acquired without its consent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1529 15.2-5215. Records and reports.

The commission shall keep and preserve complete records of its operations and transactions, which records shall be open to inspection by the participating subdivisions at all times. It shall make reports to such subdivisions annually and at such other times as they may require.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1530 15.2-5216. When court may enter order declaring need for commission no longer exists.

Whenever it shall appear appears to the commission members of a commission that the need, as stated in § 15.1-1516 15.2-5202, for such commission no longer exists, the members may, after ten days' notice to the governing body of the county, city, town or combination thereof locality establishing a commission pursuant to §§ 15.1-1514 15.2-5200 and 15.1-1516 15.2-5202, file a petition with the circuit court in for such political subdivision or in for any of such political subdivisions. Upon the production of satisfactory evidence in support of such the petition, the court may, in its discretion, enter an order declaring that the need for such commission in the county, city, town locality or combination thereof no longer exists and approving a plan for the winding up of completing the business of the commission, the payment or assumption of its obligations, and the transfer of its assets.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1531 <u>15.2-5217</u>. Finality of order; effect.

If the court enters an order as provided in § 15.1-1530 15.2-5216 that the need for the commission no longer exists, such order shall be final and, except for the winding up of completing its affairs in accordance with the plan approved by the court, its authorities, powers and duties to transact business or to function shall cease to exist as of the date set forth in the court order of the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1532 <u>15.2-5218</u>. Appeal from order; supersedeas.

Any party aggrieved by such order may apply for an appeal to the Supreme Court of Virginia and a supersedeas may be granted in the same manner as is now or hereafter shall be provided by law and the rules of court applicable to civil cases.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 38 <u>53</u> .
3	HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES.

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Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter which was enacted in 1946. However, there are numerous changes made with the intent to simplify and clarify language.

8

9 Article 1.

10 In General.

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§ 15.1-1533 <u>15.2-5300</u>. Finding and declaration of necessity.

It is declared that conditions resulting from the concentration of population of various cities of the Commonwealth require the construction, maintenance and operation of adequate hospital facilities for the care of the public health and, for the control and treatment of epidemics, for the care of the indigent and for the public welfare; that in. In various cities of the Commonwealth there is a lack of, adequate hospital facilities are not available to the inhabitants thereof, and that, consequently, many persons, including persons of low income, are forced to do without adequate medical and hospital care and accommodations; that these. These conditions cause an increase in and the spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the Commonwealth and impair economic values; that the. The aforesaid conditions also exist in certain areas surrounding such cities; that, and these conditions cannot be remedied by the ordinary operations of private enterprises; that the. The providing of adequate hospital and medical care are public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent and private property acquired; that it. It is in the public interest that adequate hospital and medical facilities and care be provided in such concentrated centers of population in order to care for and protect the health and public welfare; and the necessity in the public interest for the. The provisions hereinafter enacted is hereby are declared as a matter of legislative determination necessary in the public interest.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1534 15.2-5301. Definitions.

As used or referred to in this chapter unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

- 1. "Authority" or "hospital authority" means a public body and a body corporate and politic organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter for the purposes, with the powers and subject to the restrictions hereinafter set forth.
- 2. "City" means any city in the Commonwealth. "The city" means the particular city for which a particular hospital authority is created.
 - 3. "Council" means the council or other body charged with governing the city.
- 4. "City clerk" and "mayor" mean the clerk of the council and mayor, respectively, of the city or the officers thereof charged with the duties customarily imposed on the clerk and mayor respectively.
- 9. "Bonds" shall mean means any bonds, interim certificates, notes, debentures, or other obligations of the authority issued pursuant to this chapter.
- 5. "Commissioner" means one of the members of an authority appointed in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.
- 11. "Contract" means any agreement of an authority with or for the benefit of an obligee whether contained in a resolution, trust indenture, mortgage, lease, bond or other instrument.
- 14: "Cost," as applied to a hospital project, means all or any part of the cost of acquisition, construction, alteration, enlargement, reconstruction and remodeling of a hospital project, including all lands, structures, real or personal property, interest in land and air rights, the cost of demolishing or removing any buildings or structures on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such buildings or structures may be moved, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, interest on all bonds prior to, during and for a period of time not to exceed two years after completion, provisions for working capital, the cost of architectural engineering, financial and legal services, plans, specifications, studies, surveys, estimates of cost and revenues, administrative expenses, expenses necessary or incident to determining the feasibility or practicability of acquiring or constructing the hospital project and such other expenses as may be necessary or incidental to the acquisition and construction of such project, the financing of such acquisition and construction and the placing of the project in operation.

- 7. "Federal government" includes means the United States of America, the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works or any agency, or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.
- 6. "Government" includes means the Commonwealth and the federal governments government and any subdivision, agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of either of them.
- 8. "Hospital project" or "project" means all facilities suitable for providing adequate hospital facilities and medical care for concentrated centers of population, and shall also include includes any and all structures, buildings, improvements, additions, extensions, replacements, appurtenances, lands, rights in land, franchises, machinery, equipment, furnishings, landscaping, approaches, roadways and other facilities necessary or desirable in connection therewith or incidental thereto.
- 13. "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" includes any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, any lessor demising property to the authority used in connection with a hospital project or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the United States of America when it is a party to any contract with the authority.
- 12. "Real property" includes lands under water, structures, and any and all easements, franchises and incorporeal hereditaments and every estate and right therein, legal and equitable, including terms for years and liens by way of judgments, mortgage or otherwise.
- 40. "Trust indenture" includes instruments pledging the revenues of real or personal properties but not conveying such properties or conferring a right to foreclose and cause a sale thereof.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; unnecessary definitions are deleted; remaining terms are alphabetized.

§ 15.1-1535 15.2-5302. Creation of hospital authorities.

In each city there shall be a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, with such public and corporate powers as are set forth in this chapter, to be known as the "hospital authority" of the city.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1536 15.2-5303. Not to function until council declares need.

No authority shall transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the council of the city, by proper resolution shall declare declares at any time hereafter that there is need for an authority to function in such the city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1537 15.2-5304. How need determined.

The determination as to whether there is such <u>a</u> need for an authority to function may be made by the governing body on its own motion or upon the filing of a petition, signed by 100 registered voters of the city, asserting that there is need for an authority to function in such the city and requesting that the governing body so declare.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1538 15.2-5305. What constitutes need.

The council may adopt a resolution declaring that there is need for a hospital authority in the city if it shall find finds (i) that there is a lack of adequate are inadequate hospital facilities and medical accommodations from the operations of private enterprises in the city and the surrounding area, or (ii) that the public health and welfare, including the health and welfare of persons of low income in the city and the surrounding area, require the construction, maintenance or operation of public hospital facilities for the such inhabitants of the city and surrounding area.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1539 <u>15.2-5306</u>. Effect and sufficiency of resolution declaring need.

In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the adoption of a resolution of the governing body declaring the need for the authority. Such resolution shall be deemed sufficient if it declares that there is such need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of

the conditions enumerated in § 15.1-1538 15.2-5305 exist in the city. A copy of such resolution duly certified by the clerk shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1540 15.2-5307. Appointment, qualifications, tenure and compensation of commissioners.

An authority shall consist of not more than fifteen commissioners appointed by the mayor, and he shall designate the first chairman. No more than three commissioners shall be practicing physicians. No officer or employee of the city shall be eligible for appointment, nor shall any. No practicing physician shall be appointed to such authority in any city having a population of not more than 18,000 and not less than 17,500 according to the 1960 or any subsequent census and bordered by one county and two rivers.

One-third of the commissioners who are first appointed shall be designated by the mayor to serve for terms of two years, one-third to serve for terms of four years, and one-third to serve for terms of six years, respectively, from the date of their appointment. Thereafter, the term of office shall be six years. No person shall be appointed to succeed himself following four successive terms in office but; no term of less than six years shall be deemed a term in office for the purposes of this sentence.

A commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified. Vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. In the event of a vacancy or vacancies in the office of commissioner by expiration of term of office or otherwise, the remaining commissioners shall submit to the mayor nominations for appointments. The mayor may successively require any number of additional nominations and shall have power to appoint any person so nominated. All such vacancies shall be filled from such nominations. A majority of the commissioners currently in office shall constitute a quorum. The mayor may file with the city clerk a certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner, and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioners commissioner. A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services, but he shall be entitled to the necessary expenses including traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1541 <u>15.2-5308</u>. Officers and agents.

When the office of the first chairman of the authority becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chairman from among its members commissioners. An authority shall select from among its members a vice-chairman, and it may employ a secretary, technical experts, and such other officers, agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. An authority may employ its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem deems proper.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; "members" is changed to "commissioners" for consistency.

§ 15.1-1542 15.2-5309. Effect of inclusion of existing hospital.

In the event that If the authority and the trustees, directors or managers of any nonprofit or charitable hospital in a city should thereafter agree upon and consummate a transaction whereby the nonprofit or charitable hospital should thereafter be included within the hospital project or projects of the authority, then the number of commissioners of such authority shall be increased to not exceeding fifteen and the. The additional commissioners shall be appointed by the mayor from nominations of the commissioners then in office, and the terms of the additional commissioners shall be arranged by the mayor in making such appointments as follows:

The terms of one-third of the commissioners shall expire in two years or less, one-third in four years or less, and one-third in six years or less, concurrently with the expiration of the terms of the commissioners then in office.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1543 15.2-5310. Authority and commissioners must comply with law and contracts.

The authority and its commissioners shall be under a statutory duty to comply or to cause compliance strictly with all provisions of this chapter and the laws of the Commonwealth and, in addition thereto, with each and every term, provision and covenant in any contract of the authority on its part to be kept or performed.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1544 <u>15.2-5311</u>. Removal of commissioner on charges of mayor.

The mayor may remove a commissioner for inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, but only after the commissioner shall have <u>has</u> been given a copy of the charges against him, which may be made by the mayor, at least ten days prior to the hearing thereon and <u>has</u> had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1545 15.2-5312. Removal of commissioner on charges of obligee.

Any obligee of the authority may file with the mayor written charges that the authority is willfully violating willfully any law of the Commonwealth or any term, provision or covenant in any contract to which the authority is a party. The mayor shall give each of the commissioners a copy of such charges at least ten days prior to the hearing thereon and an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel and shall within fifteen days after receipt of such charges remove any commissioners of the authority who shall have been found to have acquiesced in any such willful violation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1546 <u>15.2-5313</u>. Service on commissioner by mail.

If, after due and diligent search, a commissioner to whom charges are required to be delivered hereunder cannot be found within the city where the authority is located, such charges shall be deemed served upon the commissioner if mailed to him at his last known address as it appears upon the records of the authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1547 15.2-5314. When commissioner deemed to have acquiesced in violation.

A commissioner shall be deemed to have acquiesced in a willful violation by the authority of a law of this Commonwealth or of any term, provision or covenant contained in the \underline{a} contract to which the authority is a party, if, before a hearing is held on charges against him, he

shall has not have filed a written statement with the authority of his objections to, or lack of participation in, such violation.
Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1548 <u>15.2-5315</u>. Record of removal proceedings.

In the event of the removal of any commissioner, the mayor shall file in the office of the city clerk a record of the proceedings together with the charges made against the commissioner and the findings thereon.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>15.1-1549</u> <u>15.2-5316</u>. Removed commissioner may appeal.

Any commissioner thus removed may, within ten days after the mayor's action, appeal to the circuit court of the city, and the decision of such court shall be final.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1550 <u>15.2–5317</u>. Planning and zoning laws.

All hospital projects of an authority shall be subject to the planning and zoning laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the locality in which the hospital project is situated.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1551 <u>15.2-5318</u>. Reports.

The authority shall at least once a year file with the mayor of the city an audit report by a certified public accountant of its activities for the preceding year, and shall make any recommendations with reference to any additional legislation or other action that may be necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1552 <u>15.2-5319</u>. Appropriations by city.

The governing body of any city in which the authority is located may make appropriations for the improvement, maintenance or operation of any public hospital or hospital

project constructed, maintained, or operated by or to be constructed, maintained or operated by an authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1553 15.2-5320. Conveyance, lease or transfers of property by city to authority.

In order to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, repair or management of any hospital or hospital project or in order to accomplish any of the purposes of this chapter, any city may, with or without consideration or for a nominal consideration, lease, sell, convey or otherwise transfer to an authority, within such city, any real, personal or mixed property including, but not limited to, any existing hospital or hospital project as a going concern or otherwise, and including the assignment and transfer of any part of or all money, choses in action and other assets used or held for the use of such hospital or hospital project, and in. In connection with any such transaction the authority involved may accept such lease, transfer, assignment and conveyance and bind itself to the performance and observance of any agreements and conditions attached thereto.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1554 15.2-5321. Chapter controlling.

Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling, provided that nothing. Nothing in this chapter shall prevent any city from establishing, equipping, and operating a hospital or hospitals or improving or extending existing hospitals and hospital facilities under the provisions of its charter or any general law other than this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

26 Article 2.

Powers.

§ 15.1-1555 15.2-5322. In general.

An authority shall constitute a public body and a body politic and corporate and politic with perpetual succession, exercising public powers, and having all the powers necessary or

convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter. It may sue and be sued and have a seal with power to alter same at pleasure.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1556 15.2-5323. Study and investigation concerning plan.

An authority shall have power to investigate into hospital, medical and health conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions; to determine where inadequate hospital and medical facilities exist; to study and make recommendations concerning the plan of any city in relation to the problem of providing adequate hospital, medical and nursing facilities; and the providing of to provide adequate hospital, medical and nursing facilities for the inhabitants of such city and surrounding area, including persons of low income in such city and area.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1557 15.2-5324. Preparation and operation of hospital projects; facilities relating to health care; additional powers.

An authority shall have power to prepare, carry out and operate hospital projects and to establish facilities to provide goods and services relating to health care.

§ 15.1-1558. Additional powers.

The powers granted to an authority pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may be exercised in cities or counties other than the city or county in which the authority has been organized. However, an authority shall not commence the exercise of any of these powers in any city in which another authority already has been organized.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; combines two former sections (§§ 15.1-1557 and 15.1-1558).

§ 15.1-1559 15.2-5325. Clinics and instruction programs.

An authority shall have power to provide and operate outpatient departments, maternity clinics and any other clinics customarily operated in hospitals in metropolitan centers and to provide teaching and instruction programs and schools for medical students, interns, physicians and nurses.

1	Drafting note: No change.			
2				
3	§ 15.1-1560 <u>15.2-5326</u> . Physicians and employees.			
4	An authority shall have power to provide and maintain continuous resident physician and			
5	intern medical services; to appoint an administrator or superintendent and necessary assistants,			
6	and any and all other employees deemed necessary or advisable and fix their compensation; and			
7	to remove such appointees.			
8	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.			
9				
10	§ 15.1–1561 <u>15.2-5327</u> . Powers of nonstock corporations.			
11	An authority shall have all powers granted to corporations under the provisions of § 13.1-			
12	826, including, without limitation, the power to own or control stock and nonstock subsidiaries.			
13	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.			
14				
15	§ 15.1-1562 <u>15.2-5328</u> . Bylaws and rules and regulations.			
16	An authority shall have power to adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and to			
17	adopt necessary rules and regulations for the government of the authority and its employees.			
18	Drafting note: No change.			
19				
20	§ 15.1-1563 <u>15.2-5329</u> . Committees.			
21	An authority shall have power to appoint such committees or subcommittees as it shall			
22	deem deems advisable and fix their duties and responsibilities.			
23	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.			
24				
25	§ 15.1-1564 <u>15.2-5330</u> . Construction, repair and management.			
26	An authority shall have power to do all things necessary in connection with the			
27	construction, improvement, alteration, repair, reconstruction, management, supervision, control			
28	and operation of its business, including but not limited to the hospitals and all departments			
29	thereof.			
30	Drafting note: No change.			

1 § 15.1-1565 <u>15.2-5331</u>. Donations.

An authority shall have power to accept donations of money, personal property or real estate for the benefit of the authority and take title thereto from any person, firm, corporation or society desiring to make such donations.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the deleted words are included in the statutory definition of "person".

§ 15.1-1566 15.2-5332. Regulating practice and nursing in hospital.

An authority shall have power to determine and regulate the conditions under which the privilege of practicing within any hospital operated by the authority may be available to physicians and, to promulgate reasonable rules and regulations governing the conduct of physicians and nurses while on duty in such hospital and to establish and maintain a training school for nurses.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1567 <u>15.2-5333</u>. Rules as to patients.

An authority shall have power to make rules and regulations governing the admission of patients to, and the care, conduct, and treatment of patients in, any hospital operated by the authority; to determine whether patients presented to the hospital for treatment are subjects for charity and, to fix the compensation to be paid by patients other than those unable to assist themselves; and to maintain and operate isolation wards for the care and treatment of mental, contagious or other similar diseases.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1568 15.2-5334. Purchases or leases of hospital projects.

An authority shall have power to take over by purchase, lease or otherwise any hospital project located within its boundaries undertaken by any government or by any city.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1569 15.2-5335. Acting with federal government.

An authority shall have power to act as agent for the federal government in connection with the acquisition, construction, operation and management of a hospital project or any part thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1570 15.2-5336. Cooperation with subdivision of Commonwealth.
- 7 An authority shall have power:
 - 1. To arrange with any city or with a government (a) for the (i) furnishing, planning, replanning, installing, opening or closing of streets, roads, roadways, alleys, sidewalks, or other places or facilities, (b) for the, (ii) acquisition by such city or government of property, options or property rights and (c) for the, (iii) furnishing of property or services in connection with a project;
 - 2. To arrange with the Commonwealth, its subdivisions and agencies, and any eounty, eity or town locality of the Commonwealth, to the extent that it is within the scope of each of their respective functions, (ai) to cause the services customarily provided by each of them to be rendered for the benefit of such hospital authority, (bii) to provide and maintain parks and sewage sewerage, water and other facilities adjacent to or in connection with hospital projects and (eiii) to lease or rent any of the dwellings or other accommodations or any of the lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any hospital project and to establish and revise the rents or charges therefor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1571 15.2-5337. Purchase or lease of property; sale of property.
- An authority shall have power to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise any property real or personal or any interest therein from any person, firm, corporation, city, county, town locality or government.
 - § 15.1-1572. Sale of property.
- An authority shall have power to sell, exchange, transfer, or assign any of its property real or personal or any interest therein to any person, firm, corporation, city, county, town locality or government.

1 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; combines §§ 15.1-1571 and 15.1-2 1572. As statutorily defined, "person" includes firm and corporation and new "locality" 3 includes city, county and town; therefore, in the new section those terms are deleted or 4 added. 5 6 § 15.1–1573 15.2-5338. Owning property. 7 An authority shall have power to own, hold, clear and improve property and to insure or 8 provide for the insurance of the property or operations of the authority against such risks as the 9 authority may deem advisable. 10 **Drafting note: No change.** 11 12§ 15.1-1574 15.2-5339. Borrowing money. 13 An authority shall have power to borrow money upon its bonds, notes, debentures, or 14 other evidences of indebtedness and to secure the same by pledges of its revenues in the manner 15 and to the extent hereinafter provided and, in connection with any loan by a government, to agree 16 to limitations upon the exercise of any powers conferred upon the authority by this chapter. 17 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 18 19 § 15.1-1575 15.2-5340. Contracts. 20 An authority shall have power to make and execute contracts and other instruments 21necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority. 22**Drafting note: No change.** 23 24§ 15.1-1576 15.2-5341. Rules and regulations not to be inconsistent. 25An authority shall have power to make and from time to time amend and repeal bylaws,

§ 15.1–1577 <u>15.2-5342</u>. Incidental powers.

Drafting note: No change.

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purposes of the authority.

rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this chapter, to carry into effect the powers and

An authority shall have power, in addition to all of the other powers herein conferred upon it, to do all things necessary and convenient to carry out the powers expressly given in this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1578 15.2-5343. Eminent domain.

The authority shall have the right to acquire by eminent domain any real property, including fixtures and improvements, which it may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter after the adoption by it of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the property described therein is in the public interest and necessary for public use. The authority may exercise the power of eminent domain pursuant to the provisions of Title 25 and any applicable statutory provisions in force or hereafter enacted for the exercise of the power of eminent domain by cities.

Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired, provided that no. No property belonging to any city, town or county or to any locality, government or to any religious or charitable corporation may be acquired without its consent.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1579 15.2-5344. Contracts with federal government.

In addition to the powers conferred upon the authority by other provisions of this chapter, the The authority is empowered to borrow money and accept grants from the federal government for or in aid of the construction of any hospital project which such authority is authorized by this chapter to undertake, to take over any land acquired by the federal government for the construction of a hospital project, to take over or lease or manage any hospital project constructed or owned by the federal government, and to these ends, to enter into such contracts, trust indentures, leases, or other agreements that the federal government shall have the right to supervise and approve the construction, maintenance and operation of such hospital project. It is the purpose and intent of Pursuant to this chapter to authorize every an authority to may do any and all things necessary to secure the financial aid and the cooperation of the federal government in the construction, maintenance and operation of any hospital project which of the authority is empowered by this chapter to undertake.

Drafting note:	No substantive	change in t	he law: dele	tes unnecessary	language.
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§ 15.1-1580 15.2-5345. Security for funds deposited by authorities; deposit in certain savings accounts, etc., authorized.

The authority may by resolution provide that all moneys deposited by it shall be secured:

- 1. By obligations of the United States or of the Commonwealth of a market value equal at all times to the amount of such deposits;
- 2. By any securities in which trustees, guardians, executors, administrators and others acting in a fiduciary capacity may legally invest funds within their control; or
- 3. By an undertaking with such sureties as shall be approved by the authority faithfully to keep and pay over upon the order of the authority any such deposits and agreed interest thereon.

All banks and trust companies are authorized to give any such security for such deposits.

Deposit of such funds in savings accounts and certificates of savings institutions which are under state supervision, and of federal associations organized under the laws of the United States and under federal supervision is hereby authorized, provided that such institution's deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or other federal insurance agency.

Drafting note: No change.

Article 3.

Bonds.

§ 15.1-1581 15.2-5346. Authority to issue.

The authority shall have power and is hereby authorized from time to time in its discretion to issue bonds for any of its purposes, including the payment of all or any part of the cost of any hospital project and the refunding of any bonds previously issued by it. Bonds may be issued under this chapter notwithstanding any debt or other limitation prescribed in any statute and without obtaining the consent of any eity, town or county locality, government or any commission, board, bureau or agency of any of the foregoing; and without any other proceedings or the happening of other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1582 <u>15.2-5347</u>. How payable.

The principal and interest on such bonds shall be payable from such sources as the authority may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) (ai) its revenues generally, (bii) exclusively from the revenues and receipts of a particular hospital project, or (eiii) exclusively from the revenues and receipts of certain designated hospital projects, whether or not they are financed in whole or in part from the proceeds of such bonds. Any such The bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any grant or contribution from any eity, town or county locality or from any government or governmental authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1583 <u>15.2-5348</u>. Commissioners not liable.
- Neither the commissioners of the authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof.
- **Drafting note: No change.**

- § 15.1-1584 15.2-5349. Bond indebtedness.
- The bonds and other obligations of the authority, and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face, shall not be a debt of any city in which the authority is located or of the Commonwealth, and neither the Commonwealth nor any such city shall be liable thereon, nor in any. In no event shall they be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the authority. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional or statutory debt limitation of the laws of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–1585 <u>15.2-5350</u>. Form.
 - The bonds of the authority shall be authorized by its resolution and shall be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, not exceeding sixty years from their respective dates, bear interest at such rate or rates payable at such time or times, be in such denominations (which may be made interchangeable), be in such form, either coupon

or registered, carry such registration privileges, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption, with or without premium, as such resolution or its trust indenture may provide.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1586 15.2-5351. Sale.

The bonds may be sold at public or private sale at such price or prices as the authority shall determine determines.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1587 15.2-5352. Interim certificates.

Pending the authorization, preparation, execution or delivery of definitive bonds, the authority may issue interim certificates, or other temporary obligations, to the purchaser of such bonds. Such interim certificates, or other temporary obligations, shall be in such form, contain such terms, conditions and provisions, bear such date or dates, and evidence such agreements, relating to their discharge or payment or the delivery of definitive bonds as the authority may by resolution or trust indenture determine.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>15.1–1588</u> <u>15.2-5353</u>. Signature of former officers.

In case <u>If</u> any of the officers whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officers before the delivery of such <u>the</u> bonds, such <u>their</u> signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1589 <u>15.2-5354</u>. Purchase by authority.

The authority shall have the power out of any funds available therefor to purchase any bonds issued by it; provided, however, that bonds. Bonds payable exclusively from the revenues of a designated project or projects shall only be purchased only out of any such with the revenues

available therefor. All bonds so purchased shall be canceled. This section shall not apply to the
 redemption of bonds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1–1590 15.2-5355. Negotiability.
- Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds, interim certificates, or other obligations issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fully negotiable.

Drafting note: No change.

- 10 § 15.1–1591 15.2-5356. Provisions of bonds and trust indentures.
- In connection with the issuance of bonds or the incurring of any obligations and in order to secure the payment of such bonds or obligations, the authority shall have power:
- 13 1. To pledge by resolution, trust indenture, or other contract, all or any part of its rents, fees, or revenues.
 - 2. To covenant to impose and maintain such schedule of fees and charges as will produce funds sufficient to pay operating costs and debt service.
 - 3. To covenant with respect to limitations on its right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any hospital project or other property of the authority or any part thereof or with respect to limitations on its right to undertake additional hospital projects.
 - 4. To covenant against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees and revenues to which its right then exists or the right to which may thereafter come into existence or against permitting or suffering any lien thereon.
 - 5. To provide for the release of rents, fees, and revenues, from any pledge and to reserve rights and powers in, or the right to dispose of, property, the rents, fees and revenues from which are subject to a pledge.
 - 6. To covenant as to the bonds to be issued pursuant to any resolution, trust indenture, or other instrument and as to the issuance of such bonds in escrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the proceeds thereof.
 - 7. To covenant as to what other, or additional, debt may be incurred by it.
- 8. To provide for the terms, form, registration, exchange, execution and authentication of bonds.

- 9. To provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed, or mutilated bonds.
- 10. To covenant as to the use of any or all of its property, real or personal.

- 11. To create or to authorize the creation of special funds in which there shall be segregated: (ai) the proceeds of any loan or grant; (bii) all of the rents, fees and revenues of any hospital project or projects or parts thereof; (eiii) any moneys held for the payment of the costs of operation and maintenance of any such hospital projects or as a reserve for the meeting of contingencies in the operation and maintenance thereof; (div) any moneys held for the payment of the principal and interest on its bonds or the sums due under its leases or as a reserve for such payments; and (ev) any moneys held for any other reserve or contingencies contingency; and to covenant as to the use and disposal of the moneys held in such funds.
- 12. To redeem the bonds and to covenant for their redemption and to provide the terms and conditions thereof.
- 13. To covenant against extending the time for the payment of its bonds or interest thereon, directly or indirectly, by any means or in any manner.
- 14. To prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given.
- 15. To covenant as to the maintenance of its property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon and the use and disposition of insurance moneys.
- 16. To vest in an obligee of the authority the right, in the event of the failure of the authority, to observe or perform any covenant on its part to be kept or performed, to, cure any such default and to advance any moneys necessary for such purpose, and the. The moneys so advanced may be made an additional obligation of the authority with such interest, security and priority as may be provided in any trust indenture, lease or contract of the authority with reference thereto.
- 17. To covenant and prescribe as to the events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its bonds shall become or may be declared due before maturity and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.
- 18. To covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation.

- 19. To covenant to surrender possession of all or any part of any hospital project or other property of the authority, the revenues from which have been pledged, upon the happening of any event of default (as defined in the contract) and to vest in an obligee the right without judicial proceeding to take possession and; to use, operate, manage and control such hospital project or other property or any part thereof, and; to collect and receive all rents, fees and revenues arising therefrom in the same manner as the authority itself might do; and to dispose of the moneys collected in accordance with the agreement of the authority with such obligee.
- 20. To vest in a trustee or trustees the right to enforce any covenant made to secure, to pay, or in relation to the bonds, to provide for the powers and duties of such trustee or trustees, to limit liabilities thereof and to provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them may enforce any such covenant.
- 21. To make covenants other than and in addition to the covenants herein expressly authorized, of like or different character.
- 22. To execute all instruments necessary or convenient in the exercise of the powers herein granted or in the performance of its covenants or duties, which may contain such covenants and provisions, in addition to those above specified, as the government or any purchaser of the bonds of the authority may reasonably require.
- 23. To make such covenants and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure its bonds or, in the absolute discretion of the authority, tend to make the bonds more marketable, notwithstanding that such covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein; it being. It is the intention hereof to give the authority power to do all things in the issuance of bonds and in the provisions for their security that are not inconsistent with the Constitution of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1592 15.2-5357. Further provisions as to trust indenture or bond resolution; security required of depository of proceeds of bonds.

In the discretion of the authority, any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may be secured by a trust indenture by and between the authority and a corporate trustee or trustees, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within the Commonwealth. Such trust indenture or the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds

may pledge or assign the fees, rents and other charges to be received or proceeds of or rights under any contract or contracts pledged. Such trust indenture or resolution may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including particularly the appointment of a receiver for any hospital project or other property of the authority from which the revenues have been pledged and such other provisions as have hereinabove been specifically authorized to be included in any trust indenture or resolution of the authority. Any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth acting as depository of the proceeds of bonds or of revenues or other moneys may furnish such indemnifying bonds or pledge such securities as may be required by the authority. Any such trust indenture or resolution may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee or trustees and may restrict individual rights of action by bondholders. In addition to the foregoing, any such trust indenture or resolution may contain such other provisions as the authority may deem reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such trust indenture or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of the operation of a project.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1593 <u>15.2-5358</u>. Fees, rents and charges for use of project and facilities; sinking fund.

The authority is hereby authorized to fix, revise, charge and collect fees, rents and other charges for the use of any project and the facilities thereof. Such fees, rents and other charges shall be so fixed and adjusted as to provide, together with other revenues determined by the authority to be available, a fund sufficient to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the project, the principal of and interest on such bonds as the same shall they become due and payable and the amounts necessary to create and maintain reserves for such purposes and for other purposes of the authority. Such fees, rents and charges shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any city, town or county government locality or by any commission, board, bureau or agency of any of the foregoing. The authority may provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, or in the trust indenture securing the same, for setting aside any part or all of the fees, rents and other charges received by it in a sinking or other similar fund which is hereby pledged to, and charged with, the payment of the principal of and the interest on such

bonds, as the same shall they become due, and the redemption price or the purchase price of such bonds retired by call or purchase as therein provided. Such pledge shall be valid and binding from the time when the pledge is made. The fees, rents and charges so pledged and thereafter received by the authority shall immediately be subject to the lien of such pledge without any physical delivery thereof or further act, and the lien of any such pledge shall be valid and binding as against all parties having claims of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the authority, irrespective of whether such parties have notice thereof. Neither such the resolution nor trust indenture need be filed or recorded except in the records of the authority. The use and disposition of moneys to the credit of such a sinking or other similar fund shall be subject to the provisions of such resolution or trust indenture. Except as may otherwise be provided in such resolution or trust indenture, such the sinking or other similar fund shall be a fund for all such bonds without distinction or priority of one over another.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1594 15.2-5359. Moneys received deemed trust funds.

All moneys received pursuant to the authority provisions of this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds or as revenues, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. Any officer with whom, or any bank or trust company with which, such moneys shall be are deposited shall act as trustee of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes hereof, subject to the provisions of this chapter and the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or the trust indenture securing the same.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1595 <u>15.2-5360</u>. Protection and enforcement of rights and duties under chapter.

Any holder of bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under any trust indenture securing the same, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by such trust indenture or any resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, injunction, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of this Commonwealth or granted by this chapter or under such trust indenture or resolution and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such trust

indenture or resolution to be performed by the authority or by any officer, employee or agent thereof, including the fixing, charging and collection of fees, rents and other charges.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1596 15.2-5361. Exemption from taxation.

The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, and for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience and prosperity, and as the. The operation and maintenance of any hospital project which the authority is authorized to undertake will constitute the performance of an essential governmental function, therefore the authority shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any hospital project acquired or constructed by it; and the. The bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, their transfer and the income therefrom, including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be free and exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth and any political subdivision thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1597 <u>15.2-5362</u>. Bonds legal investments; deposit with public agencies.

Bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and all its political subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, banking associations, investment companies, executors, trustees and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Such bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or political subdivision of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations of the Commonwealth is now or may hereafter be authorized by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>15.1-1598</u> <u>15.2-5363</u>. Chapter supplemental; application of other laws; consent of local governing bodies or other agencies not required.

The foregoing sections of this chapter shall be deemed to provide a complete, additional and alternative method for the doing of the things authorized thereby and shall be regarded as supplemental and additional to powers conferred by other laws; provided the issuance of revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds under the provisions of this chapter need not comply with the requirements of any other laws applicable to the issuance of bonds. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, none of the powers granted to the authority under the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the supervision or regulation or require the approval or consent of any eity, town or county government locality or any commission, board, bureau or agency of any of the foregoing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1599 <u>15.2-5364</u>. Severability; liberal construction.

The provisions of this chapter are severable, and if any of its provisions shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the other provisions of this chapter. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof.

Drafting note: No change.

Article 4.

21 Dissolution.

§ 15.1-1600 <u>15.2-5365</u>. Proceedings for dissolution.

Whenever it shall appear appears to the commissioners of an authority that the need, as provided in § 15.1-1538 15.2-5305, for such authority in the city in which it was created no longer exists, then upon petition by the commissioners to the circuit court of <u>for</u> such city, after giving to the city ten days' notice, and upon the production of satisfactory evidence in support of such petition, the court may, in its discretion, enter an order declaring that the need for such authority in the city no longer exists and approving a plan for the winding up of completing the business of the authority, the payment or assumption of its obligations, and the transfer of its assets.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1601 <u>15.2-5366</u>. When powers and duties cease to exist.

If the court shall enter enters an order, as provided in § 15.1–1600 15.2-5365, that the need for such authority no longer exists, then, except for the winding up completing of its affairs in accordance with the plan approved by the court, its authorities, powers and duties to transact business or to function shall cease to exist as of that the date set forth in the order of the court.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1602 <u>15.2-5367</u>. Appeal.

An appeal may be granted by the Supreme Court of Virginia, or any judge thereof, to either the authority or the city from the judgment of the court, and the appeal shall be heard and determined without reference to the principles of demurrer to evidence. The trial court shall certify the facts in the case to the Supreme Court and the evidence shall be considered as on appeal in proceedings under Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25. In any case, by By consent of both parties of record, the petition may be dismissed at any time before final judgment on the appeal.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 39 54.** 3 ELECTRIC AUTHORITIES ACT. 4 Chapter drafting note: This chapter, which was passed during the 1979 Session, is 5 6 not currently being used by any localities. 7 8 § 15.1-1603 <u>15.2-5400</u>. Short title. 9 This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Electric Authorities Act." 10 **Drafting note: No change.** 11 12 § 15.1-1604 15.2-5401. Intent of General Assembly. 13 It is the intent of the General Assembly by the passage of this chapter to authorize the 14 creation of electric authorities by counties, cities and towns localities of this Commonwealth, 15 either acting jointly or separately, in order to provide facilities for the generation and 16 transmission of electric power and energy, and to vest such authorities with all powers that may 17 be necessary to enable them to accomplish such purposes, which powers shall be exercised for 18 the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth. 19 It is further the intent of the General Assembly that in order to achieve the economies and 20 efficiencies made possible by the proper planning, financing, sizing and location of facilities for 21the generation and transmission of electric power and energy which are not practical for any 22 county, city or town locality or electric authority acting alone, and to insure an adequate, reliable 23 and economical supply of electric power and energy to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, 24electric authorities shall be authorized to jointly cooperate and plan, finance, develop, own and 25operate with other electric authorities and other public corporations and governmental entities 26 and investor-owned electric power companies and electric power cooperative associations or

corporations, within or without outside the Commonwealth, electric generation and transmission

facilities in order to provide for the present and future requirements of the electric authorities and

their participating counties, cities and towns localities.

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Accordingly, it is determined that the exercise of the powers granted herein will benefit the inhabitants of the Commonwealth and serve a valid public purpose in improving and otherwise promoting their health, welfare and prosperity.

This chapter shall be liberally construed in conformity with these intentions.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1605 15.2-5402. Definitions.

Wherever used in this chapter, unless a different meaning clearly appears in the context, the following terms, whether used in the singular or plural, shall be given the following respective interpretations:

- 1. "Authority" shall mean means a political subdivision and a body politic and corporate created, organized and existing pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or if the authority shall be is abolished, the board, body, commission, department or officer succeeding to the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given by this chapter shall be given by law;
- 2. "Bonds" or "revenue bonds" shall mean means bonds, notes and other evidences of indebtedness of an authority issued by the authority pursuant to the provisions of this chapter;
- 3. "Cost" or "cost of a project" shall mean means, but shall not be limited to, the cost of acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, enlargement, betterment or extension of any project, including the cost of studies, plans, specifications, surveys, and estimates of costs and revenues relating thereto, the cost of labor and materials; the cost of land, land rights, rights-of-way and easements, water rights, fees, permits, approvals, licenses, certificates, franchises, and the preparation of applications for and securing the same; administrative, legal, engineering and inspection expenses; financing fees, expenses and costs; working capital; costs of fuel and of fuel supply resources and related facilities; interest on bonds during the period of construction and for such reasonable period thereafter as may be determined by the issuing authority; establishment of reserves; and all other expenditures of the issuing authority incidental, necessary or convenient to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, improvement, enlargement, betterment or extension of any project and the placing of the same project in operation;

4. "Commonwealth" shall mean the Commonwealth of Virginia;

- 5. "Governing body" shall mean the board or body in which the general legislative powers of the governmental unit are vested;
- 6. "Governmental unit" shall mean means any incorporated city or town in the Commonwealth owning on January 1, 1979, a system or facilities for the generation, transmission or distribution of electric power and energy for public and private uses and engaged in the generation or retail distribution of electricity; and any incorporated city in the Commonwealth which on January 1, 1979, has a population of 200,000 or more; and or any county or incorporated city or town in the Commonwealth which after January 1, 1979, is authorized to participate in an authority pursuant to an act of the General Assembly.
- 7. "Project" shall mean means any system of facilities for the generation, transmission, transformation or supply of electric power and energy by any means whatsoever, including fuel and fuel supply resources and other related facilities, any interest therein and any right to output, capacity or services thereof, but does not include facilities for the distribution of electric energy for retail sale: and.
- 8. "Unit" shall mean means any governmental unit; any electric authority; any investor-owned electric power company; any electric cooperative association or corporation; the Commonwealth or any other state; or any department, institution, commission, public instrumentality or political subdivision of the Commonwealth or of, any other state, or of the United States.
- Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The definitions for "Commonwealth" and "governing body" are deleted since those terms are defined elsewhere.

§ 15.1-1606 15.2-5403. Creation of electric authority; referendum.

The governing body of a governmental unit may by ordinance, or the governing bodies of two or more governmental units may by concurrent ordinances or agreement authorized by ordinance of each of the respective governmental units, create an electric authority, under any appropriate name and title containing the words "electric authority," which, upon. Upon compliance with the provisions of this section and §§ 15.1-1518 15.2-5404 and 15.1-1519 15.2-5405, the authority shall be a political subdivision of the Commonwealth and a body politic and corporate. Any such ordinance shall be adopted in accordance with applicable general or special

laws or charter provisions providing for the adoption of ordinances of the particular governmental unit, and shall be published once a week for two successive weeks prior to adoption in a newspaper of general circulation within the governmental unit. The second publication shall not be sooner than one calendar week after the first publication.

No governmental unit shall participate as a member of such an authority unless and until such participation is authorized by a majority of the voters voting in a referendum held in the governmental unit on the question of whether or not the governmental unit should participate in said the authority. The State Board of Elections shall approve the form of the ballot; and shall be obligated to see to it that the question is clearly expressed, and such referendum shall be held as provided in §§ 24.1–165 24.2-682 and 24.2-684.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The existing citations to §§ 15.1-1518 and 15.1-1519 are incorrect.

- § 15.1–1607 15.2-5404. Articles of incorporation.
- Each ordinance or agreement providing for the creation of an authority shall include articles of incorporation which shall set forth:
 - 1. The name of the authority and the address of its principal office;
- 2. The names of the governmental units which are to be the initial members of the authority;
 - 3. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is to be created;
 - 4. The number of directors who shall initially serve on the board of directors which shall exercise the powers of the authority, the number of directors from each member governmental unit, and the names, addresses and terms of office of the initial directors of the authority; and
 - 5. Any other provisions for regulating the business of the authority or the conduct of its affairs, including provisions for amendment of the articles of incorporation.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-1608 15.2-5405. Certificate of incorporation or charter; addition and withdrawal of members; board of directors; indemnification of directors, officers or employees.
- A. After adoption or approval of the ordinances or agreement providing for the creation of an authority, there shall be filed with the State Corporation Commission the articles of

incorporation of the authority shall be filed with the State Corporation Commission. If the State Corporation Commission finds that the articles of incorporation conform to law, and the creation of such an authority is in the public interest, a certificate of incorporation or charter shall forthwith be issued, and thereupon the authority shall constitute a political subdivision of the Commonwealth and a body politic and corporate and shall be deemed to have been lawfully and properly created and, established and authorized to exercise the powers granted under this chapter.

In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of, or relating to, any contract or action of the authority, the authority, in the absence of establishing fraud in the premises, shall be conclusively deemed to have been established in accordance with the provisions of this chapter upon proof of the issuance of the aforesaid certificate by the State Corporation Commission. A copy of such certificate, duly certified by the State Corporation Commission, shall be admissible in evidence in any such suit, action or proceeding, and shall be conclusive evidence of the filing and contents thereof.

Notice of the issuance of such certificate by the State Corporation Commission shall be given to each of the member governmental units of the authority by the State Corporation Commission.

B. After the creation of an authority, any other governmental unit may become a member thereof upon application to such authority after the adoption of an ordinance by the governing body of the governmental unit authorizing such governmental unit to become a member of the authority, and with the unanimous consent of the members of the authority evidenced by ordinances of their respective governing bodies. Any governmental unit may withdraw from an authority, provided,; however, that all contractual rights acquired and obligations incurred while a governmental unit was a member shall remain in full force and effect.

In the case of the joining of a new member governmental unit to an authority, or in the case of the withdrawal of an existing member governmental unit from an authority, the articles of incorporation of the authority shall be amended to evidence such joinder or withdrawal, as the case may be, and such amendment shall be filed with the State Corporation Commission. Thereupon, the State Corporation Commission shall issue a certificate of joinder or withdrawal, as the case may be, to which shall be attached a copy of the amendment to the articles of

incorporation. The joining or withdrawal shall become effective upon the issuance of such certificate.

C. The powers of each authority created by the governing body of a single governmental unit shall be exercised by a board of five directors, or, at the option of the governing body of the particular governmental unit, a number of directors equal to the number of persons on the governing body of the governmental unit. The powers of each authority created by the governing bodies of two or more governmental units shall be exercised by a board of such number of directors specified in its articles of incorporation, which shall be not less than one member for each governmental unit and not less than a total of five directors. The directors of an authority shall be selected in the manner and for the terms provided by the ordinance of a single governmental unit, or the concurrent ordinances or agreement of two or more of the governmental units creating the authority. No director shall be appointed for a term of more than four years but a director may be reappointed and succeed himself or herself. Directors shall hold office until their successors have been appointed. When one or more additional governmental units join an existing authority, each of such joining governmental units shall appoint not less than one director of the authority.

The directors of the authority shall elect one of their number chairman of the authority, and shall elect a secretary and treasurer and such other officers as are deemed necessary who need not be directors of the authority. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the directors of the authority shall constitute a quorum, and the vote of a majority of the directors shall be necessary for any action taken by the authority. No vacancy in the board of directors of the authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the authority. If a vacancy shall occur occurs by reason of the death, disqualification or resignation of a director, the governing body of the governmental unit which shall have appointed such director shall appoint a successor to fill his unexpired term. In the event of a vacancy in the board of directors for any reason, a successor shall be appointed within six months of the date on which such vacancy occurred.

Whenever a governmental unit shall withdraw withdraws from an authority, the term of any director appointed to the board of directors from such governmental unit shall immediately terminate, and, if such termination shall result results in less than five directors of the authority, additional directors shall be selected in the manner and for the terms provided by the ordinances

or agreement creating the authority so as to comply with the requirements of this section. No elected official of a member governmental unit shall be a director of an authority. No person shall serve as a director unless he or she shall reside resides within the governmental unit which has appointed him or her. Directors shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed from time to time by resolution or resolutions of the governing body or bodies of the member governmental unit or units of the authority, and shall be reimbursed for any actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties.

D. An authority may defend, indemnify against loss or liability and save harmless any of its directors, officers or employees whenever a claim or demand is made or threatened, or whenever proceeded against in any investigation or before any court, board, commission or other public body to defend or maintain his official position or a position taken in the course of the execution of his duties or because of any act or omission arising out of the performance of his official duties if the director, officer or employee acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the authority. If it is ultimately determined that a director, officer or employee of an authority is entitled to be indemnified by the authority as authorized in this section, he shall be indemnified against expenses, including attorneys' fees, actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection therewith. Expenses, including attorneys' fees, incurred in defending a civil action, suit or proceeding may be paid by an authority in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit or proceeding as authorized in the manner provided in this section upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director, officer or employee, to repay such amount unless it shall ultimately be determined that he is entitled to be indemnified by the authority as authorized in this section.

The indemnification provided by this section shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which those indemnified may be entitled under any bylaw, agreement, or otherwise, both as to action in his official capacity and as to action in another capacity while holding such office, and shall continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer or employee, and shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of such person. An authority shall have power to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer or employee of the authority against any liability asserted against him and incurred by him in any such capacity or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the

authority would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this section.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Paragraph breaks have been added in subsections C and D for clarity.

- § 15.1–1609 15.2-5406. Rights, powers and duties of authority.
- An authority shall have all of the rights and powers necessary and convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the rights and powers:
 - 1. To adopt bylaws or rules for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business;
 - 2. To adopt an official seal and alter the same at pleasure;
 - 3. To maintain an office at such place or places as it may designate;
- 4. To sue and be sued;
- 5. To receive, administer and comply with the conditions and requirements respecting any gift, grant or donation of any property or money;
 - 6. To study, plan, research, develop, finance, construct, reconstruct, acquire, improve, enlarge, extend, better, lease, own, operate and maintain, any project or any interest in any project, within or without outside the Commonwealth, including the acquisition of an ownership interest in any project as a tenant in common with any other unit or units whether public or private, and to enter into and perform contracts with respect thereto, and if the authority acquires an ownership interest as a tenant in common in any project within the Commonwealth, the surrender or waiver by any such owner of its right to partition such property for a period not exceeding the period for which the property is used or useful for electric utility purposes shall not be invalid and unenforceable by reason of length of such period or as unduly restricting the alienation of such property;
 - 7. To acquire by private negotiated purchase or lease or otherwise an existing project, a project under construction, or other property within or without outside the Commonwealth, either individually or jointly with any other unit or units whether public or private and; to acquire by private negotiated purchase or lease or otherwise any facilities for the development, production, manufacture, procurement, handling, transportation, storage, fabrication, enrichment, processing or reprocessing of fuel of any kind or any facility or rights with respect to the supply of water;

and to enter into agreements by private negotiation or otherwise, for such period as the authority shall determine, for the development, production, manufacture, procurement, handling, storage, fabrication, enrichment, processing or reprocessing of fuel of any kind or any facility or rights with respect to the supply of water;

- 8. To acquire by purchase, lease, gift, or otherwise, or to obtain options for the acquisition of, any property, real or personal, improved or unimproved, including an interest in land less than the fee thereof;
- 9. To sell, lease, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of, or to grant options for any such purposes with respect to, any real or personal property or interest therein;
- 10. To dispose of by private negotiated sale or lease or otherwise an existing project, a project under construction, or other property owned either individually or jointly, and to dispose of by private negotiated sale or lease or otherwise any facilities for the development, production, manufacture, procurement, handling, transportation, storage, fabrication, enrichment, processing or reprocessing of fuel of any kind or any facility or rights with respect to the supply of water;
- 11. To borrow money and issue revenue bonds of the authority in the manner hereinafter provided;
 - 12. To accept advice and money from any member governmental unit of the authority;
- 13. To apply and contract for and to expend assistance from the United States or other public or private sources, whether in form of a grant or loan or otherwise;
- 14. To fix, charge and collect rents, rates, fees and charges for output or capacity of any project and for the use of, or for, the other services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished or supplied through any project;
- 15. To authorize the acquisition, construction, operation or maintenance of any project by any unit or individual on such terms as the authority shall deem proper, and, in connection with any project which is owned jointly by the authority and one or more units, to act as agent, or designate one or more of the other units to act as agent, for all the owners of the project for the construction, operation or maintenance of such project;
- 16. To generate, produce, transmit, deliver, exchange, purchase or sell electric power and energy at wholesale, and to enter into contracts for any or all such purposes;

17. To negotiate and enter into contracts for the purchase, sale, exchange, interchange, wheeling, pooling, transmission or use of electric power and energy at wholesale with any unit within or without outside the Commonwealth;

- 18. To purchase power and energy and related services from any source on behalf of its member governmental units and other customers and to sell the same to its member governmental units and other customers in such amounts, with such characteristics, for such periods of time and under such terms and conditions as the authority shall determine;
- 19. In the event of any annexation by a governmental unit which is not a member governmental unit of the authority of lands, areas, or territory in which the authority's projects exist, to continue to do business and to exercise jurisdiction over its properties and facilities in and upon or over such lands, areas or territory as long as any bonds remain outstanding or unpaid, or any contracts or other obligations remain in force;
- 20. To amend the articles of incorporation with respect to the name or powers of such authority or in any other manner not inconsistent with this chapter by following the procedure prescribed by law for the creation of an authority;
- 21. To enter into contracts with any unit on such terms as the authority shall deem proper for the purposes of acting as a billing and collecting agent for electric service or electric service fees, rents or charges imposed by any such unit;
- 22. To pledge or assign any moneys, fees, rents, charges or other revenues and any proceeds derived by the authority from the sales of bonds, property, insurance or condemnation awards;
- 23. To make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient in the exercise of the powers and functions of the authority under this chapter, including contracts with persons, firms, corporations and others;
- 24. To apply to the appropriate agencies of the Commonwealth, the United States or any state thereof, and to any other proper agency for such permits, licenses, certificates or approvals as may be necessary, and, to construct, maintain and operate projects in accordance with such licenses, permits, certificates or approvals; and to obtain, hold and use such licenses, permits, certificates and approvals in the same manner as any other person or operating unit;
- 25. To employ such persons as may be required in the judgment of the authority and to fix and pay their compensation from funds available to the authority therefor; and

26. To do all acts and things necessary and convenient to carry out the purposes and to exercise the powers granted to the authority herein.

In undertaking a project, an authority shall apply to the appropriate agencies of the Commonwealth, the United States, or any state therein, for such permits, licenses, certificates, or approvals as may be necessary, including, in any event, those referred to in §§ 56-46.1, 56-234.3, and 56-265.2; former § 62.1-3; and Chapter 7 (§ 62.1-80 et seq.) of Title 62.1 of the Code of Virginia. An authority shall construct, maintain and operate such projects in accordance with such permits, licenses, certificates and approvals.

In determining which project or projects to undertake in furtherance of its purposes and powers under this chapter, an authority shall take into account estimated future power requirements of member governmental units which have entered into, or propose to enter into, contracts with the authority for the purchase of output, capacity, use or services of such project or projects, and in making such determinations the authority shall consider the following:

- 1. The economies <u>Economies</u> and efficiencies to be achieved in constructing, on a large scale, facilities for the generation of electric power and energy;
- 2. Needs of the authority for reserve and peaking capacity and to meet obligations under pooling and reserve-sharing agreements reasonably related to its needs for power and energy to which the authority is or may become a party;
 - 3. The estimated Estimated useful life of such project;
- 4. The estimated Estimated time necessary for the planning, development, acquisition, or construction of such project and the length of time required in advance to obtain, acquire or construct an additional power supply for the member governmental units of the authority; and
- 5. The reliability Reliability and availability of alternative power supply sources and the cost of such alternative power supply sources.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent an authority from undertaking studies to determine whether there is a need for a project or whether such project is feasible.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Section 62.1-3 was repealed in 1992.

30 § 15.1–1610 <u>15.2-5407</u>. Membership in more than one authority.

Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any governmental unit from being a member of more than one authority for the purpose of obtaining an adequate electric power supply.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1611 15.2-5408. Sale of power and energy, including capacity and output to member governmental units by authority; duration of contracts; source of payments; furnishing of money, property or services by member governmental units.

Any member governmental unit of an authority may contract to buy from the authority power and energy required for its present or future requirements, including the capacity and output of one or more specified projects. Any such contract may provide that the governmental unit so contracting shall be obligated to make payments required by the contract whether or not a project is completed, operable or operating and notwithstanding the suspension, interruption, interference, reduction or curtailment of the output of a project or the power and energy contracted for, and that such payments under the contract shall not be subject to any reduction, whether by offset or otherwise, and shall not be conditioned upon the performance or nonperformance by the authority or any other member governmental unit under the contract or any other instrument. Such contracts with respect to any project may also provide, in the event of default by any member governmental unit which is a party to any such contract for such project in the performance of its obligations thereunder, for other member governmental units which are parties to any such contract for such project to succeed to the rights and interests and assume the obligations of the defaulting party, pro rata or otherwise as may be agreed upon in such contracts.

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or local charter provision to the contrary, any such contracts with respect to the sale or purchase of capacity, output, power or energy from a project may extend for a period not exceeding fifty years from the date a project is estimated to be placed in normal continuous operation; and the execution and effectiveness thereof shall not be subject to any authorizations or approvals by the Commonwealth or any agency, commission or instrumentality or political subdivision thereof except as in this chapter specifically required and provided in this chapter.

Payments by a governmental unit under any contract for the purchase of capacity and output from an authority shall be made solely from, and may be secured by a pledge of and lien

upon, the revenues derived by such governmental unit from the ownership and operation of the electric system of such governmental unit, and such payments may be made as an operating expense of such electric system. No obligation under such contract shall constitute a legal or equitable pledge, charge, lien or encumbrance upon any property of the governmental unit or upon any of its income, receipts or revenues, except the revenues of its electric system, and neither the faith and credit nor the taxing power of the governmental unit are, or may be, pledged for the payment of any obligation under any such contract. A governmental unit shall be obligated to fix, charge and collect rents, rates, fees and charges for electric power and energy and other services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished or supplied through its electric system sufficient to provide revenues adequate to meet its obligations under any such contract and to pay any and all other amounts payable from or constituting a charge and lien upon such revenues, including amounts sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on bonds of such governmental unit heretofore or hereafter issued for purposes related to its electric system. Any pledge made by a governmental unit pursuant to this paragraph shall be governed by the laws of the Commonwealth.

Any member governmental unit of an authority may furnish the authority with money and provide the authority with personnel, equipment and property, both real and personal. Any member governmental unit may also provide any services to an authority. Any member governmental unit may contract for, advance or contribute funds to an authority as may be agreed upon by the authority, and the member governmental unit and the authority shall repay such advances or contributions from proceeds of bonds, from operating revenues or from any other funds of the authority, together with interest thereon as may be agreed upon by the member governmental units and authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1612 15.2-5409. Sale of capacity and output to nonmembers; limitations.

An authority may sell or exchange the capacity or output of a project not then required by any of its member governmental units for such consideration and, for such period, and upon such other terms and conditions as may be determined by the parties, to any person, firm, association or corporation, public or private within or without outside the Commonwealth; provided, however, that this shall not authorize retail sales by an authority to any nongovernmental end

user of electric capacity or energy, and further, that sales of such capacity or output of a project shall not be made in such amounts, for such periods of time, and under such terms and conditions as will cause the interest on bonds issued to finance the cost of a project to become taxable by the federal government.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1613 15.2-5410. Contents of agreement as to joint ownership of project; designation of party to agreement as agent for construction, operation and maintenance of project; powers and duties of agent.

Any agreement between an authority and a unit with respect to the joint ownership of a project shall provide that each party to the agreement shall own a percentage of the project equal to the percentage of the money furnished or the value of property supplied by the respective parties for the acquisition and construction thereof and shall own and control a like percentage of the output thereof. Such The agreement shall further provide that an authority shall be liable only for its own acts thereunder and that no moneys or other contributions supplied by an authority shall be applied in any way to the account of any other party to the agreement. Any such agreement may contain such terms, conditions, and provisions as the board of directors of an authority shall deem to be in the best interest of such authority.

The agreement may include, but shall not be limited to, provisions for the construction, operation and maintenance of a project by one of the parties thereto, which shall be designated in or pursuant to such agreement as agent on behalf of itself and the other parties, or by such other means as may be determined by the parties and provisions for a uniform method of determining, and allocating among the parties, costs of construction, operation, maintenance, renewals, replacements, and improvements with respect to such project. In carrying out its functions and activities as such agent with respect to the construction, operation, and maintenance of such a project, including without limitation the letting of contracts therefor, such the agent shall be governed by the laws and regulations applicable to such agent as a separate legal entity and not by any laws or regulations which may be applicable to any of the other parties. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, such the authority may delegate its powers and duties with respect to the construction, operation and maintenance of such project to such agent, and all actions taken by such the agent in accordance with the provisions of such agreement shall

be binding upon each of the parties without further action or approval by their respective boards of directors or governing bodies. Such The agent shall be required to exercise all such powers and perform its duties and functions under the agreement in a manner consistent with prudent utility practice.

As used in this section, "prudent utility practice" shall mean means any of the practices, methods, and acts at a particular time which, in the exercise of reasonable judgment in the light of the facts, including but not limited to the practices, methods, and acts engaged in or approved by a significant portion of the electrical utility industry prior thereto, known at the time the decision was made, would have been expected to accomplish the desired result at the lowest reasonable cost consistent with reliability, safety and expedition.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Two paragraph breaks are added for clarity.

§ 15.1-1614 15.2-5411. Contracts for planning, acquisition, construction, etc., of projects.

An authority may contract for the planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, operation, maintenance, repair, extension, and improvement of a project or may contract with one or more units to perform these functions, by advertising for bids, preparing plans and specifications in advance of construction, or securing performances and payment bonds to the extent that its board of directors determines that these actions are desirable in furtherance of the purposes of this chapter. Except as otherwise provided by this section, no contract shall be invalid or unenforceable by reason of nonperformance of the conditions required by any other law relating to public contracts.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1615 <u>15.2-5412</u>. Issuance of bonds by authority.

An authority may issue from time to time its bonds in such principal amounts as the authority shall deem necessary to provide sufficient funds to carry out any of its corporate purposes and powers, including but not limited to the payment of all or any part of the cost of a project or projects. The principal of, redemption premium, if any, and interest on such bonds shall be payable solely from, and may be secured solely by, a pledge of and lien upon; the revenues, or any portion thereof, derived or to be derived by the authority from one or more of its

projects, or contributions or advances from its members, or moneys derived from any source, as the authority shall determine. Bonds of the authority shall be authorized by a resolution adopted by its board of directors, and such resolution shall be spread upon its minutes. The bonds of each issue shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate or rates, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding fifty years from their date or dates, shall have such rank or priority and may be made redeemable before maturity at the option of the authority, at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions, all as may be determined by the authority. The authority shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear appears on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds, such his signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. The bonds may be issued in coupon or in registered form, or both, as the authority may determine, and provisions may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either, at public or at private sale, and for such price as it may determine to be for the best interest of the authority and the member governmental units to be served thereby.

The issuance of such bonds shall not be subject to any limitations or conditions contained in any other law, and bonds may be issued without obtaining the consent of the Commonwealth or any political subdivisions, or of any agency, commission or instrumentality of either thereof, and without any other approvals, proceedings or the happening of any conditions or things other than those specifically required by this chapter, and the provisions of the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or the trust agreement securing the same.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1616 <u>15.2-5413</u>. Interim receipts and temporary bonds; lost, stolen and destroyed bonds.

Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds, the authority may issue interim receipts or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds have been executed and are available for delivery.

Should any bond issued under this chapter or any coupon appertaining thereto become mutilated or be lost, stolen or destroyed, the authority may cause a new bond or coupon of like date, number and tenor to be executed and delivered in exchange and substitution for, and upon the cancellation of such mutilated bond or coupon, or in lieu of and in substitution for such lost, stolen or destroyed bond or coupon. Such new bond or coupon shall not be executed or delivered until the holder of the mutilated, lost, stolen or destroyed bond or coupon has (i) paid the reasonable expense and charges in connection therewith and; (ii) in the case of a lost, stolen or destroyed bond or coupon, has filed with the authority or its fiduciary evidence satisfactory to such authority or its fiduciary that such bond or coupon was lost, stolen or destroyed and that the holder was the owner thereof; and (iii) has furnished indemnity satisfactory to the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1617 <u>15.2-5414</u>. Bonds not debts of Commonwealth or member governmental unit.

Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any governmental unit thereof. All such bonds shall contain a statement on their face substantially to the effect that neither the faith and credit of the Commonwealth nor the faith and credit of any governmental unit of the Commonwealth are is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on such bonds. The issuance of bonds under the provisions of this chapter shall not directly, indirectly or contingently obligate the Commonwealth or any governmental unit of the Commonwealth to levy any taxes whatever therefor or to make any appropriation for their payment.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1618 15.2-5415. Security for bonds; trust agreement; bond resolution.

In the discretion of any authority, any revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the authority and a corporate trustee. Such corporate trustee, and any depository of funds of the authority, may be any trust

company or bank having the powers of a trust company within the Commonwealth. The resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds or the trust agreement may pledge or assign all or a portion of the revenues to be received by the authority in respect of any project or projects but shall not convey or mortgage any project, and may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders. The trust agreement or the resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds may contain covenants including, but not limited to, the following:

- 1. The pledge of all or any part of the revenues derived from the project or projects to be financed by the bonds or from the electric system or facilities of the authority;
- 2. The rents, rates, fees and charges to be established, maintained, and collected, and the use and disposal of revenues, gifts, grants and funds received or to be received by the authority;
 - 3. The setting aside of reserves and the investment, regulation and disposition thereof;
- 4. The custody, collection, securing, investment, and payment of any moneys held for the payment of bonds;
- 5. Limitations or restrictions on the purposes to which the proceeds of <u>the</u> sale of bonds then or thereafter to be issued may be applied;
- 6. Limitations or restrictions on the issuance of additional bonds, the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued and secured or the refunding of outstanding or other bonds;
- 7. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended, the percentage of bonds the bondholders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which such consent may be given;
- 8. Events of default and the rights and liabilities arising thereupon, the terms and conditions upon which bonds issued under this chapter shall become or may be declared due before maturity, and the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived;
 - 9. The preparation and maintenance of a budget;
- 10. The retention or employment of consulting engineers, independent auditors, and other technical consultants;
- 30 11. Limitations on or the prohibition of free service to any person, firm or corporation, 31 public or private;

- 12. The acquisition and disposal of property, and the appointment of a receiver of the funds and property of the authority in the event of a default;
- 13. Provisions for insurance and for accounting reports and the inspection and audit thereof; and
 - 14. The continuing operation and maintenance of the project or projects.

Any pledge made by an authority pursuant to this chapter shall be governed by the laws of the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1619 15.2-5416. Rents, rates, fees and other charges.

The authority is hereby authorized to fix, charge and collect rents, rates, fees and other charges for the purchase of output or capacity of, or for the use of and for the electric power and energy or services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished or supplied by, any project. Such rates, fees and charges shall be so fixed and revised as to provide funds, with other funds available for such purposes, sufficient at all times to (i) to pay the cost of maintaining, operating and repairing the project or projects on account of which such bonds are issued, including reserves for such purposes and for replacement and depreciation and necessary extensions; (ii) to pay the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on the revenue bonds as the same shall become due and to create and maintain reserves therefor; (iii) to comply with the terms of any resolution or trust agreement securing bonds of the authority; and (iv) to pay any and all amounts which the authority may be obligated to pay from such revenues by law or contract.

In fixing rents, rates, fees and other charges as provided in this section, the authority shall hold a public hearing, advertised as required in § 15.1-1517 15.2-5403, at which hearing the public may submit comments with respect to such rents, rates, fees and other charges to the authority. The authority shall charge and collect the rates, fees and charges so fixed or revised. Rates, rentals, fees and charges for the sale or purchase of output or capacity of, or for the use of and for the electric power and energy or services, facilities and commodities sold, furnished or supplied by a project may be fixed and revised and charged and collected by the authority under this chapter without obtaining the approval or consent of any department, division, commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth, and without any other proceeding or the

happening of any other condition or thing than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The existing citation to § 15.1-1517 is incorrect.

§ 15.1-1620 15.2-5417. Moneys received deemed trust funds.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, all moneys received pursuant to the authority of this chapter, whether as proceeds from the sale of bonds or as revenues, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. The resolution authorizing the issuance of bonds or the trust agreement securing such bonds may provide that any of such moneys may be temporarily invested and reinvested, pending the disbursement thereof, in such securities and other investments as shall be provided and in such resolution or trust agreement, and shall provide that any officer with whom, or any bank or trust company with which, such moneys shall be are deposited shall act as trustee of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes hereof, subject to such regulations as this chapter and such the resolution or trust agreement may provide.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1621 15.2-5418. Bondholders' and trustees' remedies.

Any holder of bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter or any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under any trust agreement, except to the extent the rights herein given may be restricted by such trust agreement or the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, mandamus or other proceeding, protect and enforce any and all rights under the laws of the Commonwealth or granted hereunder, or, to the extent permitted by law, under such trust agreement or resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds or under any agreement or other contract executed by the authority pursuant to this chapter, and may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such trust agreement or resolution to be performed by any authority or by any officer thereof, including the fixing, charging and collecting of rents, rates, fees and charges for the purchase of output or capacity of any project or for the use of or for the electric power and energy or services furnished by any project.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1622 <u>15.2-5419</u>. Refunding bonds.

An authority created hereunder is hereby authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of revenue refunding bonds of the authority for the purpose of refunding any revenue bonds then outstanding and issued under the provisions of this chapter, whether or not such outstanding bonds have matured or are then subject to redemption. Each such authority is further authorized to provide by resolution for the issuance of a single issue of revenue bonds of the authority for the combined purposes of (i) paying the cost of any project and (ii) refunding the revenue bonds of the authority which shall theretofore have been issued under the provisions of this chapter and shall are then be outstanding, whether or not such outstanding bonds have matured or are then subject to redemption. The issuance of such bonds, the maturities and other details thereof, the rights and remedies of the holders thereof, and the rights, powers, privileges, duties and obligations of the authority with respect to the same bonds, shall be governed by the foregoing provisions of this chapter insofar as the same may be they are applicable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1623 15.2-5420. Status of bonds under Uniform Commercial Code.

Notwithstanding any of the provisions of this chapter or any recitals in any bonds issued under this chapter, all such bonds shall be deemed to be investment securities under the Uniform Commercial Code as enacted in this Commonwealth, subject only to the provisions of the bonds pertaining to registration.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1624 15.2-5421. Bonds as legal investments and lawful security.

The bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be and are hereby declared to be legal and authorized investments for banks, savings institutions, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, fiduciaries, trustees, and guardians and for all public funds of the Commonwealth or other political corporations or subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Such bonds shall be eligible to secure the deposit of any and all public funds of the Commonwealth and any and all public funds of eities, towns, counties localities, school districts or other political

corporations or subdivisions of the Commonwealth, and such bonds shall be lawful and sufficient security for such deposits to the extent of their value when accompanied by all unmatured coupons appertaining thereto.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1625 15.2-5422. Bonds exempt from taxation.

Bonds, their transfer and the income therefrom, including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be exempt from all taxation by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof excepting, except inheritance or gift taxes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1626 <u>15.2-5423</u>. Payments in lieu of property taxes; license tax.

A project owned by an authority shall be exempt from property taxes; provided, however, that. However, an authority owning a project shall, in lieu of property taxes, pay to any governmental body authorized to levy property taxes, the amount which would be assessed as taxes on real and personal property of a project if such project were otherwise subject to valuation and assessment by the State Corporation Commission, in the same manner as are public utility companies. Such payments in lieu of taxes shall be due and shall bear interest, if unpaid, as in the cases of taxes on other property. Authorities shall pay the annual state license tax imposed by § 58.1-2626, or an equal amount in lieu of such tax, to the same extent as if § 58.1-2626 were by its terms expressly applicable to authorities. Payments in lieu of taxes made hereunder shall be treated in the same manner as taxes for purposes of all procedural and substantive provisions of law. Except as herein expressly provided with respect to projects owned by an authority, no other property of such authority used or useful in the generation, transmission and transformation of electric power and energy shall be subject to payment in lieu of taxes.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1627 15.2-5424. Transfer, etc., of property of political subdivisions upon request of authority.

The governing body of any political subdivision, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, is hereby authorized and empowered to transfer jurisdiction over, to permit the use of, lease, lend, grant or convey to the authority upon the request of the authority, upon such terms and conditions as the governing body of such subdivision may agree with the authority as reasonable and fair, such real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable in connection with the acquisition, construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of any project by the authority, including public roads and other property already donated to public use; provided, however, that. However, the authority must pay full market value for any such real or personal property conveyed by the governing body of any political subdivision to any such the authority. Whenever any railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities which are located in, along, across, over or under any public road, street, highway, alley or other public right-of-way shall become an obstruction to, interfere with or be endangered by the construction, operation or maintenance of any project of the authority, the political subdivision having ownership, control or jurisdiction over such public road, street, highway, alley or other public right-of-way may, as the exercise of an essential governmental function, order the safeguarding, maintaining, relocating, rebuilding, removing and replacing of such railroad tracks, pipes, poles, wires, conduits or other structures or facilities by the owner thereof at the expense of the authority, and subject to the provisions of § 25-233 of this Code.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1–1628 15.2-5425. Eminent domain.

An authority created under the provisions of this chapter is hereby vested with the power of eminent domain and the same authority to exercise the power of eminent domain as is granted in Title 25, Chapter 1.1 (§ 25-46.1 et seq.) of Title 25 and, mutatis mutandis, as is granted to the Commonwealth Transportation Board, subject to the provisions of § 25-233, provided that this power shall not be used to acquire existing power supply facilities or plant plants held for future use; provided further, however. Furthermore, no authority may condemn property outside of the territorial limits of its member governmental units without obtaining the consent of the governing body of the locality in which such property is located; provided however, that in any case in which the approval by such county or municipality locality is withheld, the authority

seeking such approval may petition for the convening of a special court, pursuant to §§ 15.1 37.1:1 15.2-2135 through 15.1-37.1:7 15.2-2141.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1629 15.2-5426. Annual reports.

Each authority, promptly following the close of the calendar year, shall submit an annual report of its activities for the preceding year to the governing body of its member governmental unit. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the operation of the authority during such year. The authority shall cause an audit of its books and accounts to be made at least once each year by a certified public accountant, and the cost thereof may be treated as part of the cost of a project, or otherwise as part of the expense of operation of the project by such audit.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>15.1–1630</u> <u>15.2-5427</u>. Liability of members or officers.

No member of any authority or officer of any governing body of any member governmental unit creating such authority, or person or persons acting in their behalf, while acting within the scope of their authority shall be subject to any personal liability by reason of his carrying out of any of the powers expressly given in this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1631 15.2-5428. Dissolution of authority.

Whenever the board of directors of an authority and its member governmental units shall determine determines that the purposes for which it was created have been substantially fulfilled or are impractical or impossible of accomplishment to accomplish and that all bonds theretofore issued and all other obligations theretofore incurred by the authority have been paid or that cash or a sufficient amount of United States government securities have has been deposited for their payment, the board of directors of the authority and the governing bodies of the member governmental units may adopt resolutions or ordinances declaring and finding that the authority should be dissolved, and that appropriate articles of dissolution shall be filed with the State Corporation Commission. Upon the filing of such articles of dissolution by the authority, such

dissolution shall become effective, and the title to all funds and other property owned by the authority at the time of such filing shall vest in the member governmental units of the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1632 15.2-5429. Legislative consent to application of laws of other states.

Legislative consent is hereby given (i) to the application of the laws of other states with respect to taxation, payments in lieu of taxes, and the assessment thereof, to any authority created pursuant to this chapter, which has acquired or has an interest in a project, real or personal, situated without outside the Commonwealth or which owns or operates a project without outside the Commonwealth pursuant to this chapter; and (ii) to the application of regulatory and other laws of other states and of the United States to any authority which owns or operates a project without outside the Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1–1633 <u>15.2-5430</u>. Provisions of chapter cumulative; construction.

Neither this chapter nor anything herein contained shall be construed as a restriction or limitation upon any powers which an authority or governmental unit acting under the provisions of this chapter might otherwise have under any laws of this Commonwealth, but shall be construed as cumulative of any such powers. This chapter shall be construed as complete and independent authority for the performance of each and every act and thing authorized by this chapter. No proceedings, notice or approval shall be required for the organization of an authority or the issuance of any bonds or any instrument as security therefor, except as herein provided, any other law to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that. However, nothing herein shall be construed to deprive the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions of their respective police powers over properties of an authority or to impair any power thereover of any official or agency of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions which may be otherwise provided by law. Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to authorize an authority to occupy or use any land, streets, buildings, structures or other property of any kind, owned or used by any political subdivision within its jurisdiction, or any public improvement or facility maintained by such political subdivision for the use of its inhabitants, without first obtaining the consent of the governing body thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-1634</u> <u>15.2-5431</u>. Severability; provisions of chapter controlling over other statutes and charters.

The powers granted and the duties imposed in this chapter shall be construed to be independent and severable. If any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, or parts of any of this chapter shall be adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such adjudication shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remaining provisions thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provisions so held unconstitutional or invalid. Any provision of this chapter which is found to be in conflict with any other statute or charter shall be controlling and shall supersede such other statute or charter to the extent of such conflict.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 33.3 <u>55</u> .
3	TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: The sections of this chapter, which was passed during the
6	1993 Session, have been reorganized to follow a more logical sequence.
7	
8	§ 15.1-1399.19 15.2-5500. Tourism Development Authority established.
9	A. There is hereby established a Tourism Development Authority for the LENOWISCO
10	and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions. The Authority shall promote, expand
11	and develop the tourism industries of these this coal-producing municipalities region as a whole.
12	B. On the local level, each of the municipalities in these two planning district
13	commissions shall establish a local Tourism Development Committee to promote tourism in the
14	municipality, participate and assist in the planning of the regional Tourism Development
15	Authority, and develop a tourism development plan for its municipality. The local governing
16	body of each municipality shall appoint five members to serve on its local Tourism Development
17	Committee. The Committee shall elect a chairman from its membership, and such chairman shall
18	represent his municipality by serving as a member of the regional Tourism Development
19	Authority.
20	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Subsection B is relocated as §
21	15.2-5505.
22	
23	§ 15.1-1399.18 <u>15.2-5501</u> . Definitions.
24	As used in this chapter, unless the context requires a different meaning:
25	"Authority" means any political subdivision, a body politic and corporate, created,
26	organized and operated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, or if such Authority is
27	abolished, the board, body, commission, department or officer succeeding to the principal
28	functions thereof or to whom the powers given by this chapter are given by law.
29	"Governing body" means the board or body in which the general legislative powers of the
30	municipality are vested.

"Municipality" "Participating locality" means any county or incorporated city in the LENOWISCO or Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions with respect to which an authority may be organized and in which it is contemplated the Authority will function.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. "Governing body" is deleted since it is defined in Chapter 1. "Municipality" is changed to "participating locality" to more accurately reflect this chapter's use of those terms.

§ 15.1-1399.20 15.2-5502. Directors; qualifications; terms; vacancies; compensation and expenses; quorum; records; certification and distribution of report concerning bond issuance.

The Authority shall be governed by a board of directors in which all powers of the Authority shall be vested and which board shall be composed of the eight chairmen of the local Tourism Development Committees tourism development committees established in § 15.1-1399.19 15.2-5505. The eight directors shall be appointed initially for terms of one, two, three and four years: the representatives of Buchanan and Dickenson Counties being appointed for one-year terms; the representatives of Lee County and the City of Norton being appointed for two-year terms; the representatives of Russell and Scott Counties being appointed for three-year terms; and the representatives of Tazewell and Wise Counties being appointed for four-year terms. Subsequent appointments shall be for terms of four years, except appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired terms. All terms of office shall be deemed to commence upon the date of the initial appointment to the Authority, and thereafter, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sentence. If, at the end of any term of office of any director a successor thereto has not been appointed, then the director whose term of office has expired shall continue to hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified. Each director shall, upon appointment or reappointment, before entering upon his duties take and subscribe the oath prescribed by § 49-1.

The directors shall elect from their membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, and from their membership or not, as they desire, a secretary and a treasurer, or a secretary-treasurer, who shall continue to hold such office until their respective successors are elected. The directors shall receive no salary but the directors may be compensated such amount per regular, special, or committee meeting as may be approved by the appointing authority, not to exceed fifty dollars per meeting, and shall be reimbursed for necessary traveling and other expenses incurred in the

performance of their duties. Five members of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum of the board for the purposes of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. No vacancy in the membership of the board shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the board. The board shall keep detailed minutes of its proceedings, which shall be open to public inspection at all times. It shall keep suitable records of its financial transactions and, unless exempted by § 2.1-164, it shall arrange to have the same records audited annually. Copies of each such audit shall be furnished to the governing bodies of the municipalities participating localities and shall be open to public inspection.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1399.22 <u>15.2-5503</u>. Executive director; staff.

The Authority shall appoint an executive director, who shall be authorized to employ such staff as necessary to enable the Authority to perform its duties as set forth in this chapter. The Authority is authorized to determine the duties of such staff and to fix salaries and compensation from such funds as may be received or appropriated.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1399.21 15.2-5504. Powers of Authority.

The Authority shall have the following powers together with all powers incidental thereto or necessary for the performance of those hereinafter stated:

- 1. To sue and be sued and to prosecute and defend, at law or in equity, in any court having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties;
 - 2. To adopt and use a corporate seal and to alter the same at pleasure;
 - 3. To contract and be contracted with;
- 4. To employ and pay compensation to such employees and agents, including attorneys, as the board of directors deem necessary in carrying on the business of the Authority;
- 5. To exercise all powers expressly given the Authority by the governing bodies of the municipalities participating localities which established the Authority and to establish bylaws and make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, deemed expedient for the management of the Authority's affairs;

- 6. To borrow money and to accept contributions, grants and other financial assistance from the United States of America and agencies or instrumentalities thereof, the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision, agency, or public instrumentality of the Commonwealth;
- 7. To formulate a tourism development agenda for each municipality participating locality in the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions;
 - 8. To receive and expend moneys on behalf of tourism development; and
- 9. To coordinate the municipalities' participating localities' individual tourism plans.
- **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.2-5505. Establishment of local tourism development committees.
- B. On the local level, each Each of the municipalities participating localities in these two planning district commissions the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions shall establish a local Tourism Development Committee tourism development committee to promote tourism in the municipality participating locality, participate and assist in the planning of the regional Tourism Development Authority, and develop a tourism development plan for its municipality participating locality. The local governing body of each municipality participating locality shall appoint five members to serve on its local Tourism Development Committee tourism development committee. The Committee committee shall elect a chairman from its membership, and such chairman shall represent his municipality participating locality by serving as a member of the regional Tourism Development Authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. This section is relocated from subsection B of § 15.1-1399.19 (now 15.2-5500).

- § 15.1-1399.23 <u>15.2-5506</u>. Responsibilities and duties; local Tourism Development Committees tourism development committees.
- Each of the The local Tourism Development Committees tourism development committees established in § 15.1–1399.19 15.2-5505 shall:
- 1. Promote and assist tourism development in their individual municipalities participating localities;
- 2. Develop and assist in the implementation of a tourism development plan to increase tourism revenue in their respective municipalities participating localities;

- 3. Encourage individuals, businesses and their local government to invest in tourism development as an integral part of overall economic development; and
- 4. Assist the regional Tourism Development Authority in planning and implementing a regional tourism development plan.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-1399.24 15.2-5507. Application for and acceptance of gifts and grants by local tourism development committees.
- The local Tourism Development Committees tourism development committees are authorized to apply for, accept and expend gifts, grants or donations from public or private sources to enable them to carry out their objectives.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-1399.25</u> <u>15.2-5508</u>. Powers, etc., severable; provisions of chapter controlling over other statutes and charters.

The powers granted and the duties imposed in this chapter shall be construed to be independent and severable. If any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, or parts of any of this chapter are adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such adjudication shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remaining provisions thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provisions so held unconstitutional or invalid. Any provision of this chapter which is found to be in conflict with any other statute or charter shall be controlling and shall supersede such other statute or charter to the extent of such conflict.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 29 <u>56</u> .
3	PUBLIC RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITIES ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes in the law made in this
6	chapter, which was enacted in 1962.
7	
8	§ 15.1-1271 <u>15.2-5600</u> . Short title.
9	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Public Recreational Facilities
10	Authorities Act."
11	Drafting note: No change.
12	
13	§ 15.1-1272 <u>15.2-5601</u> . Definitions.
14	As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings
15	mean unless the context shall indicate another meaning or intent indicates otherwise:
16	(a) The word "authority" shall mean "Authority" means an authority created under the
17	provisions of § 15.1-1273 15.2-5602 or, if any such authority shall be abolished the board, body,
18	or commission entity succeeding to the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given
19	by this chapter to such authority shall be given by law.
20	(b) The word "county" shall mean any county in the Commonwealth.
21	(c) The word "municipality" shall mean any city or town incorporated under the laws of
22	the Commonwealth.
23	(d) The term "political subdivision" shall mean a county or municipality.
24	(e) The term "governing body" shall mean in the case of a county, the board of
25	supervisors and in the case of a municipality, the board, commission, council or other body by
26	whatever name it may be known, in which the general legislative powers of the municipality are
27	vested.
28	(i) The words "bonds" or "revenue bonds" shall include "Bonds" or "revenue bonds"
29	means bonds, notes, certificates or other evidences of borrowing.
30	(h) The word "cost" "Cost" means, as applied to any project, shall mean all or any part of
31	the cost of acquisition, construction, alteration, enlargement, reconstruction and remodeling of a

project or portion thereof, including the cost of the acquisition of all land, rights-of-way, property, rights, easements and interests acquired by the authority for such construction, additions or expansion, the cost of demolishing or removing any building or structure on land so acquired, including the cost of acquiring any lands to which such building or structures may be removed, the cost of all labor, materials, machinery and equipment, financing charges, insurance, interest on all bonds prior to and during such construction, and during the construction of any addition or expansion, and if deemed advisable by the authority, for a period not exceeding one year after completion of such construction, addition or expansion, reserves for principal and interest and for extensions, enlargements, additions, replacements, renovations and improvements, provisions for working capital, the cost of surveys, engineering and architectural expenses, borings, plans and specifications and other engineering and architectural services, legal expenses, studies, estimates of cost and revenues, administrative expenses and such other expenses as may be necessary or incident to the construction of the project, and of such subsequent additions thereto or expansion thereof, the cost of financing such construction, additions or expansion and placing the project and such additions or expansion in operation.

(f) The term "federal agency" shall mean "Federal agency" means and include the United States of America or and any department, bureau, agency or instrumentality thereof.

(g) The word "project" or "projects" shall mean "Project" or "projects" means any one or more of the following: auditorium, theater, concert or entertainment hall, coliseum, convention center, arena, field house, stadium, fairground, campground, sports facilities, including racetracks, amusement park or center, garden, park, zoo and museum, as such terms are generally used, and parking, transportation, utility and restaurant facilities and concessions in connection with any of the foregoing, including any and all buildings, structures, approaches, roadways, and other facilities and appurtenances thereto which the authority may deem necessary or desirable, together with all property, rights, easements and interests which may be acquired by the authority for the construction, improvement and operation of any of the foregoing. The transportation facilities hereinabove mentioned may be principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the political subdivision locality creating the authority so long as they are incidentally related to the acquisition and construction of any of the foregoing and may be financed contemporaneously with, prior to or subsequent to the acquisition and construction of any of the foregoing.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Definitions are deleted because they duplicate definitions in § 15.2-101. The word "locality" is used in place of "political subdivision" throughout this chapter for continuity in language in the title. However, "political subdivision" is used here when referring to other political entities. The remaining definitions are alphabetized.

- § 15.1-1273 15.2-5602. Creation of authorities.
- (a) The governing body of a political subdivision A. A locality may by ordinance or resolution, or the governing bodies of two or more political subdivisions localities, may by concurrent ordinances or resolutions, signify their intention to adopt an ordinance or resolution to create an authority under an appropriate name and title containing the word "authority." The governing body of each Each participating political subdivision locality shall hold a public hearing thereon, notice of which hearing shall be given by publication at least once, not less than ten days prior to the date fixed for such the hearing, in a newspaper having a general circulation in such political subdivision the locality. Such The notice shall contain a brief statement of the substance of the proposed resolution authority, shall set forth the proposed articles of incorporation of the authority and shall state the time and place of the public hearing. The governing body of any such political subdivision may at its discretion locality, by resolution, may call for a referendum in such political subdivision on the question of the creation of an authority, which shall be held as provided by § 24.1-165 24.2-681 et seq. When a referendum is to be held in more than one political subdivision locality, the referendum shall be held on the same date in all of such political subdivisions localities.
- (b) B. The articles of incorporation shall set forth:
- (1) 1. The name of the authority and address of its principal office.
 - (2) 2. A statement that the authority is created under this chapter.
- 26 (3) 3. The name of each participating political subdivision locality.
- 27 (4) 4. The names, addresses and terms of office of the first members of the authority.
- (5) 5. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is to be created.
- 29 (e) <u>C.</u> Passage of such ordinance or resolution by the governing body or governing bodies shall constitute the authority a public body politic and corporate of the Commonwealth.

(d) <u>D.</u> Any political subdivision <u>locality</u> may become a member of an existing authority, and any political subdivision <u>locality</u> which is a member of an existing authority may withdraw therefrom, but no political subdivision <u>locality</u> shall be permitted to withdraw from any authority <u>after an obligation that</u> has been incurred by the authority <u>outstanding obligations unless United States securities have been deposited for their payment or without the unanimous consent of all <u>holders of the outstanding obligations</u>.</u>

(e) <u>E.</u> Having specified the initial purpose or purposes of the authority in the articles of incorporation, the governing bodies of the participating political subdivisions <u>localities</u> may, from time to time by subsequent ordinance or resolution, after public hearing, modify the articles of incorporation and the purpose or purposes specified therein. Such modification may be made either with or without a referendum.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Added language concerning withdrawal tracks language for withdrawal from a water and sewer authority.

§ 15.1–1274 15.2-5603. Commission Board to exercise powers of authority.

The powers of each authority created hereunder shall be exercised by a commission board which shall consist of not less than five nor more than seventeen members who shall be appointed by the governing bodies of the participating political subdivisions localities and who shall be selected in the manner and for the terms provided by the ordinance or resolution creating the authority. Officers and employees of the participating political subdivisions localities may be appointed to the commission board and may constitute a majority of the members of the commission board. The members of the commission board shall elect a secretary and treasurer who need not be members of the commission board. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the commission board shall constitute a quorum and the vote of a majority of such members shall be necessary for any action taken by the authority. No vacancy in the membership of the commission board shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the authority. The members of the commission board shall be reimbursed for the amount of actual expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties. The governing bodies of the participating political subdivisions localities may provide for compensation of the

members of the commission board; provided no compensation shall be paid for meetings not attended.

Alternate members of the commission board may also be selected. Such alternates shall be selected in the same manner as the members. The term of each alternate shall be the same as the term of the member for whom each serves as an alternate; however, the alternate's term shall not expire because of the member's death, disqualification, resignation or termination of employment with the member's political subdivision locality. If a member is not present at a meeting of the authority, the alternate for the member shall have all the voting and other rights of a member and shall be counted for purposes of determining a quorum at any meeting of the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; "board" is substituted for "commission" because in other parts of the Code "Commission" would be the same as "Authority."

- § 15.1–1275 <u>15.2-5604</u>. Powers of authority generally.
- Each authority created hereunder shall be a political subdivision of the Commonwealth of Virginia and shall be deemed to be an instrumentality exercising public and essential governmental functions to provide for the public health and welfare, and each such. Each authority is hereby authorized and empowered:
- (a) 1. To have existence for such term of years as specified by the participating political subdivisions localities;
- (b) $\underline{2}$. To contract and be contracted with; to sue and be sued; to make and from time to time amend and repeal bylaws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with general law to carry out its purposes; and to adopt a corporate seal and alter the same at its pleasure;
- (e) 3. To acquire, purchase, lease as lessee, construct, reconstruct, improve, extend, operate and maintain projects within or without outside any of the participating political subdivisions localities; and to acquire by gift or purchase lands or rights in land in connection therewith and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any property or interest therein acquired by it, at any time;
- (d) 4. To lease all or any part of any project upon any such terms or conditions and for such term of years as it may deem advisable to carry out the provisions of this chapter;

- (e) 5. To regulate the uses of all lands and facilities under control of the authority;
- (f) 6. To fix and revise from time to time and to charge and collect fees, rents and other charges for the use of any project or facilities thereof owned or controlled, and to establish and revise from time to time regulations in respect of the use, operation and occupancy of any such project or facilities thereof;
- (g) 7. To enter into contracts with any participating political subdivision locality, the Commonwealth, or any other political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, any federal agency or with any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association, or individual person providing for or relating to any project, including contracts for the management or operation of all or any part of a project;
- (h) <u>8.</u> To accept grants and gifts from any participating political subdivision <u>locality</u>, the Commonwealth or any <u>other</u> political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, any federal agency and from any <u>unit</u>, <u>private corporation</u>, <u>copartnership</u>, <u>association or individual person</u>;
- (i) 9. To issue bonds and refunding bonds of the authority, such bonds to be payable solely from funds of the authority; and from such other sources of payment as are authorized by 15.1-1278 15.2-5607;
- (j) 10. To make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter, including a trust agreement or trust agreements securing any bonds or refunding bonds issued hereunder; and
- (k) 11. To do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1276 15.2-5605. Transfers of property, appropriations and contracts by participating political subdivisions localities.

Each participating political subdivision locality is hereby authorized and empowered:

(a) 1. To transfer jurisdiction over, to lease, lend, grant or convey to the authority at its request, with or without consideration, such real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable to carry out the purposes of the authority, upon such terms and conditions as the governing body of such participating political subdivision locality shall determine to be for its best interests;

(b) 2. To make appropriations and to provide funds for any purpose of the authority, including the acquisition, construction, improvement and operation of any project or facilities thereof and payment of principal and interest on its indebtedness;

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- (c) 3. To enter into contracts agreeing to carry out any of the provisions set forth in subdivisions (a) 1 or (b) 2, providing for the operation and maintenance of all or any part of a project or otherwise facilitating the construction, development, operation or financing of all or any part of a project; and
- (d) 4. To enter into leases with the authority pursuant to which a project or any part thereof is leased to such political subdivision the locality. Such The lease may be for a term ending not later than the end of the then current fiscal year of such political subdivision but may be the locality and renewable for additional terms of one fiscal year each or as may be agreed upon by the parties provided that the total of the original term and any renewals shall in no event exceed fifty years. Each renewal shall be at the option of such political subdivision locality and the lease may provide that it is renewed for an additional term if the political subdivision locality fails to cancel the lease in writing on or prior to sixty days before the end of the then current term. Rentals under such lease may be computed at fixed amounts or by a formula based on any factors provided therein and the rentals payable may include provision for all or any part of or a share of the amounts necessary (1) (i) to pay or provide for the expenses of operation and maintenance of a project, (2) (ii) to provide for the payment of principal and interest on any bonds of the authority, and (3) (iii) to maintain such reserves or sinking funds as may be required by the terms of any contract of the authority or as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the authority. Such payments shall be payable only from revenues of the political subdivision locality available during the fiscal year during which the lease is in effect. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-1277 15.2-5606 or any other provision hereof the authority or the political subdivision locality leasing the project may contract with a person or persons, associations, joint venture or corporation as sublessee or operator of the project at a compensation to be agreed upon by the parties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1277 15.2-5606. Acquisition, maintenance and operation of projects; revenues from projects.

The authority may acquire or construct and maintain and operate any one or more projects under this chapter in such manner as the authority may determine, and the authority may operate each project separately or it may operate one or more projects together. The authority shall have exclusive control over the revenues derived from its operations and may use revenues from one project in connection with any other project. No person, firm, association or eorporation shall receive any profit or dividend from the revenues, earnings or other funds or assets of the authority other than for debts contracted, for services rendered, for materials and supplies furnished and for other value actually received by the authority.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The deleted words are included in the statutory definition of the word "person".

§ 15.1-1278 <u>15.2-5607</u>. Authority to issue bonds; source of payment.

The authority is hereby authorized to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion for the purpose of paying all or any part of the cost of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, improving or extending any project and acquiring necessary land and equipment therefor. The authority may issue such types of bonds as it may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) bonds payable as to principal and interest: (a) (i) from its revenues generally; (b) (ii) exclusively from the income and revenues of a particular project; or (e) (iii) exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated projects, whether or not they are financed in whole or in part from the proceeds of such bonds.

Any such bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any grant or contribution from a participating political subdivision locality, the Commonwealth or any political subdivision, agency or instrumentality thereof, any federal agency or any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association, or individual, or a pledge of any income or revenues of the authority, or a mortgage of any project or other property of the authority, or any contract obligation or undertaking, whether in the nature of a guaranty or otherwise, of any participating political subdivision locality. However, any such contract obligation or undertaking by any participating political subdivision locality which is a city or town must shall not be considered an indebtedness within the meaning of any debt limitation or restriction and that any such contract obligation or undertaking by a participating political subdivision locality which is a county must

<u>shall</u> be authorized in accordance with the provisions of Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia.

Neither the eommissioners members of the board of the authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof. The bonds and other obligations of the authority (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof other than the participating political subdivisions localities which have entered into contract obligations or other undertakings with respect to the repayment thereof as authorized in the preceding paragraph, and neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision thereof other than the authority and, to the extent provided in the preceding paragraph, participating political subdivisions localities, shall be liable thereon, nor shall such bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the authority and those created by contract obligations or undertakings of any participating political subdivisions localities entered into pursuant to the preceding paragraph. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any debt limitation or restriction. Bonds of the authority are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1279 15.2-5608. Bond resolution; terms, conditions, form and execution of bonds; sale; interim receipts or temporary bonds.

Bonds of the authority shall be authorized by resolution of the board and may be issued in one or more series, shall be dated, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates and shall bear interest at such rate or rates, as may be determined by the authority, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the authority at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority prior to the issuance of the bonds. The authority shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before delivery of such bond, such

signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this chapter or any recitals in any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, all such bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments under the laws of the Commonwealth. The bonds may be issued in coupon or registered form or both, as the authority may determine, and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine to be for the best interests of the authority.

Prior to the preparation of definitive bonds the authority may, under like restrictions, issue interim receipts or temporary bonds, with or without coupons, exchangeable for definitive bonds when such bonds shall have been executed and are available for delivery. The authority may also provide for the replacement of any bonds which shall become mutilated or shall be destroyed or lost.

Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this chapter without obtaining the consent of any commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision thereof, and without any other proceedings or the happening of other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1280 15.2-5609. Trust indenture or agreement to secure payment of bonds.

In the discretion of the authority, any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter may be secured by a trust indenture by way of conveyance, deed of trust or mortgage of any project or any other property of the authority, whether or not financed in whole or in part from the proceeds of such bonds, or by a trust agreement by and between the authority and a corporate trustee, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth or by both such conveyance, deed of trust or mortgage and indenture or trust agreement. Such trust indenture or agreement, or the resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds may pledge or assign fees, rents, charges and receipts, collected by,

payable to or otherwise derived by the authority from, and all other moneys and income of whatever kind or character collected by, payable to or otherwise derived from any project. Such trust indenture or agreement, or resolution providing for the issuance of such bonds, may contain such provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of the bondholders as may be reasonable and proper and not in violation of law, including covenants setting forth the duties of the authority in relation to the acquisition of property and the construction, improvement, maintenance, repair, operation and issuance of any project or other property of the authority, and the rates of fees, rents and other charges to be charged, and the custody, safeguarding and application of all moneys of the authority, and conditions or limitations with respect to the issuance of additional bonds. It shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth which may act as depository of the proceeds of such bonds or of other revenues of the authority to furnish indemnifying bonds or to pledge such securities as may be required by the authority. Such trust indenture or agreement or resolution may set forth the rights and remedies of the bondholders and of the trustee, and may restrict the individual right of action by bondholders.

In addition to the foregoing, such trust indenture or agreement or resolution may contain such other provisions as the authority may deem reasonable and proper for the security of the bondholders. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of such trust indenture or agreement or resolution may be treated as a part of the cost of a project.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1281 15.2-5610. Fees, rents and other charges; reserves.

The authority is hereby authorized to fix, revise, charge and collect fees, rents and other charges for the use of any project and the facilities thereof. Such The fees, rents and other charges shall be so fixed and adjusted so as to provide at least funds, which, when added to other funds, are sufficient to pay: (i) the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the project and (ii) the principal or and any interest on such the bonds as the same shall become due and payable. Reserves may be accumulated and maintained out of the revenues and receipts of the authority for extraordinary repairs and expenses and for such other purposes as may be provided in any resolution authorizing a bond issue or in any trust indenture securing the authority's bonds. Such fees, rents and charges shall not be subject to supervision or regulation by any commission,

board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth or any such participating political subdivision
 locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1282 15.2-5611. Moneys received deemed trust funds.

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proceeds from the sale of bonds or as revenues, shall be deemed to be trust funds to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter

All moneys received pursuant to the authority provisions of this chapter, whether as

applied solely as provided in this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1–1283</u> <u>15.2–5612</u>. Remedies of bondholders and trustee.

Any holder of bonds, notes, certificates or other evidences of borrowing or any coupons appertaining thereto issued under the provisions of this chapter or of any of the coupons appertaining thereto, and the trustee under any trust indenture or agreement, except to the extent of the rights herein given may be restricted by such trust indenture, or agreement may, either at law or in equity, by suit, action, injunction, mandamus or other proceedings, protect and enforce any and all their rights under (i) the laws of the Commonwealth or; (ii) granted by this chapter or under such; (iii) the trust indenture or agreement; or (iv) the resolution authorizing the issuance of such bonds, notes or certificates, and. Such holder and trustee may enforce and compel the performance of all duties required by this chapter or by such trust indenture or agreement or resolution to be performed by the authority or by any officer or agent thereof, including the fixing, charging and collection of fees, rents and other charges.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; excess language is deleted for clarity.

§ 15.1–1284 15.2-5613. Authority to exercise a governmental function; exemption from taxation.

The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, for the increase of their commerce, and for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience and prosperity, and as the operation and maintenance of any project which the authority is authorized to may undertake will constitute the

performance of an essential governmental function, no authority shall be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any project acquired and constructed by it under the provisions of this chapter; and the. The bonds, notes, certificates or other evidences of debt issued under the provisions of this chapter, their transfer and the income therefrom including any profit made on the sale thereof, shall at all times be free and exempt from taxation by the Commonwealth and by any political subdivision thereof.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1285 <u>15.2-5614</u>. Bonds legal investments.

Bonds issued by the authority under the provisions of this chapter are hereby made securities in which all public officers and public bodies of the Commonwealth and its political subdivisions, all insurance companies, trust companies, banking associations, investment companies, executors, administrators, trustees and other fiduciaries may properly and legally invest funds, including capital in their control or belonging to them. Such bonds are hereby made securities which may properly and legally may be deposited with and received by any state or municipal officer or any agency or political subdivision of the Commonwealth for any purpose for which the deposit of bonds or obligations is now, or may hereafter be, authorized by law.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ <u>15.1-1286</u> <u>15.2-5615</u>. Chapter to constitute complete authority for acts authorized; provisions severable; liberal construction.

This chapter shall constitute full and complete authority, without regard to the provisions of any other law, for the doing of the acts and things herein authorized. The provisions of this chapter are severable, and if any of its provisions shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid by any court of competent jurisdiction, the decision of such court shall not affect or impair any of the other provisions of this chapter. This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1286.1 15.2-5616. Dissolution of authority; disposition of property.

Whenever the commission board of the authority shall by resolution determine that the purposes for which the authority was formed have been substantially complied with and all bonds therefore issued and all obligations theretofore incurred by the authority have been fully paid or adequate provisions have been made for the payment, the commission board shall thereupon execute and file for record with the governing body bodies of the participating political subdivisions localities, a resolution declaring such facts. If the governing bodies of the participating political subdivisions localities are of the opinion that the facts stated in the authority's resolution are true and the authority should be dissolved, they shall so resolve and the authority shall stand dissolved as of the date on which the last participating political subdivision locality adopts such resolution. Upon such dissolution, the title to all funds and properties owned by the authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the participating political subdivisions localities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 27 <u>57</u> .
3	PARK AUTHORITIES ACT.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes in the law made in this
6	chapter, which was enacted in 1950.
7	
8	§ 15.1-1228 <u>15.2-5700</u> . Short title; application.
9	This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the "Park Authorities Act." The chapter
10	shall apply to all counties and cities localities of the Commonwealth.
11	Drafting note: Towns are added since they are authorized to create park
12	authorities.
13	
14	§ 15.1-1229 <u>15.2-5701</u> . Definitions.
15	As used in this chapter, the following words and terms shall have the following meanings
16	mean unless the context shall indicate another meaning or intent: otherwise:
17	(a) The word "authority" shall mean "Authority" means an authority created under the
18	provisions of § 15.1-1231 15.2-5702 or, if any such authority shall be abolished, the board, body,
19	or commissions entity succeeding to the principal functions thereof or to whom the powers given
20	by this chapter to such authority shall be given by law.
21	(b) The word "county" shall mean any county in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
22	(c) The word "municipality" shall mean any city or town incorporated under the laws of
23	the Commonwealth of Virginia.
24	(d) The term "political subdivision" shall mean a county or municipality.
25	(e) The term "governing body" shall mean in the case of a county the board of
26	supervisors and in the case of a municipality the board, commission, council or other body by
27	whatever name it may be known, in which the general legislative powers of the municipality are
28	vested.
29	(g) The term "federal agency" shall mean and include "Federal agency" means the United
30	States of America, and any department or bureau thereof, the Federal Works Agency, the

- Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and any other agency or instrumentality of the United

 States of America heretofore established or which may be established or created hereafter.
 - (f) The term "park" shall mean "Park" means public parks and recreation areas as the terms are generally used.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. The existing citation in the second paragraph is incorrect. Definitions are deleted because they duplicate definitions in § 15.2-101. The word "locality" is used in place of "political subdivision" throughout the chapter for continuity in language in the title. The remaining definitions are alphabetized.

- § 15.1–1230 15.2-5702. Creation of authorities.
- A. The governing body of a political subdivision A locality may by ordinance or resolution, or the governing bodies of two or more political subdivisions localities may by concurrent ordinances or resolutions, signify their intention to create a park authority, under an appropriate name and title, containing the word "authority" which shall be a public body politic and corporate.

Whenever an authority has been incorporated by two or more political subdivisions localities, any one or more of such political subdivisions the localities may withdraw therefrom, and any political subdivision not having joined in the original incorporation may join in the authority but no political subdivision locality shall be permitted to withdraw from any authority after any obligation has been incurred by the authority and while any such obligation remains binding that has outstanding obligations unless United States securities have been deposited for their payment or without unanimous consent of all holders of the outstanding obligations.

Other localities may join the authority as provided in the ordinances or resolutions.

- B. Each such ordinance or resolution shall include articles of incorporation which shall set setting forth:
 - (a) 1. The name of the "authority" and the address of its principal office.
- (b) 2. The name of each incorporating political subdivision locality, together with the names, addresses and terms of office of the first members of the board of said the authority.
 - (e) 3. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is to be created.
- 30 C. The governing body of each Each participating political subdivision locality shall cause to be published at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in such political

subdivision its locality, a copy of such the ordinance or resolution together with a notice stating that on a day certain, not less than ten days after publication of said the notice, a public hearing will be held on such ordinance or resolution. If at such the hearing, in the judgment of the governing body of the participating political subdivision, substantial opposition to the proposed park authority is heard, the members of such body the participating localities' governing bodies may in their discretion call for a referendum on the question of establishing such an authority as prescribed in the ordinance or resolution to be held on a date specified in a resolution of such governing body. The request for a referendum shall be initiated by resolution of the governing body directed to the election officials of and filed with the clerk of the circuit court for the county or city and the same shall conform to the provisions of § 24.1 165 locality. The court shall order the referendum as provided for in § 24.2-681 et seq. Where two or more political subdivisions localities are participating in the formation of such an authority the referendum, if any be ordered, shall be held on the same date in all such subdivisions localities so participating. In any event if ten per centum percent of the qualified registered voters in such subdivision file locality file a petition with the governing body at the hearing calling for a referendum such governing body shall order request a referendum as herein provided.

D. Having specified the initial plan of organization of the authority, and having initiated the program, the governing bodies of any of the political subdivisions localities organizing such authority may, from time to time, by subsequent ordinance or resolution, after public hearing, and with or without referendum, specify further parks to be acquired and maintained by the authority, and no other parks shall be acquired or maintained by the authority than those so specified. However, if the governing bodies of the political subdivisions localities fail to specify any project or projects to be undertaken, and if the governing bodies do not disapprove any project or projects proposed by the authority, then the authority shall be deemed to have all the powers granted by this chapter.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; excess language is deleted. Outstanding obligation language concerning withdrawal tracks language for withdrawal from a water and sewer authority; language pertaining to a referendum updated to current law.

§ 15.1–1231 15.2-5703. Members of authority; appointment, terms, compensation, etc.; officers, quorum.

Each authority created hereunder, whether created by single or multiple political subdivisions localities, shall be governed by a board of not less than six members, but always an even number, appointed by the governing body of the political subdivision locality. The board members shall be appointed for staggered four-year terms. Members of the governing body may be appointed to the board but shall not comprise a majority thereon.

When an authority is created by participating political subdivisions localities, each shall appoint at least two members, one of whom may be a member of the governing body. One-half of the members first appointed by each governing body shall serve for two years and one-half shall serve for four years. After the first appointment, the term of office of all members shall be four years. When one or more additional political subdivisions localities join an existing authority, each of such participating political subdivisions localities shall have not less than two members on the authority authority's board. The first of such members shall be appointed immediately upon the admission of the political subdivision locality into the authority in the same manner as were the first members of the authority.

The members of the <u>board of the</u> authority shall elect one of their number chairman of the authority, and shall elect a secretary and a treasurer who need not be members <u>of the board</u> of the authority. The offices of secretary and treasurer may be combined. A majority of the members of the authority shall constitute a quorum and the vote of a majority of such quorum shall be necessary for any action taken by the authority. No vacancy in the membership <u>of the board</u> of the authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the authority.

The political subdivision or subdivisions by action of whose governing body or governing bodies an localities Localities which created or thereafter joined the authority shall have been created and its members appointed hereunder may, by ordinance or resolution or concurrent ordinances or resolutions, may provide for the payment of compensation to the members of the authority; provided no compensation shall be paid for meetings not attended and for the reimbursement to each member of the authority the amount of his actual expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of that member's duties.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Changes are made for clarity.

§ 15.1-1232 15.2-5704. Powers of authority.

Each authority created hereunder shall be deemed to be an instrumentality exercising public and performing essential governmental functions to provide <u>providing</u> for the public health and welfare, and each such authority is hereby authorized and empowered:

- (a) 1. To have existence for such term of years as specified by the participating political subdivisions localities;
 - (b) 2. To adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business;
- (c) 3. To adopt an official seal and alter the same at pleasure;
 - (d) 4. To maintain an office at such place or places as it may designate;
- $\frac{\text{(e)}}{5}$ To sue and be sued;
 - (f) <u>6.</u> To acquire, purchase, lease as lessee, construct, reconstruct, improve, extend, operate and maintain parks within, or partly within and partly <u>without outside</u>, one or more of the <u>participating political subdivisions by action of whose governing body or governing bodies the authority was created <u>localities</u>; and to acquire by gift, purchase or the exercise of the right of eminent domain lands or rights in land or water rights in connection therewith; and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any property or interest therein acquired by it, <u>at any time</u>; <u>provided</u>, however, that the power of eminent domain shall not extend beyond the geographical limits of the <u>political subdivision or subdivisions localities</u> composing the authority;</u>
 - (g) 7. To regulate the uses of all lands and facilities under control of the authority;
 - (h) 8. To issue revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds of the authority, such bonds to be payable solely from revenues derived from the use of the facilities or the furnishing to any political subdivision of park services;
 - (i) 9. To accept grants and gifts from the political subdivision localities forming or thereafter joining the authority, the Commonwealth of Virginia, the federal government or any other governmental bodies or political subdivisions, and from any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association or individual other person;
 - (j) 10. To enter into contracts with the federal government, the Commonwealth of Virginia, any political subdivision, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or with any unit, private corporation, copartnership, association, or individual other person providing for or relating to the furnishing of park services or facilities;

(k) 11. To contract with any municipality, county, corporation, individual person or any public authority or unit political subdivision of this or any adjoining state, on such terms as the said authority shall deem proper, for the construction, operation and maintenance of any park which is partly in this Commonwealth and partly in such adjoining state;

- (1) 12. To exercise the same rights of <u>for</u> acquiring property for the construction or improvement, maintenance or operation of a park as the county or, city <u>locality</u> or counties or, cities <u>localities</u> by which such authority is created may exercise. The governing body of any unit <u>participating locality</u>, notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, <u>general or special</u>, is <u>hereby</u> authorized and empowered to transfer jurisdiction over, to lease, lend, grant or convey to the authority, upon the request of the authority, upon such terms and conditions as the governing body of such unit <u>locality</u> may agree with the authority as reasonable and fair, <u>such</u> real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable in connection with the acquisition, construction, improvement, operation or maintenance of a park, including public roads and other property already devoted to public use. Agreements may be entered into by the authority with the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any agency acting on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the acquisition of any lands or property, owned and/or controlled by the Commonwealth of Virginia, for the purposes of construction or improvement, maintenance or operation of a park;
- (m) 13. In the event of annexation by a municipality not a member of the authority of lands, areas, or territory served by the authority, then such authority may continue to do business, exercise its jurisdiction over properties and facilities in and upon or over such lands, areas or territory as long as any bonds or indebtedness remain outstanding or unpaid, or any contracts or other obligations remain in force;
- (n) 14. To make and enter into all contracts and agreements necessary or incidental to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers under this chapter, including a trust agreement or trust agreements securing any revenue bonds or revenue refunding bonds issued hereunder;
- (o) 15. To do all acts and things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted by this chapter;
- (p) 16. To borrow, at such rates of interest as the law authorizes, from the federal government or any agency thereof, individuals, partnerships, or private or municipal corporations, for the purpose of acquiring parklands and improvements thereon; to issue its

notes, bonds or other obligations; to secure such obligations by mortgage or pledge of the property and improvements being acquired and the income derived therefrom; and to use any revenues and other income of the authority for payment of interest and retirement of principal of such obligations; provided that prior approval of the governing body of the county or city locality shall be obtained by an authority that was created by a single political subdivision locality. Any county, city or town locality which has formed or joined an authority may lend money to such the authority. The power to borrow set forth in this subdivision shall be in addition to the power to issue revenue bonds and revenue refunding bonds set forth in subdivision (h) of this section and § 15.1 1237 15.2-5712. Notes, bonds or other obligations issued under this subdivision shall not be deemed to constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth; and

(q) 17. To adopt such rules and regulations from time to time, not in conflict with the laws of this Commonwealth, concerning the use of properties under its control as will tend to the protection of such property and the public thereon. No such rule or regulation shall be adopted until after descriptive notice of an intention to propose such rule or regulation for passage has been published in accordance with the procedures required for the adoption of general county ordinances and emergency county ordinances as set forth in § 15.1-504 15.2-1427, mutatis mutandis. The full text of any proposed rule or regulation shall be available for public inspection and copying during regular office hours of the authority at a place designated in the published notice.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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§ 15.1-1232.1 <u>15.2-5705</u>. Violation of rules and regulations.

Any violation of any such rule and regulation adopted pursuant to <u>provision 17 of</u> § 15.1-1232 (q) 15.2-5704 shall constitute a Class 4 misdemeanor.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1232.2 15.2-5706. Appointment of special conservators of the peace.

The chairman of the board of any authority created pursuant to the provisions of this chapter may apply to the circuit court of for any county or city locality for the appointment of

one or more special conservators of the peace under procedures specified by § 19.2-13. Any such special conservator of the peace shall have, within the lands and facilities, controlled by such authority, the powers, functions, duties, responsibilities and authority of any other conservator of the peace.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1232.3 15.2-5707. Recordation of conveyances of real estate to park authorities.

No deed purporting to convey real estate to a park authority shall be recorded unless accepted by a person authorized to act on behalf of the park authority, which acceptance shall appear on the face thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1233 <u>15.2-5708</u>. Exemption from taxation.

No authority shall be required to pay any taxes or assessments upon any park acquired and constructed by it under the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1234 <u>15.2-5709</u>. Rates and charges.

The authority is hereby authorized to fix and revise from time to time rates, fees and other charges for the use of and for the services furnished or to be furnished by any park.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1235 15.2-5710. Trust funds Funds.

All moneys received pursuant to the authority of powers granted in this chapter shall be deemed to be trust funds, to be held and applied solely as provided in this chapter. The resolution of the authority shall provide that any officer to whom, or any bank, trust company or other fiscal agent to which, such moneys shall be paid shall act as trustee of such moneys and shall hold and apply the same for the purposes hereof, subject to such regulations as such resolution or trust agreement the authority may provide.

Drafting note: The use of the phrase "trust fund" is eliminated since there is no actual trust involved.

§ 15.1-1236 15.2-5711. Conveyance or lease of park to authority; contract for park services; when referendum required before certain contracts made.

Each county, municipality locality and other public body is hereby authorized and empowered:

- (a) 1. To convey or lease to any authority created hereunder, with or without consideration, any park upon such terms and conditions as the governing body thereof shall determine to be for the best interests of such eounty, municipality locality or other public body; and
- (b) 2. To contract with any authority created hereunder for park services; provided, however, that no political subdivision locality shall enter into any contract with an authority involving payments by such political subdivision locality to such authority for park services which requires the political subdivision locality to incur an indebtedness extending beyond any one fiscal year, unless the question of entering into such contract shall first be submitted to the qualified voters of the political subdivision locality for approval or rejection by a majority vote of such qualified voters voting in an election on such question; provided that nothing. Nothing herein contained shall prevent any political subdivision locality from making a voluntary contribution to any authority at any time.

In the event that the governing body of a political subdivision locality shall desire to contract with an authority under the provisions of this subdivision, such governing body shall adopt a resolution stating in brief and general terms the substance of the proposed contract for park services and requesting the circuit court, or any judge thereof, in and for the county in which such political subdivision is located locality to order an election upon the question of entering into such contract. A copy of such resolution, certified by the clerk of such the governing body, shall be filed with the judge of such the circuit court who shall thereupon make enter an order requiring the judges of election on the day fixed in such order, not less than ten days nor more than thirty days from the date of such order, to open a poll and take the sense of the qualified voters in the political subdivision on the question of entering into such contract in accordance with § 24.2-681 et seq. Notice of such election in the form prescribed by the judge of the circuit court entered and paid for by the locality shall be published at least once in a

newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision locality at least ten days before the election.

The regular election officers of the political subdivision, at the time designated in such order authorizing such vote, shall open the polls at the various voting places in the political subdivision and shall conduct such election in such manner as is provided by law for other elections. The question to be submitted to the voters for determination shall include the names of the political subdivision locality and the authority between whom the contract is proposed; and the nature, duration and cost of such contract. The votes shall be counted, returns made and canvassed as in other special elections and the results certified by the commissioners of election to the circuit court of the country or a judge thereof in vacation. If it shall appear by the report of the commissioners of election that a majority of the qualified voters of the political subdivision voting on the question approve such contract for park services, the circuit court or a judge thereof in vacation shall forthwith enter an order authorizing the governing body of the political subdivision to enter into such contract.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; excess language is deleted; language pertaining to the election is updated to current law.

§ 15.1-1237 15.2-5712. Revenue bonds.

Each authority is hereby authorized to issue, at one time or from time to time, revenue bonds of the authority for the purpose of acquiring, purchasing, constructing, reconstructing, improving or extending parks and acquiring necessary land or equipment therefor, and revenue refunding bonds of the authority for the purpose of refunding any revenue bonds outstanding under the provisions of this chapter. The bonds of each issue shall be dated, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding forty years from their date or dates and shall bear interest at such rate or rates not exceeding six per centum per annum as authorized by law, as may be determined by the authority, and. Bonds may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the authority at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority prior to the issuance of the bonds. The authority shall determine the form of the bonds, including any interest coupons to be attached thereto, and the manner of execution of the bonds, and shall fix the denomination or denominations of the bonds and the place or places of payment of principal and interest, which may be at any bank or trust company within or without outside

the Commonwealth. In case any officer whose signature or a facsimile of whose signature shall appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such officer before the delivery of such bonds, such signature or such facsimile shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until such delivery. Notwithstanding any of the other provisions of this chapter or any recitals in any bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter, all such bonds shall be deemed to be negotiable instruments under the laws of this Commonwealth. The bonds may be issued in coupon or registered form or both, as the authority may determine, and provision may be made for the registration of any coupon bonds as to principal alone and also as to both principal and interest, and for the reconversion into coupon bonds of any bonds registered as to both principal and interest. The authority may sell such bonds in such manner, either at public or private sale, and for such price, as it may determine to be for the best interests of the authority, but no such sale shall be made at a price so low as to require the payment of interest on the money received therefor at more than six per centum per annum, computed with relation to the absolute maturity or maturities of the bonds in accordance with standard tables of bond values, excluding, however, from such computation the amount of any premium to be paid on redemption of any bonds prior to maturity.

The resolution providing for the issuance of revenue bonds, and any trust agreement securing such bonds, may also contain such limitations upon the issuance of additional revenue bonds as the authority may deem proper, and such additional bonds shall be issued under such restrictions and limitations as may be prescribed by such resolution or trust agreement.

Bonds may be issued under the provisions of this chapter without obtaining the consent of any commission, board, bureau or agency of the Commonwealth of Virginia or of any political subdivision, and without any other proceedings or the happening of other conditions or things than those proceedings, conditions or things which are specifically required by this chapter.

Bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any political subdivision of the Commonwealth, but such bonds shall be payable solely from revenues of the authority as provided herein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; interest rates paid are governed by § 2.1-326.1.

§ 15.1-1238 15.2-5713. Same; for water or sewer systems, etc.

An authority created under the provisions of this chapter is hereby authorized to provide by resolution, at one time or from time to time, for the issuance of revenue bonds of the authority for the purpose of paying the whole or any part of the cost of any water system, sewer system, sewage disposal system, or garbage and refuse collection and disposal system, or any combination of any thereof and for improvement and maintenance of any such system. The principal of and the interest on such bonds shall be payable solely from the funds herein provided for such payment. The bonds of each issue shall be dated, shall bear interest at such rate or rates not exceeding five per centum per annum as may be authorized by law, shall mature at such time or times not exceeding twenty years from their date or dates, as may be determined by the authority, and may be made redeemable before maturity, at the option of the authority at such price or prices and under such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the authority prior to the issuance of the bonds.

Revenue bonds issued under the provisions of this chapter shall not be deemed to constitute a debt of the Commonwealth or of any incorporating or participating political subdivision locality, or a pledge of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth or of any incorporating or participating political subdivision locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. Interest rates paid are governed by § 2.1-326.1.

§ 15.1–1238.1 15.2-5714. Bonds mutilated, lost or destroyed.

Should any bond issued under this chapter become mutilated or be lost or destroyed, the authority may cause a new bond of like date, number and tenor to be executed and delivered in exchange and substitution for, and upon cancellation of, such mutilated bond and its coupons, or in lieu of and in substitution for such lost or destroyed bond and its unmatured coupons. Such new bond or coupon shall not be executed or delivered until the holder of the mutilated, lost or destroyed bond (1) (i) has paid the reasonable expense and charges in connection therewith; and (2) (ii) in the case of a lost, or destroyed bond, has filed with the authority and its treasurer satisfactory evidence that such bond was lost or destroyed and that the holder was the owner thereof; and (3) (iii) has furnished indemnity satisfactory to its treasurer.

1 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 5.3 <u>58</u> .
3	VIRGINIA BASEBALL STADIUM AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter
6	which was enacted in 1992.
7	
8	§ 15.1-227.70 15.2-5800. Definitions; professional baseball games; consent for
9	construction.
10	As used in this chapter the following words have the meanings indicated:
11	"Authority" means the Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority.
12	"Facility" means (i) major league and minor league baseball stadiums, (ii) practice fields
13	or other areas where major league and minor league professional baseball teams may practice or
14	perform, (iii) offices for major league and minor league professional baseball teams of
15	franchises, (iv) office, restaurant, concessions, retail and lodging facilities which are owned and
16	operated in connection with a major league baseball stadium, and (v) any other directly related
17	properties including, but not limited to, onsite and offsite parking lots, garages, and other
18	properties.
19	"Major league baseball" means the organization which controls the administrative
20	functions for the ownership and operation of major league baseball operations in the United
21	States and Canada.
22	"Major league baseball franchise" means the contractual right granted by major league
23	baseball to any person or persons to own or operate a major league baseball team in a specified
24	location.
25	"Major league baseball stadium" means a sports facility which is designed for use
26	primarily as a baseball stadium and which meets criteria that may be established by major league
27	baseball.
28	"Minor league baseball stadium" means a sports facility which is designed for use
29	primarily as a stadium for a minor league professional baseball team.

"Sales tax revenues" means taxes collected under the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax Act (§ 58.1-600 et seq.), as limited herein. Sales tax revenues shall not include any local general retail sales and use tax levied pursuant to §§ 58.1-605 and 58.1-606

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-227.71 15.2-5801. Creation of Authority.
- There is hereby established a body corporate and politic known as the Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority. The Authority is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth.
- **Drafting note: No change.**

- 11 § 15.1-227.72 15.2-5802. Members of Authority; chairman; terms.
 - A. The Authority shall consist of nine members who shall be appointed by the Governor, and the Governor shall designate one of the members as chairman. The members of the Authority annually shall elect a vice-chairman from their membership who shall perform the duties of the chairman in his absence. In making appointments to the Authority, the Governor shall ensure that the geographic areas of the Commonwealth are represented; however, in the event a major league baseball stadium is proposed, at least four members of the Authority shall be residents of the county or city in which the facility is proposed to be located. The appointments of the members by the Governor shall be confirmed in accordance with § 2.1-42.1.
 - B. The term of a member of the Authority is four years. However, upon the initial appointment of the members of the Authority, the terms of the members shall be staggered as follows: The initial term of three of the members shall be four years; the initial term of three members shall be three years; and the initial term of the remaining three members shall be two years. The Governor shall designate the term to be served by each appointee at the time of appointment.

At the end of a term, a member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed and qualifies. A member who is appointed after a term has begun serves only for the rest of the term and until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Upon the end of the term of a member, or upon the resignation or removal of a member, the Governor shall appoint a member to the Authority. The Governor may remove a member for cause in accordance with § 2.1-43. The members of the Authority shall receive no compensation for their services, but a member may be reimbursed by

the Authority for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of the duties of that office.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.73 15.2-5803. Quorum; actions of Authority; meetings.

Five members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business. Actions of the Authority must shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum to be effective. No vacancy on the Authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all the duties of the Authority. The Authority shall determine the times and places of its regular meetings. Special meetings of the Authority shall be held when requested by two or more members of the Authority. Any such request for a special meeting shall be in writing, and the request shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the matters to be considered at the meeting. A reasonable effort shall be made to provide each member with notice of any special meeting. No matter not specified in the notice shall be considered at such special meeting unless all the members of the Authority are present.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.74 15.2-5804. Executive Director appointment; duties.
- A. The Authority shall appoint an Executive Director, who is the chief administrative officer and secretary of the Authority and serves at the pleasure of the Authority. The Executive Director shall be paid from funds as may be appropriated or received by the Authority.
 - B. In addition to any other duties set forth in this chapter, the Executive Director shall:
 - 1. Direct and supervise the administrative affairs and activities of the Authority in accordance with its rules, regulations, and policies;
 - 2. Attend all meetings and keep minutes of all proceedings;
 - 3. Approve all accounts for salaries, per diem payments, and allowable expenses of the Authority and its employees and consultants and approve all expenses incidental to the operation of the Authority;
- 4. Report and make recommendations to the Authority on the merits and status of any proposed facility; and

5. Perform any other duty that the Authority requires for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-227.75 15.2-5805. Powers.
- In addition to the powers set forth elsewhere in this chapter, the Authority may:
- 7 1. Adopt and alter an official seal;
- 8 2. Sue and be sued in its own name;
 - 3. Adopt bylaws, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter;
- 4. Maintain an office at such place as the Authority may designate;
- 5. Employ, either as regular employees or independent contractors, consultants, engineers, architects, accountants, attorneys, financial experts, construction experts and personnel, superintendents, managers and other professional personnel, personnel, and agents as may be necessary in the judgment of the Authority, and fix their compensation;
 - 6. Determine the locations of, develop, establish, construct, erect, acquire, own, repair, remodel, add to, extend, improve, equip, operate, regulate, and maintain facilities to the extent necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Authority;
 - 7. Acquire, hold, lease, use, encumber, transfer, or dispose of real and personal property, including a lease of its property or any interest therein whatever the condition thereof, whether or not constructed or acquired, to the Commonwealth or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth and any such political subdivision are authorized to acquire or lease such property or any interest therein; however, the Commonwealth shall not enter into any such lease or purchase agreement unless such lease or purchase agreement has first been approved pursuant to subsections E and F of § 15.1-227.76; 15.2-5806,
 - 8. Enter into contracts of any kind, and execute all instruments necessary or convenient with respect to its carrying out the powers in this chapter to accomplish the purposes of the Authority;
 - 9. Operate, enter into contracts for the operation of, and regulate the use and operation of facilities developed under the provisions of the chapter;
 - 10. Fix and revise from time to time and charge and collect rates, rents, fees, or other charges for the use of facilities or for services rendered in connection with the facilities;

- 11. Borrow money from any source for any valid purpose, including working capital for its operations, reserve funds, or interest, and to mortgage, pledge, or otherwise encumber the property or funds of the Authority and to contract with or engage the services of any person in connection with any financing, including financial institutions, issuers of letters of credit, or insurers:
 - 12. Issue bonds under this chapter;
- 13. Receive and accept from any source, private or public, contributions, gifts, or grants of money or property; and
 - 14. Do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted by this chapter.
- **Drafting note: No change.**

- § 15.1-227.76 15.2-5806. Public hearings; notice; reports.
- A. At least sixty days prior to selecting a site for a major league or minor league baseball stadium, the Authority shall hold a public hearing within thirty miles of the site proposed to be acquired for the purpose of soliciting public comment.
- B. Except as otherwise provided herein, at least sixty days prior to the public hearing required by this section, the Authority shall notify the local governing body in which the major league or minor league baseball stadium is proposed to be located and advertise the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that locality. The notice shall include: (i) a description of the site proposed to be acquired, (ii) the intended use of the site, and (iii) the date, time, and location of the public hearing. After receipt of the notice required by this section, the local governing body in which a major league or minor league baseball stadium is proposed to be located may require that this period be extended for up to sixty additional days or for such other time period as agreed upon by the local governing body and the Authority.
- C. At least thirty days before acquiring or entering into a lease involving a major league or minor league baseball stadium and before entering into a construction contract involving a major league or minor league baseball stadium or stadium site, the Authority shall submit a detailed written report and the findings of the Authority that justify the proposed acquisition, lease, or contract to the General Assembly. The report and findings shall include a detailed plan of the method of funding and the economic necessity of the proposed acquisition, lease, or contract.

- D. The time periods in subsections A, B, and C of this section may not run concurrently.
- E. The Commonwealth shall not enter into any purchase agreement, lease agreement, lease agreement, master lease agreement or any other contractual arrangement that creates a direct or contingent financial obligation of the Commonwealth unless such agreement or arrangement has first been submitted to the State Treasurer sufficiently prior to the execution of such agreement or arrangement to allow the State Treasurer to undertake a review for the purposes of determining (i) whether the agreement or arrangement may constitute tax-supported debt of the Commonwealth and (ii) the potential impact of the agreement or arrangement on the debt capacity and credit ratings of the Commonwealth. If after such review the State Treasurer determines that the agreement or arrangement may constitute tax-supported debt of the Commonwealth, or may have an adverse impact on the debt capacity or the credit ratings of the Commonwealth, the agreement or arrangement and any associated financing shall be submitted to the Treasury Board for review and approval of terms and structures in a manner consistent with § 2.1-179.
 - F. The Commonwealth shall not enter into any purchase agreement, lease agreement, lease agreement, master lease agreement or any other contractual arrangement that creates a direct or contingent financial obligation of the Commonwealth unless such agreement or arrangement has first been reviewed and approved as required by subsection E and subsequently approved in writing by the Governor.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-227.77 15.2-5807. Acquisition of property.
- A. The Authority may acquire in its own name, by gift or purchase, any real or personal property, or interests in property, necessary or convenient to construct or operate any facility.
- B. In any jurisdiction where planning, zoning, and development regulations may apply, the Authority shall comply with and is subject to those regulations to the same extent as a private commercial or industrial enterprise.
- C. This section does not affect the right of the Authority to acquire an option for acquisition of the property, prior to 2000, once the approval required by this section is obtained.
- D. Any county, city or town <u>locality</u> shall have the power to acquire by eminent domain, in the manner and in accordance with the procedure provided in Title 25 of the Code of Virginia,

any real property, including fixtures and improvements, and personal property, including any interest, right, easement, or estate therein, located within such locality for public purposes. For purposes of this section, public purpose means the construction and operation of any facility, as defined in § 15.1-227.70 15.2-5800, when determined by the governing body of such locality that the construction and operation of such a facility would enhance the economic development, resources, or advantages of the locality. In furtherance of this public purpose, the locality may convey any such real property, including fixtures and improvements, and personal property acquired pursuant to this section to the Authority, by sale, gift or lease, upon terms mutually agreed upon by the Authority and the locality. The Authority and locality may enter into agreements regarding the initiation and prosecution of such condemnation proceedings, including payment and reimbursement of any costs, fees, expenses, or awards resulting from the proceedings. Upon the written request of the Authority, the eounty, eity or town locality in which the stadium site is proposed may, by majority vote, exercise its power of eminent domain as provided herein.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

- § 15.1-227.78 <u>15.2-5808</u>. Bond issues.
- A. The Authority may at any time and from time to time issue bonds for any valid purpose, including the establishment of reserves and the payment of interest. In this chapter the term "bonds" includes notes of any kind, interim certificates, refunding bonds, or any other evidence of obligation.
- B. The bonds of any issue shall be payable solely from the property or receipts of the Authority, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Taxes, fees, charges, or other revenues payable to the Authority;
- 2. Payments by financial institutions, insurance companies, or others pursuant to letters or line of credit, policies of insurance, or purchase agreements;
- 3. Investment earnings from funds or accounts maintained pursuant to a bond resolution or trust agreement; and
 - 4. Proceeds of refunding bonds.
- 30 C. Bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the Authority and may be secured by a 31 trust agreement by and between the Authority and a corporate trustee or trustees, which may be

any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. The bonds shall:

- 1. Be issued at, above, or below par value, for cash or other valuable consideration, and mature at a time or times, whether as serial bonds or as term bonds or both, not exceeding forty years from their respective dates of issue;
- 2. Bear interest at the fixed or variable rate or rates determined by the method provided in the resolution or trust agreement;
- 3. Be payable at a time or times, in the denominations and form, and carry the registration and privileges as to conversion and for the replacement of mutilated, lost, or destroyed bonds as the resolution or trust agreement may provide;
 - 4. Be payable in lawful money of the United States at a designated place;
 - 5. Be subject to the terms of purchase, payment, redemption, refunding, or refinancing that the resolution or trust agreement provides;
 - 6. Be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the officers of the Authority designated by the Authority which signatures shall be valid at delivery even for one who has ceased to hold office; and
- 7. Be sold in the manner and upon the terms determined by the Authority including private (negotiated) sale.
 - D. Any resolution or trust agreement may contain provisions which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the bonds as to:
 - 1. Pledging, assigning, or directing the use, investment, or disposition of receipts of the Authority or proceeds or benefits of any contract and conveying or otherwise securing any property rights;
 - 2. The setting aside of loan funding deposits, debt service reserves, capitalized interest accounts, cost of issuance accounts and sinking funds, and the regulation, investment, and disposition thereof;
 - 3. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of any issue of bonds may be applied and restrictions to investments of revenues or bond proceeds in government obligations for which principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;

- 4. Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued and secured and may rank on a parity with, or be subordinate or superior to, other bonds;
 - 5. The refunding or refinancing of outstanding bonds;

- 6. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be altered or amended and the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which consent shall be given;
- 7. Defining the acts or omissions which shall constitute a default in the duties of the Authority to bondholders and providing the rights or remedies of such holders in the event of a default which may include provisions restricting individual right of action by bondholders;
- 8. Providing for guarantees, pledges of property, letters of credit, or other security, or insurance for the benefit of bondholders; and
 - 9. Any other matter relating to the bonds which the Authority determines appropriate.
- E. No member of the Authority nor any person executing the bonds on behalf of the Authority shall be liable personally for the bonds or subject to any personal liability by reason of the issuance of the bonds.
- F. The Authority may enter into agreements with agents, banks, insurers, or others for the purpose of enhancing the marketability of, or as security for, its bonds.
- G. A pledge by the Authority of revenues as security for an issue of bonds shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made.

The revenues pledged shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery or further act, and the lien of any pledge shall be valid and binding against any person having any claim of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority, irrespective of whether the person has notice.

No resolution, trust agreement or financing statement, continuation statement, or other instrument adopted or entered into by the Authority need be filed or recorded in any public record other than the records of the Authority in order to perfect the lien against third persons, regardless of any contrary provision of public general or public local law.

H. Except to the extent restricted by an applicable resolution or trust agreement, any holder of bonds issued under this chapter or a trustee acting under a trust agreement entered into

- under this chapter, may, by any suitable form of legal proceedings, protect and enforce any rights granted under the laws of Virginia or by any applicable resolution or trust agreement.
- I. The Authority may issue bonds to refund any of its bonds then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premium and any interest accrued or to accrue to the earliest or any subsequent date of redemption, purchase or maturity of the bonds. Refunding bonds may be issued for the public purposes of realizing savings in the effective costs of debt service, directly or through a debt restructuring, for alleviating impending or actual default and may be issued in one or more series in an amount in excess of that of the bonds to be refunded.
- J. The franchise holder must agree that the franchise will not be relocated until any bonds issued hereunder are defeased.
- K. In the event a major league baseball facility is planned, no bonds shall be issued hereunder until the Authority has executed a long-term lease with a major league baseball franchise. In the event a minor league baseball facility is planned, the same requirements, mutatis mutandis, shall apply.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.79 15.2-5809. Investments in bonds.

Any financial institution, investment company, insurance company or association, and any personal representative, guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, may legally invest any moneys belonging to them or within their control in any bonds issued by the Authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.80 15.2-5810. Bonds are tax exempt.

The Authority shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments of any kind whatsoever and its bonds, their transfer, the interest payable on them, and any income derived from them, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, shall be exempt at all times from every kind and nature of taxation by this Commonwealth or by any of its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, or public agencies of any kind.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.81 15.2-5811. Stadium Authority Financing Fund; use.

- A. There is hereby created a Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority Financing Fund ("Fund"). The Authority shall use the Fund as a nonlapsing revolving fund for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
- B. All of the following receipts of the Authority shall be placed in the Fund: (i) proceeds from the sale of bonds, (ii) revenues collected or received from any source under the provisions of this chapter, and (iii) any other revenues under the jurisdiction of the Authority.
- C. The Authority shall pay all expenses and make all expenditures from the Fund. To the extent deemed appropriate by the Authority, the receipts of the Fund shall be pledged to and charged with the payment of debt service on Authority bonds and all reasonable charges and expenses related to Authority borrowing and the management of Authority obligation.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-227.82 <u>15.2-5812</u>. Additional duties.
- In addition to the duties set forth elsewhere in this chapter, the Authority shall:
- 15 1. Keep records as are consistent with sound business practices and accounting records using generally accepted accounting practices;
 - 2. Cause an audit by an independent certified public accountant to be made of accounts and transactions at the conclusion of each fiscal year;
 - 3. Be subject to audit and examination at any reasonable time of its accounts and transactions by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and
 - 4. Submit a detailed annual report of its activities and financial standing to the Governor and to the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.83 <u>15.2-5813</u>. Creation of local advisory boards.

Prior to constructing any facility, the Authority shall create a local advisory board for that facility. Each local advisory board shall be composed of twelve members. Six members shall be appointed by the local governing body in which the proposed facility is to be located. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-50.4 15.2-1534, the governing body may appoint one or more of its members to serve on the local advisory board. Six members shall be appointed by the Authority, and each of those six members shall reside in the county or city locality in which the facility is proposed to be located. All advisory board members shall be appointed for a term

of four years. All advisory board members shall serve without pay, but a member may be reimbursed by the Authority for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of advisory functions. Each advisory board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary. The Authority shall give each local advisory board reasonable opportunity to provide appropriate comments and recommendations on the design and the operation of the facility in its locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.84 15.2-5814. Entitlement to sales tax revenues derived from a major league baseball stadium.

A. In connection with the issuance of bonds by the Authority to finance or refinance a major league baseball stadium, the Authority shall be entitled to all sales tax revenues that are generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the major league baseball stadium. Such entitlement shall continue for the lifetime of such bonds, but that entitlement shall not exceed thirty years. Sales tax revenues may be applied to repayment of the bonds, stadium operating expenses, master lease rental payments by the Commonwealth, capital expenditures and other purposes of the Authority. The State Comptroller shall remit such sales tax revenues to the Authority on a quarterly basis, subject to such reasonable processing delays as may be required by the Department of Taxation to calculate the actual net sales tax revenues generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the major league baseball stadium. The State Comptroller shall make such remittances to the Authority, as provided herein, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax Act (§ 58.1-600 et seq.).

B. In connection with the issuance of bonds by the Authority to finance or refinance a major league baseball stadium, the local governing body of the eounty or city locality in which the stadium is located may direct, by ordinance or resolution, that all local sales and use tax revenues generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the major league stadium from taxes levied pursuant to §§ 58.1-605 and 58.1-606 shall be remitted by the State Comptroller to the Authority for the repayment of bonds, stadium operating expenses, master lease rental payments by the Commonwealth, capital expenditures and other purposes of the Authority. Such remittances shall be for the same period and under the same conditions as remittances to the Authority paid in accordance with subsection A, mutatis mutandis.

C. In connection with the issuance of bonds by the Authority to finance or refinance a major league baseball stadium, the local governing body of the county, city or town locality in which the stadium is located may direct, by ordinance or resolution, that all admissions tax revenues of such county or city locality generated by admissions to the major league stadium from taxes levied pursuant to §§ 58.1-3818 and 58.1-3840 shall be remitted to the Authority for the repayment of bonds, stadium operating expenses, master lease rental payments by the Commonwealth, capital expenditures and other purposes of the Authority. Any levy pursuant to this section may be for the lifetime of such bonds, but such levy shall not exceed thirty years.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law

§ 15.1-227.85 15.2-5815. Tax revenues of the Commonwealth or any other political subdivision not pledged.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing the pledging of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any of its revenues, or the faith and credit of any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or any of its revenues, for the payment of any bonds.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-227.86 15.2-5816. Cooperation between the Authority and other political subdivisions.

The Authority may enter into agreements with any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth for joint or cooperative action in accordance with § 15.1-21 15.2-1300.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.87 <u>15.2-5817</u>. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed on the Commonwealth or on any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance or nonfeasance by or on the part of the Authority, its agents, servants or employees.

Drafting note: No change.

31 § 15.1-227.88. 15.2-5818. Tort claims.

For purposes of Article 18.1 (§ 8.01-195.1 et seq.) of Chapter 3 of Title 8.01, the Authority is an "agency" within the meaning of § 8.01-195.2, and each of its members and agents is an "employee" within the meaning of such section.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-227.89. 15.2-5819. Policy statement.

It is hereby found, determined, and declared that the acquisition of a major league baseball franchise and a major league baseball stadium will result in substantial economic development in the Commonwealth and is in all respects for the benefit of the people of the Commonwealth and is a public purpose and that the Authority will be performing an essential government function in the exercise of the powers conferred by this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 5.3 <u>59</u> .
3	HAMPTON ROADS SPORTS FACILITY AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter,
6	which was enacted in 1996.
7	
8	§ 1 5.1-1688 <u>15.2-5900</u> . Definitions.
9	As used in this chapter the following words have the meanings indicated:
10	"Authority" means the Hampton Roads Sports Facility Authority.
1	"Facility" means (i) stadium or arena for major league professional sports teams, except
12	major league baseball, (ii) practice fields or other areas where sports teams may practice or
13	perform, (iii) offices for sports teams or franchises, (iv) office, restaurant, concessions, retail and
L4	lodging facilities which are owned and operated in connection with a sports stadium or other
15	structure, and (v) any other directly related properties including, but not limited to, onsite and
16	offsite parking lots, garages, and other properties.
L 7	"Sports franchise" means the contractual right granted to any person or persons to own or
18	operate a sports team in a specified location.
19	"Sales tax revenues" means taxes collected under the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax
20	Act (§ 58.1-600 et seq.), as limited herein. Sales tax revenues shall not include any local general
21	retail sales and use tax levied pursuant to §§ 58.1-605 and 58.1-606.
22	"Stadium" means a stadium or arena constructed for the purpose of the conduct of games
23	by a team which is a part of the National Basketball Association or the National Hockey League.
24	Drafting note: No change.
25	
26	§ 15.1–1689 <u>15.2-5901</u> . Creation of Authority.
27	There is hereby established a body corporate and politic known as the Hampton Roads
28	Sports Facility Authority. The Authority is a political subdivision of the Commonwealth.
29	Drafting note: No change.
30	
R1	8 15 1-1690 15 2-5902 Members of Authority: chairman: terms

A. The Authority shall consist of fifteen members appointed by the Governor and subject to confirmation by the General Assembly. The Governor shall consider recommendations from each locality in Planning District 23 before making such appointments. The members of the Authority annually shall elect a chairman and a vice-chairman from their membership; the vice-chairman shall perform the duties of the chairman in his absence.

B. The term of a member of the Authority is four years. However, upon the initial appointment of the members of the Authority, the terms of the members shall be staggered as follows: the initial term of five of the members shall be four years; the initial term of five members shall be three years; and the initial term of the remaining five members shall be two years. The Governor shall designate the initial term to be served by each appointee.

At the end of a term, a member shall continue to serve until a successor is appointed and qualifies. A member who is appointed after a term has begun serves only for the rest of the term and until a successor is appointed and qualifies. The members of the Authority shall receive no compensation for their services, but a member may be reimbursed by the Authority for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of the duties of that office.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1691 <u>15.2-5903</u>. Quorum; actions of Authority; meetings.

Eight members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business. Actions of the Authority must shall receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum to be effective. No vacancy on the Authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all rights and perform all the duties of the Authority. The Authority shall determine the times and places of its regular meetings. Special meetings of the Authority shall be held when requested by two or more members of the Authority. Any such request for a special meeting shall be in writing, and the request shall specify the time and place of the meeting and the matters to be considered at the meeting. A reasonable effort shall be made to provide each member with notice of any special meeting. No matter not Only matters specified in the notice shall be considered at such special meeting unless all the members of the Authority are present.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1692 15.2-5904. Executive Director appointment; duties.

- A. The Authority shall appoint an Executive Director, who is the chief administrative officer and secretary of the Authority and serves at the pleasure of the Authority. The Executive Director shall be paid from funds received by the Authority. No state funds shall be used to pay the salary or the expenses of this office.
 - B. In addition to any other duties set forth in this chapter, the Executive Director shall:
- 1. Direct and supervise the administrative affairs and activities of the Authority in accordance with its rules, regulations, and policies;
 - 2. Attend all meetings and keep minutes of all proceedings;
- 3. Approve all accounts for salaries, per diem payments, and allowable expenses of the Authority and its employees and consultants and approve all expenses incidental to the operation of the Authority;
- 4. Report and make recommendations to the Authority on the merits and status of any proposed facility; and
 - 5. Perform any other duty that the Authority requires for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
- 16 **Drafting note: No change.**

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- 18 § 15.1-1693 15.2-5905. Powers.
- In addition to the powers set forth elsewhere in this chapter, the Authority may:
- 20 1. Adopt and alter an official seal;
- 2. Sue and be sued in its own name;
- 22 3. Adopt bylaws, rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter;
- 4. Maintain an office at such place as the Authority may designate;
 - 5. Employ, either as regular employees or independent contractors, consultants, engineers, architects, accountants, attorneys, financial experts, construction experts and personnel, superintendents, managers and other professional personnel, personnel, and agents as may be necessary in the judgment of the Authority, and fix their compensation;
 - 6. Determine the locations of, develop, establish, construct, erect, acquire, own, repair, remodel, add to, extend, improve, equip, operate, regulate, and maintain facilities to the extent necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Authority;
 - 7. Acquire, hold, lease, use, encumber, transfer, or dispose of real and personal property;

- 8. Enter into contracts of any kind, and execute all instruments necessary or convenient with respect to its carrying out the powers in this chapter to accomplish the purposes of the Authority;
- 9. Regulate the use and operation of facilities developed under the provisions of this chapter;
- 10. Fix and revise from time to time and charge and collect rates, rents, fees, or other charges for the use of facilities or for services rendered in connection with the facilities;
- 11. Borrow money from any source for any valid purpose, including working capital for its operations, reserve funds, or interest, and to mortgage, pledge, or otherwise encumber the property or funds of the Authority and to contract with or engage the services of any person in connection with any financing, including financial institutions, issuers of letters of credit, or insurers;
 - 12. Issue bonds under this chapter;
- 13. Receive and accept from any source, private or public, contributions, gifts, or grants of money or property; and
 - 14. Do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the powers granted by this chapter.
 - Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-1694 15.2-5906. Public hearings; notice; reports.
- A. At least sixty days prior to selecting a facility site, the Authority shall hold a public hearing within thirty miles of the site proposed to be acquired for the purpose of soliciting public comment.
- B. Except as otherwise provided herein, at least sixty days prior to the public hearing required by this section, the Authority shall notify the local governing body in which the facility is proposed to be located and advertise the notice in a newspaper of general circulation in that locality. The notice shall include: (i) a description of the site proposed to be acquired, (ii) the intended use of the site, and (iii) the date, time, and location of the public hearing. After receipt of the notice required by this section, the local governing body in which a facility is proposed to be located may require that this period be extended for up to sixty additional days or for such other time period as agreed upon by the local governing body and the Authority.

- C. At least thirty days before acquiring or entering into a lease involving a facility site and before entering into a construction contract involving a new facility or facility site, the Authority shall submit a detailed written report and findings of the Authority that justify the proposed acquisition, lease, or contract to the General Assembly. The report and findings shall include a detailed plan of the method of funding and the economic necessity of the proposed acquisition, lease, or contract.
 - D. The time periods in subsections A, B, and C of this section may not run concurrently.
 - **Drafting note: No change.**

- 10 § 15.1-1695 <u>15.2-5907</u>. Acquisition of property.
- 11 A. The Authority may acquire in its own name, by gift or purchase, any real or personal property, or interests in property, necessary or convenient to construct or operate any facility.
 - B. In any jurisdiction where planning, zoning, and development regulations may apply, the Authority shall comply with and is subject to those regulations to the same extent as a private commercial or industrial enterprise.
- **Drafting note: No change.**

- 18 § 15.1-1696 15.2-5908. Bond issues.
 - A. The Authority may at any time and from time to time issue bonds for any valid purpose, including the establishment of reserves and the payment of interest. In this chapter the term "bonds" includes notes of any kind, interim certificates, refunding bonds, or any other evidence of obligation.
- B. The bonds of any issue shall be payable solely from the property or receipts of the Authority, including, but not limited to:
 - 1. Taxes, fees, charges, or other revenues payable to the Authority;
 - 2. Payments by financial institutions, insurance companies, or others pursuant to letters or lines of credit, policies of insurance, or purchase agreements;
 - 3. Investment earnings from funds or accounts maintained pursuant to a bond resolution or trust agreement; and
 - 4. Proceeds of refunding bonds.

C. Bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the Authority and may be secured by a trust agreement by and between the Authority and a corporate trustee or trustees, which may be any trust company or bank having the powers of a trust company within or without outside the Commonwealth. The bonds shall:

- 1. Be issued at, above, or below par value, for cash or other valuable consideration, and mature at a time or times, whether as serial bonds or as term bonds or both, not exceeding forty years from their respective dates of issue;
- 2. Bear interest at the fixed or variable rate or rates determined by the method provided in the resolution or trust agreement;
- 3. Be payable at a time or times, in the denominations and form, and carry the registration and privileges as to conversion and for the replacement of mutilated, lost, or destroyed bonds as the resolution or trust agreement may provide;
 - 4. Be payable in lawful money of the United States at a designated place;
- 5. Be subject to the terms of purchase, payment, redemption, refunding, or refinancing that the resolution or trust agreement provides;
- 6. Be executed by the manual or facsimile signatures of the officers of the Authority designated by the Authority which signatures shall be valid at delivery even for one who has ceased to hold office; and
- 7. Be sold in the manner and upon the terms determined by the Authority including private (negotiated) sale.
 - D. Any resolution or trust agreement may contain provisions which shall be a part of the contract with the holders of the bonds as to:
 - 1. Pledging, assigning, or directing the use, investment, or disposition of receipts of the Authority or proceeds or benefits of any contract and conveying or otherwise securing any property rights;
 - 2. The setting aside of loan funding deposits, debt service reserves, capitalized interest accounts, cost of issuance accounts and sinking funds, and the regulation, investment, and disposition thereof;
- 3. Limitations on the purpose to which or the investments in which the proceeds of sale of any issue of bonds may be applied and restrictions to investments of revenues or bond

- proceeds in government obligations for which principal and interest are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America;
- 4. Limitations on the issuance of additional bonds and the terms upon which additional bonds may be issued and secured and may rank on a parity with, or be subordinate or superior to, other bonds;
 - 5. The refunding or refinancing of outstanding bonds;

- 6. The procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be altered or amended and the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto, and the manner in which consent shall be given;
- 7. Defining the acts or omissions which shall constitute a default in the duties of the Authority to bondholders and providing the rights or remedies of such holders in the event of a default which may include provisions restricting individual right of action by bondholders;
- 8. Providing for guarantees, pledges of property, letters of credit, or other security, or insurance for the benefit of bondholders; and
 - 9. Any other matter relating to the bonds which the Authority determines appropriate.
- E. No member of the Authority nor any person executing the bonds on behalf of the Authority shall be liable personally for the bonds or subject to any personal liability by reason of the issuance of the bonds.
- F. The Authority may enter into agreements with agents, banks, insurers, or others for the purpose of enhancing the marketability of, or as security for, its bonds.
- G. A pledge by the Authority of revenues as security for an issue of bonds shall be valid and binding from the time the pledge is made.

The revenues pledged shall immediately be subject to the lien of the pledge without any physical delivery or further act, and the lien of any pledge shall be valid and binding against any person having any claim of any kind in tort, contract or otherwise against the Authority, irrespective of whether the person has notice.

No resolution, trust agreement or financing statement, continuation statement, or other instrument adopted or entered into by the Authority need be filed or recorded in any public record other than the records of the Authority in order to perfect the lien against third persons, regardless of any contrary provision of public general or public local law.

- H. Except to the extent restricted by an applicable resolution or trust agreement, any holder of bonds issued under this chapter or a trustee acting under a trust agreement entered into under this chapter, may, by any suitable form of legal proceedings, protect and enforce any rights granted under the laws of Virginia or by any applicable resolution or trust agreement.
- I. The Authority may issue bonds to refund any of its bonds then outstanding, including the payment of any redemption premium and any interest accrued or to accrue to the earliest or any subsequent date of redemption, purchase or maturity of the bonds. Refunding bonds may be issued for the public purposes of realizing savings in the effective costs of debt service, directly or through a debt restructuring, for alleviating impending or actual default and may be issued in one or more series in an amount in excess of that of the bonds to be refunded.
- J. The franchise holder <u>must shall</u> agree that the franchise will not be relocated until any bonds issued hereunder are defeased.
- K. In the event a facility is planned, no bonds shall be issued hereunder until the Authority has executed a long-term lease with a person or persons who hold a sports franchise from the National Basketball Association or the National Hockey League.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1697 <u>15.2-5909</u>. Investments in bonds.

Any financial institution, investment company, insurance company or association, and any personal representative, guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, may legally invest any moneys belonging to them or within their control in any bonds issued by the Authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1698 <u>15.2-5910</u>. Bonds are tax exempt.

The Authority shall not be required to pay any taxes or assessments of any kind whatsoever and its bonds, their transfer, the interest payable on them, and any income derived from them, including any profit realized in their sale or exchange, shall be exempt at all times from every kind and nature of taxation by this Commonwealth or by any of its political subdivisions, municipal corporations, or public agencies of any kind.

Drafting note: No change.

- 1 § 15.1–1699 15.2-5911. Sports Facility Authority Financing Fund; use.
 - A. There is hereby created a Hampton Roads Sports Facility Authority Financing Fund ("Fund"). The Authority shall use the Fund as a nonlapsing revolving fund for carrying out the provisions of this chapter.
 - B. All of the following receipts of the Authority shall be placed in the Fund: (i) proceeds from the sale of bonds, (ii) revenues collected or received from any source under the provisions of this chapter, and (iii) any other revenues under the jurisdiction of the Authority.
 - C. The Authority shall pay all expenses and make all expenditures from the Fund. To the extent deemed appropriate by the Authority, the receipts of the Fund shall be pledged to and charged with the payment of debt service on Authority bonds and all reasonable charges and expenses related to Authority borrowing and the management of Authority obligation.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1–1700 15.2-5912. Additional duties.
- In addition to the duties set forth elsewhere in this chapter, the Authority shall:
- 16 1. Keep records as are consistent with sound business practices and accounting records using generally accepted accounting practices;
 - 2. Cause an audit by an independent certified public accountant to be made of accounts and transactions at the conclusion of each fiscal year;
 - 3. Be subject to audit and examination at any reasonable time of its accounts and transactions by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and
 - 4. Submit a detailed annual report of its activities and financial standing to the Governor and to the General Assembly.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1–1701 15.2-5913. Creation of local advisory boards.
- Prior to constructing any facility, the Authority shall create a local advisory board for that facility. Each local advisory board shall be composed of twelve members. Six members shall be appointed by the local governing body in which the proposed facility is to be located. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 15.1-50.4 15.2-1534, the governing body may appoint one or more of its members to serve on the local advisory board. Six members shall be appointed by

the Authority, and each of those six members shall reside in the county or city in which the facility is proposed to be located. All advisory board members shall be appointed for a term of four years. All advisory board members shall serve without pay, but a member may be reimbursed by the Authority for reasonable expenses actually incurred in the performance of advisory functions. Each advisory board shall elect a chairman and a secretary and such other officers as it deems necessary. The Authority shall give each local advisory board reasonable opportunity to provide appropriate comments and recommendations on the design and the operation of the facility in its locality.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1702 15.2-5914. Entitlement to sales tax revenues derived from a stadium.

A. If the Authority has issued bonds to finance or refinance a stadium, the Authority shall be entitled to all sales tax revenues that are generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the stadium. Such entitlement shall continue for the lifetime of such bonds, but that entitlement shall not exceed thirty years. All sales tax revenues shall be applied to repayment of the bonds. The State Comptroller shall remit such sales tax revenues to the Authority on a quarterly basis, subject to such reasonable processing delays as may be required by the Department of Taxation to calculate the actual net sales tax revenues generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the stadium. The State Comptroller shall make such remittances to the Authority, as provided herein, notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the Virginia Retail Sales and Use Tax Act (§ 58.1-600 et seq.).

B. If the Authority has issued bonds to finance or refinance a stadium, the local governing body of the eounty or city locality in which the stadium is located may direct, by ordinance or resolution, that all local sales and use tax revenues generated by transactions taking place upon the premises of the stadium from taxes levied pursuant to §§ 58.1-605 and 58.1-606 shall be remitted by the State Comptroller to the Authority for the repayment of bonds. Such remittances shall be for the same period and under the same conditions as remittances to the Authority paid in accordance with subsection A, mutatis mutandis.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law

§ 15.1-1703 15.2-5915. Tax revenues of the Commonwealth or any other political subdivision not pledged.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing the pledging of the faith and credit of the Commonwealth of Virginia, or any of its revenues, or the faith and credit of any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or any of its revenues, for the payment of any bonds. Any appropriation made pursuant to this chapter shall be made only from sales tax revenues generated from transactions taking place upon the premises of the stadium for which bonds may have been issued to pay the cost, in whole or in part.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law

§ 15.1–1704 15.2-5916. Cooperation between the Authority and other political subdivisions.

The Authority may enter into agreements with any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth for joint or cooperative action in accordance with § 15.1-21 15.2-1300.

Drafting note: No change

§ 15.1-1705 <u>15.2-5917</u>. Tort liability.

No pecuniary liability of any kind shall be imposed on the Commonwealth or on any other political subdivision of the Commonwealth because of any act, agreement, contract, tort, malfeasance or nonfeasance by or on the part of the Authority, its agents, servants or employees.

Drafting note: No change

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 40 <u>60</u> .
3	VIRGINIA COALFIELD ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made in this chapter.
6	
7	§ 15.1-1635 <u>15.2-6000</u> . Authority created; name.
8	The Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority, hereinafter referred to as the
9	Authority, is created as a body politic and corporate, a political subdivision of the
10	Commonwealth. As such it shall have, and is hereby vested with, the powers and duties
11	hereinafter conferred in this chapter.
12	Drafting note: No change.
13	
14	§ 15.1–1636 <u>15.2-6001</u> . Findings of fact.
15	The economy of Southwest Virginia has not kept pace with that of the rest of the
16	Commonwealth. The economic problems of Southwest Virginia are due in large part to its
17	present inability to diversify. The Southwest has suffered, and continues to suffer, widespread
18	unemployment in great disproportion to the rest of the Commonwealth.
19	The Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority will assist the seven county
20	and one city coal producing areas of the Commonwealth to achieve some degree of economic
21	stability.
22	It is hereby further declared that the foregoing is a public purpose and use for which
23	public moneys may be spent and such activity will serve a public purpose in providing jobs to
24	the citizens of the Commonwealth.
25	Drafting note: No change.
26	
27	§ 15.1–1637 15.2-6002. Purpose of Authority; performs governmental function.
28	The primary purpose of the Authority is to enhance the economic base for the seven
29	county and one city coalfield region of Virginia (Lee, Wise, Scott, Buchanan, Russell, Tazewell
30	and Dickenson Counties and the City of Norton).

The Authority shall provide financial support for the purchase of real estate, construction of buildings for sale or lease, installation of utilities, direct loans and grants to private for-profit basic employers; may apply for matching funds from the state or federal government, or the private sector; and any other support improvements it deems necessary, including flood control dams. All such loans and grants may be managed by the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions in their respective service areas.

The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, particularly the aforesaid seven county and one city areas, for the increase of their commerce, and for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience and prosperity.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1638 15.2-6003. Board of Authority; members and officers; staff; annual report.

All powers, rights and duties conferred by this chapter, or other provisions of law, upon the Authority shall be exercised by the Board of the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority, hereinafter referred to as the Board or the Board of the Authority. Board members shall serve for terms of four years except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. All terms shall commence July 1 of the year of appointment. Initial appointments shall begin July 1, 1988. The Board shall consist of sixteen members, residents of the Commonwealth, as follows:

Three initial members shall be the sitting chairmen of the county boards of supervisors of the three counties which are the three largest contributors to the coal and gas road improvement fund for the fiscal year immediately preceding July 1, 1988, as reported by the treasurers of the affected counties and city. Every four years thereafter, the three members shall be supervisors from the county boards of supervisors of the three counties which are the three largest contributors to the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Fund for the fiscal year immediately preceding July 1 of the year in which new terms of members are to begin. Such supervisors shall be selected by their respective county boards of supervisors.

Five members shall be appointed by the Governor at large, provided that; however, if there be is any participating county or city in which there resides no member of the Board appointed by the other methods herein specified, the Governor shall include at least one member

who is a resident of each such county or city among his appointees. For the first four-year terms these five members shall be selected to the extent possible from former members of the Southwest Virginia Economic Development Commission who reside in Planning District 1 or 2.

One member shall be a representative of the Virginia Economic Development Partnership, as designated by the Executive Director of the Partnership.

One member shall be a representative named by the Virginia Coal Association.

Two members shall be the Executive Directors of the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions.

Three initial members shall be representatives named by the three largest coal producers determined by the dollar value of their contribution to the respective county coal and gas road improvement funds for the fiscal year immediately preceding July 1, 1988, as reported by the treasurers of the affected counties and city. Every four years thereafter, the three members shall be representatives named by the three largest coal producers determined by the dollar value of their contributions to the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Fund for the fiscal year immediately preceding July 1 of the year in which new terms of members are to begin.

One member shall be a representative named by the largest oil and gas producer determined by the dollar value of its contributions to the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Fund for the fiscal year immediately preceding July 1 of the year in which new terms of members are to begin.

Should a member who is a member solely by virtue of his office as member of a board of supervisors or executive director of a planning district commission cease to hold such office, then an immediate vacancy shall occur, and the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by his successor selected by the board of supervisors of his county or as executive director.

Each member of the Board shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of this office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed in § 49-1. They shall receive their expenses spent on business of the Authority.

Ten members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum and the affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum present shall be necessary for any action taken by the Authority. No vacancy in the membership of the Authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the Authority.

The Board shall elect from its membership a chairman, a vice-chairman, a treasurer and a secretary for each calendar year. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the Board and affix the seal of the Authority.

The Board may also appoint an executive director, an assistant treasurer and an assistant secretary, and staff to assist same, who shall discharge such functions as may be directed by the Board.

Staff functions of the Authority may be undertaken by the LENOWISCO and Cumberland Plateau Planning District Commissions, as agreed by the Board and participating Commissions.

The Board, promptly following the close of the calendar year, shall submit an annual report of the Authority's activities for the preceding year to the Governor, the General Assembly, the boards of supervisors of the seven coalfield counties and the Norton City Council. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the operation of the Authority during such year. The Authority shall cause an audit of its books and accounts to be made at least once each year by a certified public accountant and the cost thereof may be treated as part of the expense of operation.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1639 15.2-6004. Office of Authority; title to property.

The Authority shall have and maintain its principal office as determined by the Board, within the participating counties and one city at which all of its records shall be kept, and from which its business shall be transacted. The title to all property of every kind belonging to the Authority shall be titled to the Authority, which shall hold it for the benefit of the member localities and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1640 15.2-6005. General powers of Authority; regulations; enforcement of statutes, rules, etc.

In order to enable it to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the Authority acting through its Board:

- 1. Is vested with the powers of a body corporate, including the power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to make contracts, and to adopt and use a common seal and to alter the same as may be deemed expedient;
- 2. May retain legal counsel to represent the Authority in hearings, controversies, or matters involving the interests of the Authority and the furtherance of its purpose;
- 3. Is vested with power to adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws, regulations governing the manner in which its business may be transacted and in which the power granted to it may be enjoyed, and may provide for the appointment of such committees, and the functions thereof, as the Authority may deem necessary to facilitate its business. Such committees shall consist of such number of persons as the Authority shall deem advisable. Members of committees shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while on business of the Authority. The Authority may set flat fees for expenses for a member's attendance at all meetings of the Authority or at its other functions. Such fees shall not exceed \$100 per day.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1641 15.2-6006. Further powers.

The Authority, to accomplish its general purpose, is given the following powers, namely:

- 1. To enter into contractual agreements in furtherance of its purpose;
- 2. To rent, lease, buy, own, acquire and dispose of such property, real or personal, as the Authority deems proper to carry out any of the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the execution of leases with option to purchase;
- 3. To apply for and accept grants or loans of money or other property from any federal agency for any of the purposes authorized in this chapter, and to expend or use the same in accordance with the directions and requirements attached thereto or imposed thereon by any such federal agency; and
- 4. To do and perform any act or function which is in accord with the purposes of the chapter, including (i) borrowing money and (ii) employing such persons as the Board deems necessary to carry on the business of the Authority.

Drafting note: No change.

1 § 15.1-1642 15.2-6007. Acceptance of funds, property and grants or loans.

The Authority may accept funds and property from the federal government, the Commonwealth, persons, counties, cities and towns <u>localities</u>, and may use the same for any of the purposes for which the Authority is created.

Counties, cities and towns Localities are hereby authorized to lend or donate money or other property to the Authority for any of its purposes. The local government locality making the grant or loan may restrict the use of such grants or loans to a specific project, within or without outside that locality.

Drafting note: No material change.

§ 15.1-1643 15.2-6008. Forms of accounts and records; audit of same.

The accounts and records of the Authority showing the receipt and disbursement of funds from whatever source derived shall be in such form as the Auditor of Public Accounts prescribes, provided that such accounts shall correspond as nearly as possible to the accounts and records for such matters maintained by corporate enterprises. The accounts and records of the Authority shall be subject to audit by the Auditor of Public Accounts on an annual basis and the costs of such audit services shall be borne by the Authority. The Authority's fiscal year shall be the same as the Commonwealth's.

Drafting note: No change.

§ <u>15.1–1644</u> <u>15.2-6009</u>. Capitalization of Authority.

On September 1, 1988, and on the first day of each month thereafter, each county and city shall remit to the Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Fund twenty-five percent of the revenues collected during the next to last calendar month from the coal and gas road improvement tax pursuant to § 58.1-3713.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1645 <u>15.2-6010</u>. Proceeds held.

The treasurer may invest and reinvest funds of the Authority pending their need. All moneys received by the Authority pursuant to § 15.1-1644 15.2-6009, together with any matching funds received from state or federal sources, shall be applied and used only in the

1 county or city from which the funds were received, unless the governing body of the county or 2 city consents to their use in another county or city. 3 Moneys received pursuant to § 58.1-3713.4 may be used at the discretion of the authority 4 Authority for purposes and projects as determined by the Authority. 5 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law. 6 7 § 15.1-1646 15.2-6011. Eligible use of funds. 8 The Authority is hereby empowered to pledge its funds, and make loans and grants to or 9 for the benefit of private, for-profit enterprises; governmental or corporate instrumentalities in 10 the coalfield region of Virginia (including any political subdivision of the Commonwealth and 11 the Breaks Interstate Park); not-for-profit enterprises; nonprofit industrial development 12 corporations; or industrial development authorities for financing the following: 13 1. Purchase of real estate; 14 2. Grading of site(s); 15 3. Construction of flood control dams; 16 4. Water, sewer, natural gas and electrical line replacement and extensions; 17 5. Construction or rehabilitation or expansion of buildings; 18 6. Construction of parking facilities; 19 7. Access roads construction and street improvements; 20 8. Purchase or lease of machinery and tools; 219. Such other improvements as are deemed necessary by the Authority to accomplish the 22 purposes for which it was created; and 23 10. Construction of improvements outside the Commonwealth if in the Breaks Interstate 24Park.; and 10. Such other improvements as the Authority deems necessary to accomplish its 2526 purpose. 27 **Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 28 29 § 15.1-1647 15.2-6012. Dissolution of Authority. 30 Whenever the Board determines that the purpose for which the Authority was created has

been substantially fulfilled or is impractical or impossible of accomplishment and that all

- obligations incurred by the Authority have been paid or that cash or a sufficient amount of
- 2 United States government securities has been deposited for their payment or provisions
- 3 satisfactory for the timely payment of all its outstanding obligations have been arranged, the
- 4 Board may adopt resolutions declaring and finding that the Authority shall be dissolved.
- 5 Appropriate attested copies of such resolutions shall be delivered to the Governor so that
- 6 legislation dissolving the Authority may be introduced in the General Assembly. The dissolution
- of the Authority shall become effective according to the terms of such legislation. The title to all
- 8 funds and other property owned by the Authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the
- 9 counties and cities which have contributed to the fund in proportion to their respective
- 10 contributions.
- 11 Drafting note: No change.
- 12
- 13 § 15.1-1648 <u>15.2-6013</u>. Chapter liberally construed.
- 14 This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants,
- shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.
- 16 **Drafting note: No change.**
- 17
- 18 § 15.1-1649 <u>15.2-6014</u>. Inconsistent laws inapplicable.
- All other general or special laws inconsistent with any provision of this chapter are
- 20 hereby declared to be inapplicable to the provisions of this chapter.
- 21 **Drafting note: No change.**
- 22
- § 15.1-1650 15.2-6015. City of Norton deemed contributing jurisdiction of Wise County.
- For the purpose of this chapter the City of Norton shall be deemed a contributing
- jurisdiction of Wise County and moneys collected from Wise County may be used in the City of
- 26 Norton.
- 27 **Drafting note: No change.**

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 44 <u>61</u> .
3	SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter.
6	
7	§ 15.1-1651 <u>15.2-6100</u> . Authority created; name.
8	The Southside Virginia Development Authority, hereinafter referred to as the Authority,
9	is created as a body politic and corporate, a political subdivision of the Commonwealth. As such
10	it shall have, and is hereby vested with, the powers and duties hereinafter conferred in this
11	chapter.
12	Drafting note: No change.
13	
14	§ 15.1 1652 15.2-6101. Purpose of Authority; region defined.
15	The primary purpose of the Authority is to enhance the economic development of the
16	Southside region of the Commonwealth and for the benefit of all citizens of Virginia. The
17	Authority shall provide financial support for the purchase of real estate, construction of
18	buildings, the installation of utilities, and other improvements pursuant to § 15.1-1658 15.2-6107
19	of this chapter. For the purposes of this chapter, "Southside" shall include the Counties of
20	Amelia, Appomattox, Brunswick, Buckingham, Campbell, Charlotte, Cumberland, Dinwiddie,
21	Franklin, Greensville, Halifax, Henry, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Nottoway, Patrick, Pittsylvania,
22	Prince Edward, Southampton, and Sussex and the Cities of Danville, Emporia, Franklin,
23	Martinsville, Petersburg, and South Boston.
24	Drafting note: No change.
25	
26	§ 15.1-1653 15.2-6102. Board of Authority; members and officers; terms; annual report.
27	A. All powers, rights, and duties conferred by this chapter or other provisions of law
28	upon the Authority shall be exercised by the Board of the Southside Virginia Development
29	Authority, referred to as the Board or the Board of the Authority. The Board shall consist of
30	twelve members, residents of Southside Virginia, to be appointed by the Governor as follows:
31	three chairmen of county boards of supervisors; two members of city councils; two

representatives of area planning district commissions; one representative of the Virginia Economic Development Partnership; and four citizen members, at least two of whom shall be residents of participating cities or counties not otherwise represented by another appointment.

B. Of the members to be appointed in 1992, the three chairmen of county boards of supervisors shall be appointed for two-, three-, and four-year terms, respectively; the two city council members shall be appointed for three- and four-year terms, respectively; the two planning district commission representatives shall be appointed for two- and three-year terms, respectively; the representative of the Virginia Economic Development Partnership shall be appointed for a three-year term; and two of the citizen members shall be appointed for two-year terms and two for four-year terms. Thereafter, all appointments shall be for terms of four years, except that appointments to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired terms. No person shall be eligible to serve for or during more than two successive four-year terms, but after the expiration of a term of three years or less, or after the expiration of the remainder of a term to which appointed to fill a vacancy, two additional terms may be served by such member if appointed thereto.

Should a member who is a member solely by virtue of his office as chairman of a board of supervisors, a member of a city council, a representative of a planning district commission, or as a representative of the Virginia Economic Development Partnership cease to hold such office, then an immediate vacancy shall occur, and the vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by his successor as chairman of the board of supervisors or as executive director.

Each member of the Board shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of this office, take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in § 49-1. Members shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

- C. Eight members of the Authority shall constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of a majority of the quorum present shall be necessary for any action taken by the Authority. No vacancy in the membership of the Authority shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform all the duties of the Authority.
- D. The Board shall elect from its membership a chairman, a vice chairman, a treasurer and a secretary for each calendar year. The secretary shall keep the minutes of the Board and affix the seal of the Authority.

The Board may also appoint an executive director, an assistant treasurer and an assistant secretary, and staff to assist same, who shall discharge such functions as may be directed by the Board.

Staff functions of the Authority may be undertaken by Southside planning district commissions, as agreed by the Board and participating commissions.

E. The Board, promptly following the close of the fiscal year, shall submit an annual report of the Authority's activities for the preceding year to the Governor, the General Assembly, the boards of supervisors, and the city councils of Southside Virginia. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the operation of the Authority during such year.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1654 <u>15.2-6103</u>. Office of Authority; title to property.

The Authority shall have and maintain its principal office within the Southside region as determined by the Board, within the participating counties and cities at which all of its records shall be kept, and from which its business shall be transacted. The title to all property of every kind belonging to the Authority shall be titled to the Authority, which shall hold it for the benefit of the member localities and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1655 15.2-6104. General powers of Authority; regulations; enforcement of statutes, rules, etc.

In order to enable it to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the Authority acting through its Board:

- 1. Is vested with the powers of a body corporate, including the power to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to make contracts, and to adopt and use a common seal and to alter the same as may be deemed expedient;
- 2. May retain legal counsel to represent the Authority in hearings, controversies, or matters involving the interests of the Authority and the furtherance of its purpose; and
- 3. Is vested with power to adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws, and regulations governing the manner in which its business may be transacted and in which the power granted to

it may be enjoyed and to provide for the appointment of such committees, and the functions thereof, as the Authority may deem necessary to facilitate its business. Such committees shall consist of such number of persons as the Authority shall deem advisable. Members of committees shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while on business of the Authority. The Authority may set flat fees for expenses for a member's attendance at all meetings of the Authority or at its other functions. Such fees shall not exceed \$100 per day.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-1656 15.2-6105. Further powers.
- The Authority, to accomplish its general purpose, is given the following powers, namely:
- 1. To enter into contractual agreements in furtherance of its purpose;
 - 2. To rent, lease, buy, own, acquire and dispose of such property, real or personal, as the Authority deems proper to carry out any of the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including the execution of leases with option to purchase;
 - 3. To apply for and accept grants or loans of money or other property from any federal agency for any of the purposes authorized in this chapter, and to expend or use the same in accordance with the directions and requirements attached thereto or imposed thereon by any such federal agency; and
 - 4. To perform any act or function which is in accord with the purposes of the chapter, including (i) borrowing money, (ii) providing for the guarantee of loans, and (iii) employing such persons as the Board deems necessary to carry on the business of the Authority.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-1657 15.2-6106. Acceptance of funds, property, grants, or loans.
- The Authority may accept funds and property from the federal government, the Commonwealth, persons, counties, cities, and towns localities and may use the same for any of the purposes for which the Authority is created.
- Counties, cities, and towns <u>Localities</u> are hereby authorized to lend or donate money or other property to the Authority for any of its purposes. The <u>local government locality</u> making

the grant or loan may restrict the use of such grants or loans to a specific project, within or without outside that locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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- § 15.1-1658 15.2-6107. Eligible use of funds.
- From such funds as may be appropriated or received, the Authority is hereby empowered to make loans and grants for the benefit of qualified private, for-profit enterprises and public or not-for-profit enterprises, nonprofit industrial development corporations, or industrial development authorities for financing the following:
- 1. Purchase of real estate;
- 11 2. Grading of site(s);
- 3. Water, sewer, natural gas or electrical line improvements, replacement and extensions;
- 4. Construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of buildings;
- 5. Construction of parking facilities;
- 6. Access roads construction and street improvements;
- 7. Purchase or lease of machinery and tools; and
- 8. Any other improvements deemed necessary by the Authority to meet its objectives.
- 18 **Drafting note: No change.**

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- § 15.1-1659 15.2-6108. Forms of accounts and records; audit of same.
 - The accounts and records of the Authority showing the receipt and disbursement of funds from whatever source derived shall be in such form as the Auditor of Public Accounts prescribes, provided that such accounts shall correspond as nearly as possible to the accounts and records for such matters maintained by corporate enterprises. The accounts and records of the Authority shall be subject to audit by the Auditor of Public Accounts or his legal representative on an annual basis and the costs of such audit services shall be borne by the Authority. The Authority's fiscal year shall be the same as the Commonwealth's.
- 28 **Drafting note: No change.**

29

30 § 15.1-1660 <u>15.2-6109</u>. Dissolution of Authority.

Whenever the Board determines that the purpose for which the Authority was created has been substantially fulfilled or is impractical or impossible to accomplish and that all obligations incurred by the Authority have been paid, that cash or a sufficient amount of United States government securities has been deposited for their payment, or provisions satisfactory for the timely payment of all its outstanding obligations have been arranged, the Board may adopt resolutions declaring and finding that the Authority shall be dissolved. Appropriate attested copies of such resolutions shall be delivered to the Governor so that legislation dissolving the Authority may be introduced in the General Assembly. The dissolution of the Authority shall become effective according to the terms of such legislation. The title to all funds and other property owned by the Authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the counties and cities which have contributed to the fund in proportion to their respective contributions.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1661 <u>15.2-6110</u>. Chapter liberally construed.

This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

1	PROPOSED
2	CHAPTER 42 <u>62</u> .
3	ALLEGHANY-HIGHLANDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.
4	
5	Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter.
6	
7	§ 15.1-1662 <u>15.2-6200</u> . Authority created; name.
8	The Alleghany-Highlands Economic Development Authority, hereinafter referred to as
9	the Authority, is created as a body politic and corporate, a political subdivision of the
10	Commonwealth. As such it shall have, and is hereby vested with, the powers and duties
11	hereinafter conferred in this chapter. Each locality within the region may become a member of
12	the Authority upon passage of a region-wide concurrent resolution by the governing bodies. The
13	resolution may be passed at any time prior to the effective date of this chapter; otherwise,
14	membership shall be effective July 1, 1993.
15	Drafting note: No change.
16	
17	§ 15.1-1662.1 <u>15.2-6201</u> . Findings of fact.
18	The economy of the Alleghany-Highlands region has not kept pace with that of the rest of
19	the Commonwealth. The economic problems of the Alleghany-Highlands region are due in large
20	part to its inability to diversify. The region has suffered, and continues to suffer, widespread
21	unemployment in great disproportion to the rest of the Commonwealth.
22	The Alleghany-Highlands Economic Development Authority will assist this region of the
23	Commonwealth to achieve a greater degree of economic stability.
24	It is hereby further declared that the foregoing is a public purpose and use for which
25	public moneys may be spend spent and such activity will serve a public purpose in providing
26	jobs to the citizens of the Commonwealth.
27	Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.
28	
29	§ 15.1-1663 <u>15.2-6202</u> . Duties of Authority; governmental functions.
30	A. The Authority shall provide financial support (i) for the purchase of real estate,
31	construction of buildings for sale or lease installation of utilities and any other support

- improvements it deems necessary, including flood control dams, and (ii) for direct loans and grants to private for-profit basic employers. The Authority shall also apply for matching funds from the state or federal government, or the private sector. All such loans and grants may be managed by the Fifth Planning District Commission.
 - B. The exercise of the powers granted by this chapter shall be in all respects for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Commonwealth, particularly the County of Alleghany and the City of Clifton Forge; for the increase of their commerce; and for the promotion of their safety, health, welfare, convenience and prosperity.
 - C. For purposes of this chapter, "Alleghany-Highlands Region" includes the County of Alleghany and the City of Clifton Forge.

Drafting note: No change.

- 13 § 15.1-1664 15.2-6203. Board of Authority; members and officers; staff; annual report.
 - A. All powers, rights and duties conferred by this chapter, or other provisions of law, upon the Authority shall be exercised by the Board of the Alleghany-Highlands Economic Development Authority, hereinafter referred to as the Board or the Board of the Authority. Initial appointments shall begin July 1, 1993. The Board shall consist of seven members as follows: one representative of each of the region's governing bodies, or their designee designees, who shall be appointed by the respective governing bodies and shall be residents of the region; four atlarge members, who shall be appointed by the Governor and shall be residents of the region; and one member to be appointed by the Executive Director of the Virginia Economic Development Partnership. All members shall serve for a term of four years and may be reappointed for one additional term. For the initial appointments only, two of the four at-large members shall be appointed for two-year terms and such initial terms shall not be counted toward the term limitation.
 - B. Each member of the Board shall, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, take and subscribe to the oath prescribed in § 49-1. Members shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.
 - C. Four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and the affirmative vote of four members of the Board shall be necessary for any action taken by the Board. No vacancy in the

- 1 membership of the Board shall impair the right of a quorum to exercise all the rights and perform 2 all the duties of the Board.
 - D. The Board shall elect from its membership a chairman and a secretary-treasurer for each calendar year. The secretary-treasurer shall keep the minutes of the Board and affix the seal of the Authority.

The Board may also appoint an executive director and staff who shall discharge such functions as may be directed by the Board.

E. The Board, promptly following the close of the fiscal year, shall submit an annual report of the Authority's activities for the preceding year to the Governor, the General Assembly, and the board of supervisors and city councils of the Region. Each such report shall set forth a complete operating and financial statement covering the operation of the Authority during such year.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1–1665 15.2-6204. Office of Authority; title to property.

The Board shall maintain the principal office of the Authority within the Region. All records shall be kept and business transacted at such office. The title to all property of every kind belonging to the Authority shall be titled to the Authority, which shall hold it for the benefit of its members and the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1666 15.2-6205. General powers of Authority; regulations; enforcement of statutes, rules, etc.

The Authority acting through its Board:

- 1. Is vested with the powers of a body corporate, including the power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, make contracts, and adopt and use a common seal and alter the same as may be deemed expedient;
- 2. May retain legal counsel to represent the Authority in hearings, controversies, or matters involving the interests of the Authority and the futherance of its purposes; and
- 3. May adopt, alter or repeal its own bylaws and regulations which govern the manner in which its business may be transacted and may provide for the appointment of such committees,

and the functions thereof, as the Authority deems necessary to facilitate its business. Each committee shall consist of the number of persons as the Authority deems advisable. Committee members shall receive no compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while on the business of the Authority. The Authority may set a flat fee for the expenses of a member in attendance at a meeting of the Authority or at its other functions. Such fee shall not exceed \$100 per day.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1–1667 15.2-6206. Further powers.
- The Authority may:
 - 1. Enter into contractual agreements in furtherance of its purpose;
 - 2. Rent, lease, including the execution of leases with option to purchase, buy, own, acquire and dispose of such property, real or personal, as the Authority deems proper to carry out any of the purposes and provisions of this chapter;
 - 3. Apply for and accept grants or loans of money or other property from any federal agency for any of the purposes authorized in this chapter and expend or use the same in accordance with the directions and requirements attached thereto or imposed thereon by any such federal agency; and
 - 4. Perform any act or function which is in accord with the purposes of this chapter, including (i) borrowing money, including issuing bonds, (ii) providing for the guarantee of loans, and (iii) employing such persons as the Board deems necessary to carry on the business of the Authority.

Drafting note: No change.

- § 15.1-1668 15.2-6207. Acceptance of funds, property, grants, or loans.
- The Authority may accept funds and property from the federal government, the Commonwealth, persons, counties, cities, and towns <u>localities</u> and may use the same for any of the purposes for which the Authority is created.
 - Counties, cities and towns <u>Localities</u> are hereby authorized to lend or donate money or other property to the Authority for any of its purposes. The <u>local government locality</u> making

the grant or loan may restrict the use of such grants or loans to a specific project, within or without outside that locality.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

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- § 15.1–1669 15.2-6208. Eligible use of funds.
- From such funds as may be appropriated or received, the Authority may make loans and grants for the benefit of qualified private, for-profit enterprises and public or not-for-profit enterprises, nonprofit industrial development corporations, or industrial development authorities for financing the following:
- 1. Purchase of real estate;
- 2. Grading of sites;
- 3. Water, sewer, natural gas or electrical line improvements, replacement and extensions;
- 4. Construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of buildings;
- 5. Construction of parking facilities;
- 6. Access roads construction and street improvements;
- 7. Purchase or lease of machinery and tools; and
- 8. Any other improvements deemed necessary by the Authority to meet its objectives.
- 18 **Drafting note: No change.**

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- 20 § 15.1-1670 <u>15.2-6209</u>. Capitalization of Authority.
 - On or before January 1, 1994, and on or before the first day of each year thereafter, each county and city which is a member of the Authority may remit to the Authority an amount it deems appropriate for Authority purposes. However, in no event shall the contribution be an amount less than the greater of five percent of the machinery and tools tax collected in the previous year or a sum equal to its highest previous annual allocation to the Alleghany-Highlands Economic Development Commission.
- 27 **Drafting note: No change.**

- 29 § 15.1-1671 15.2-6210. Proceeds held.
- The secretary-treasurer may invest and reinvest funds of the Authority pending their need. All moneys received by the Authority pursuant to § 15.1-1669 15.2-6208, together with

any matching funds received from state or federal sources, shall be applied and used only in the county or city from which the funds were received, unless the governing body of the county or city consents to their use in another county or city.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1672 15.2-6211. Forms of accounts and records; audit of same.

The accounts and records of the Authority showing the receipt and disbursement of funds from whatever source derived shall be in such form as the Auditor of Public Accounts prescribes, provided that such accounts correspond as nearly as possible to the accounts and records for such matters maintained by corporate enterprises. The accounts and records of the Authority shall be subject to audit pursuant to § 2.1-164 and the costs of such audit services shall be borne by the Authority. The Authority's fiscal year shall be the same as the Commonwealth's.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1673 15.2-6212. Dissolution of Authority.

Each member locality of the Authority may withdraw from the Authority only upon dissolution of the Authority as set forth herein. Whenever the Board determines that the purpose for which the Authority was created has been substantially fulfilled or is impractical or impossible to accomplish and that all obligations incurred by the Authority have been paid or that cash or a sufficient amount of United States government securities has been deposited for their payment, or provisions satisfactory for the timely payment of all its outstanding obligations have been arranged, the Board may adopt resolutions declaring and finding that the Authority shall be dissolved. Appropriate attested copies of such resolutions shall be delivered to the Governor so that legislation dissolving the Authority may be introduced in the General Assembly. The dissolution of the Authority shall become effective according to the terms of such legislation. The title to all funds and other property owned by the Authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the counties and cities which have contributed to the fund in proportion to their respective contributions.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1674 15.2-6213. Chapter liberally construed.

This chapter, being necessary for the welfare of the Commonwealth and its inhabitants, shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes thereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1675 15.2-6214. Revenue sharing agreements.

Notwithstanding the requirements of Chapter 26.1:1 34 (§ 15.1-1167.1 3400 et seq.) of Title 15.1 15.2, the County of Alleghany and the City of Clifton Forge may agree to a revenue and economic growth sharing arrangement with respect to tax revenues generated by any industry, business or other for-profit employment generating enterprise locating in any of the said localities. The obligations of the parties to any such agreement shall not be construed to be debt within the meaning of Article VII, Section 10 of the Constitution of Virginia. Any such agreement shall be approved by a majority vote of the governing bodies of the localities reaching such an agreement but shall not require any other approval.

Drafting note: No material change.

1 **PROPOSED** 2 **CHAPTER 31 63.** 3 AUTHORITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FORMER FEDERAL AREAS. 4 Chapter drafting note: There are no substantive changes made to this chapter. 5 6 7 § 15.1-1320 15.2-6300. Declaration of policy. 8 This legislation is enacted to provide for the acquisition by political subdivisions of areas 9 which have been or may hereafter be occupied as United States government military installations 10 and which are disposed of by the United States government. The industrial and economic 11 development of counties, cities and towns localities included in or adjacent to such military 12 installations and the tax revenues of the Commonwealth will be seriously affected by the manner 13 in which such areas are returned to nonmilitary uses and to the tax rolls, no provision having 14 been made therefor. The proper development of such areas industrially and otherwise is required 15 so that local governments may derive revenues with which to render necessary services to their 16 citizens and so that industrial development; job creation; and housing, recreational, commercial, 17 educational and other economic and social development may be fostered and stimulated to 18 prevent the creation of blighted areas in the Commonwealth with resultant injury to all. The 19 creation by this chapter and operation of such authorities hereunder are governmental functions 20 of the gravest concern to the Commonwealth and the need for this enactment being a matter of 21legislative policy such need is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination. 22**Drafting note:** No substantive change in the law. 23 24§ 15.1-1321 15.2-6301. Definitions. 25As used in this chapter, unless the context or subject matter requires otherwise, the 26 following words or terms have the meaning herein ascribed to them, respectively: 27 (k) "Adjacent to such authority" includes real or personal property which is contiguous, 28 neighboring, or within reasonable proximity of an authority. 29 (f) "Area of operation" means an area coextensive with the territorial boundaries of the

land acquired from the federal government by the authority.

- 1 (a) "Authority" means any political subdivision created by § 15.1-1322 hereof this chapter. The terms "an authority" or "the authority" refer to each such authority.
- 3 (h) "Bonds" means any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations
 4 issued by an authority pursuant to this chapter.
- 5 (m) "Commissioners" means the members of the board of commissioners of an authority.
- 6 (o) "Facility" means a particular building or structure or particular buildings or structures,
 7 including all equipment, appurtenances and accessories necessary or appropriate for the
 8 operation of such facility.
- 9 (g) "Federal government" includes the United States of America, or any department, agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.
 - (e) "Former federal area" means an area coextensive with the territorial boundaries which is, or has been, occupied by a United States governmental military installation and which is, or appears likely to be, subject to disposal by the United States government to public bodies, or otherwise.
 - (j) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" includes any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority.
 - (1) "Person" means as defined in Chapter 2 (§ 1-10 et seq.) of Title 1.

- (n) "Project" means any specific enterprise undertaken by an authority, including the facilities as hereinafter defined, and all other property, real or personal or any interest therein, necessary or appropriate for the operation of such property.
- (c) "Public body of the Commonwealth" means any city, town, county, municipal corporation, commission, district, authority, other political subdivision or public body of this Commonwealth.
- (i) "Real property" means all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage, or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.
- (b) "City" means any city in the Commonwealth. "Town" means any town in the Commonwealth. "County" means any county in the Commonwealth.

- (d) "Governing body" means, in the case of a city or town, the council (including both branches where there are two), and in the case of a county, the board of supervisors or other governing body.
 - (p) Plural or singular. The singular whenever used herein shall include the plural.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law; the deleted provisions are defined elsewhere. The remaining items are alphabetized.

§ 15.1–1322 15.2-6302. Establishment of development authorities; proclamation by Governor.

There is hereby created with respect to every former federal area a political subdivision of the Commonwealth, with such public and corporate powers as are set forth in this chapter. Each such authority shall be designated as the Development Authority (with a name chosen by the Governor descriptive of the area in which the property is located); provided, however, that no authority shall exercise any power or transact any business hereunder unless or until the Governor upon receipt of a duly certified resolution of the governing body of each of the eounties, cities and towns localities within the area of operation of an authority requesting such action, shall proclaim that a former federal area exists with respect to which an authority should function under the terms of this chapter. Any such authority for which such a proclamation has been issued may proceed to transact business and to exercise its powers hereunder at any time after the selection of the commissioners of the authority, as hereinafter set forth in § 15.1 1324 hereof 15.2-6304.

In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of or action by the authority, the authority shall be conclusively presumed to have been established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the action of the Governor in issuing a proclamation with reference to such authority and the designation of its name by the Governor.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1323 15.2-6303. Authorities to file annual reports.

At least once a year, each authority shall file with the Governor a report of its activities for the preceding year.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1324 15.2-6304. Board of commissioners; appointment of director, agents and employees.

All powers, rights and duties conferred by this chapter, or other provisions of law, upon an authority created hereunder shall be exercised by a board of commissioners of that authority, hereinafter referred to as board or board of commissioners. The board shall consist of seven members to be appointed by the Governor, of whom at least five shall be residents of the counties in which the authority is located. The members shall serve for terms of six years each, the initial appointment to be two members for terms of six years, two members for terms of five years, two members for terms of four years and one member for a term of three years, and subsequent appointments to be made for terms of six years, except appointments to fill vacancies which shall be made for the unexpired term. Members shall receive from the authority their necessary travel and business expenses while on business of the board. Each commissioner shall before entering on his duties take and subscribe the oath prescribed by § 49-1.

The board shall appoint the chief executive officer of the authority, who shall not be a member thereof, to be known as the director of that authority, hereinafter referred to as director, and whose compensation shall be paid by the authority in the amount determined by the board. The board shall employ or retain such other agents or employees subordinate to the director as may be necessary, including persons with special qualifications, and shall determine which such agents or employees shall be bonded and the amount of such bonds. The director and other agents and employees so appointed shall serve at the pleasure of the board, which shall fix their compensation and prescribe their duties.

The board shall elect from its membership a chairman, vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, and shall prescribe their powers and duties. Four members shall constitute a quorum of the board for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. The board shall keep detailed minutes of its proceedings, which shall be open to public inspection. It shall keep suitable records of all of its financial transactions and shall arrange to have the same audited annually.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1325 15.2-6305. Powers and duties of director.

The director shall exercise such of the powers and duties relating to the authority conferred upon the board as may be delegated to him by the board, including powers and duties involving the exercise of discretion. The director shall also exercise and perform such other powers and duties as may be lawfully delegated to him, and such powers and duties as may be conferred or imposed upon him by law.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1326 15.2-6306. Principal and branch offices.

The board of each authority shall establish a principal office within one of the counties included in the authority. The board may also establish such branch offices as may be considered by the board to be appropriate to the efficient operation of the authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1327 15.2-6307. Legal services.

For such legal services as it may require, the authority may employ its own counsel and legal staff or make use of legal services made available to it by any public body, or both.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1329 15.2-6308. Powers of authorities generally.

An authority shall have the following powers:

- 1. To sue and be sued; to adopt and use a common seal and to alter the same as may be deemed expedient; to have perpetual succession; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority; and to make and from time to time amend and repeal bylaws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, to carry into effect the powers and purposes of the authority.
- 2. To foster and stimulate the industrial, social and other economic development of its area of operation, including without limitation development for industrial, employment, housing, commercial, recreational, educational and other public purposes; to prepare and carry out plans and projects to accomplish such objectives; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration, maintenance, removal, equipping or repair of any buildings, structures

or land of any kind; to sell, lease or rent to others or to develop, operate or manage with others in a joint venture or other partnering arrangement, on such terms as it may deem deems proper and which are consistent with the provisions of § 15.1-1338 hereinafter set forth 15.2-6317, any lands, dwellings, houses, accommodations, structures, buildings, facilities, or appurtenances embraced within its area of operations; to establish, collect and revise the rents charged and terms and conditions of occupancy thereof; to terminate any such lease or rental obligation upon the failure of the lessee or renter to comply with any of the obligations thereof; to arrange or contract for the furnishing by any person or agency, public or private, of works, services, privileges or facilities in connection with any activity in which the authority may engage; to acquire, own, hold, and improve real or personal property; to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, easement, dedication or otherwise any real or personal property or any interest therein; to sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, or pledge any real or personal property or any interest therein; to dedicate, make a gift of, or lease for a nominal amount, any real or personal property or any interest therein to the Commonwealth, or the counties, cities, towns localities or agencies, public or private, within the area of operation or adjacent to such authority, jointly or severally, for public use or benefit, such as, but not limited to, game preserves, playgrounds, park and recreational areas and facilities, hospitals, clinics, schools and airports; to acquire, lease, maintain, alter, operate, improve, expand, sell or otherwise dispose of on-site utility and infrastructure systems or sell any excess service capacity for off-site use; to acquire, lease, construct, maintain and operate and dispose of tracks, spurs, crossings, terminals, warehouses and terminal facilities of every kind and description necessary or useful in the transportation and storage of goods, wares and merchandise; and to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operation of the authority against any risks or hazards.

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- 3. To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursements, in property or security in which fiduciaries may legally invest funds subject to their control; to purchase its bonds at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, all bonds so purchased to be cancelled.
- 4. To undertake and carry out examinations, investigations, studies and analyses of the business, industrial, agricultural, utility, transportation and other economic development needs, requirements and potentialities of its area of operation, or off-site needs, requirements and

- potentialities which directly affect the successful industrial and economic development of its area of operation, and the manner in which such needs and requirements and potentialities are being met, or should be met, in order to accomplish the purposes for which it is created; to make use of the facts determined in such research and analyses in its own operation; and to make the results of such studies and analyses available to public bodies and to private individuals, groups and businesses, except as such information may be exempted pursuant to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.1-340 et seq.).
- 5. In the discharge of its enumerated powers, to cooperate with the federal government, the Commonwealth and the counties, cities and towns <u>localities</u> within its area of operation or adjacent to such authority.
- 6. To appoint an authority advisory committee to advise it, consisting of such number of persons as it may deem proper. Such persons so appointed shall be residents of the localities in which the authority is located. They shall not receive any compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while on business of the authority.
 - 7. To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted.
- 8. To do any and all other acts and things which may be reasonably necessary and convenient to carry out its purposes and powers.

No provision of law with respect to the acquisition, operation or disposition of property by other political subdivisions or public bodies shall be applicable to an authority unless specifically stated therein. In any locality where planning, zoning or development regulations may apply, the authority shall comply with and is subject to those regulations to the same extent as a private commercial or industrial enterprise.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1330 15.2-6309. Two or more authorities may join or cooperate in exercising powers.

Any two or more authorities may join or cooperate with one another in the exercise, either jointly or otherwise, of any or all of the powers granted to such authorities.

Drafting note: No change.

1 § 15.1–1331 15.2-6310. Payments to Commonwealth or political subdivisions thereof.

An authority may agree to make such payments to the Commonwealth, a county, city or town locality, or any political subdivision thereof, which payments such bodies are hereby authorized to accept, as the authority finds consistent with the purposes for which the authority has been created.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1332 15.2-6311. Authorities may borrow money, accept contributions, etc.

In addition to the powers conferred upon an authority by other provisions of this chapter, an authority is empowered to borrow money or accept contributions, grants or other financial assistance from the federal government; the Commonwealth; any county, city, town locality or political subdivision; or any agency or instrumentality thereof; or from any source, public or private, for or in aid of any project of the authority, and to these ends, to comply with such conditions and enter into such mortgages, trust indentures, leases or agreements as may be necessary, convenient or desirable.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1333 15.2-6312. Authorities empowered to issue bonds; additional security; liability thereon.

An authority shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion, for any of its corporate purposes, including the issuance of refunding bonds for the payment or retirement of bonds previously issued by it. An authority may issue such type of bonds as it may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing):

- 1. Bonds on which the principal and interest are payable:
- a. Exclusively from the income and revenues of the project or facility financed with the proceeds of such bonds; or
- b. Exclusively from the income and revenues of certain designated projects or facilities whether or not they are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of such bonds; or
 - c. From its revenues generally.

2. Bonds on which the principal and/or interest are payable solely from contributions or grants received from the federal government, the Commonwealth or any other source, public or private.

Any such bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any grants or contributions from the federal government, the Commonwealth or any political subdivision of the Commonwealth, or other source, or a pledge of any income or revenues of the authority, or a mortgage of any particular projects or facilities or other property of the authority.

Neither the commissioners of an authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof. The bonds and other obligations of an authority (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the Commonwealth, or any political subdivision thereof (other than the issuing authority), and neither the Commonwealth nor any political subdivision thereof (other than the issuing authority) shall be liable thereon, nor shall such bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of the authority. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any debt limitation or restriction. Bonds of an authority are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1334 15.2-6313. Bonds to be authorized by resolution of board; terms; sale; negotiability; validity.

Bonds of an authority shall be authorized by resolution of its board and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such annual rate or rates, not exceeding nine percent, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable to such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium) as such resolution, its trust indenture or mortgage may provide. The bonds may be sold at public or private sale.

In case any of the commissioners or officers of the authority whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such commissioners or officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if such commissioners or officers had remained in office until such delivery. Any provisions of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued pursuant to this chapter shall be fully negotiable within the meaning and for all the purposes of Title 8.3<u>A</u>.

In any suit, action or proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of any bond of an authority or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the authority to aid in financing a specific project or facility of such authority shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for such enumerated purpose and such project or facility shall be conclusively deemed to have been conducted and operated in all respects in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1335 15.2-6314. Exemption from taxation; authorities to be municipal corporate instrumentalities of Commonwealth.

The bonds or other securities issued by an authority, the interest thereon, and all real and personal property and any interest therein of an authority, and all income derived therefrom by an authority shall at all times be free from taxation by the Commonwealth, or by any political subdivision thereof. The authority shall be regarded as a municipal corporate instrumentality of the Commonwealth for the purpose of discharging its functions and exercising its powers under this chapter.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1336 15.2-6315. Provisions for securing payment of bonds.

In order to secure the payment of such bonds, the authority shall have power by provision or provisions included in any resolution authorizing said bonds or in any indenture made to secure their payment:

- (a) 1. To pledge all or any part of its gross or net rents, fees or revenues to which its right then exists or may thereafter come into existence.
- (b) 2. To mortgage all or any part of its real or personal property, then owned or thereafter acquired.
- (c) 3. To covenant against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees and revenues, or against mortgaging all or any part of its real or personal property to which its right or title then

exists or may thereafter come into existence or against permitting or suffering any lien on such revenues or property; to covenant with respect to limitations on its right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any property or any part thereof; and to covenant as to what other or additional debts or obligations may be incurred by it.

- (d) 4. To covenant as to the bonds to be issued and as to the issuance of such bonds in escrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the proceeds thereof; to provide for the replacement of lost, destroyed or mutilated bonds; to covenant against extending the time of the payment of its bonds or interest thereon; and to redeem the bonds, and to covenant for their redemption and to provide the terms and conditions thereof.
- (e) 5. To covenant as to the rents and fees to be charged in the operation of a specific project or facility, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by rents, fees, and other revenues, and as to the use and disposition to be made thereof; to create or to authorize the creation of special funds for moneys held for construction or operating costs, debt service, reserves, or other purposes, and to covenant as to the use and disposition of the moneys held in such funds.
- (f) 6. To prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given.
- (g) 7. To covenant as to the use of any or all of its real or personal property; and to covenant as to the maintenance of its real and personal property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon and the use and disposition of insurance moneys.
- (h) 8. To covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation; and to covenant and prescribe as to events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its bonds or obligations shall become or may be declared due before maturity, and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.
- (i) 9. To vest in a trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them the right to enforce the payment of the bonds or any covenants securing or relating to the bonds; to vest in a trustee or trustees the right, in the event of a default by the authority, to take possession and use, operate and manage any property or part thereof, and to collect the rents and revenues arising therefrom and to dispose of such moneys in accordance with the agreement of the

authority with said trustee; to provide for the powers and duties of a trustee or trustees and to limit the liabilities thereof; and to provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any portion of them may enforce any covenant or rights securing or relating to the bonds.

(j) 10. To exercise all or any part or combination of the powers herein granted; and to make covenants other than and in addition to the covenants herein expressly authorized, of like or different character; to make such covenant and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure its bonds, or in the absolute discretion of the authority as will tend to make the bonds more marketable notwithstanding that such covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1337 <u>15.2-6316</u>. Rights and remedies of obligees.

An obligee of an authority shall have the right in addition to all other rights which may be conferred on such obligee, subject only to any contractual restrictions binding upon such obligee:

- (a) 1. By mandamus, suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to compel the authority and the commissioners, officers, agents or employees thereof, to perform each and every term, provision and covenant contained in any contract of the authority with or for the benefit of such obligee, and to require the carrying out of any or all such covenants and agreements of the authority and the fulfillment of all duties imposed upon the authority by this chapter.
- (b) $\underline{2}$. By suit, action or proceeding in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful or the violation of any of the rights of such obligee of the authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1–1338 15.2-6317. Rents, fees and charges; disposition of revenues.

The rents, fees and charges established by the authority for the use of its property, projects and facilities and for any other service furnished or provided by the authority shall be fixed so that they, together with other revenues of the authority, shall provide at least sufficient funds to pay the cost of maintaining, repairing and operating the authority, its property, projects and facilities and the principal and interest of any bonds issued by the authority or other debts contracted as the same shall become due and payable. A reserve may be accumulated and

maintained out of the revenues of the authority for extraordinary repairs and expenses and for such other purposes as may be provided in any resolution authorizing a bond issue or in any trust indenture securing such bonds. Subject to such provisions and restrictions as may be set forth in the resolution or in the trust indenture authorizing or securing any of the bonds or other obligations issued hereunder, the authority shall have exclusive control of the revenue derived from the operation of the authority and the right to use such revenues in the exercise of its powers and duties set forth in this chapter. No person, firm, association or corporation shall receive any profit or dividend from the revenues, earnings or other funds or assets of such authority other than for debts contracted, for services rendered, for materials and supplies furnished and for other value actually received by the authority.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1339 15.2-6318. Investment in bonds issued by authorities.

The Commonwealth and all public officers, municipal corporations, political subdivisions, and public bodies, all banks, bankers, trust companies, savings banks and institutions, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, investment companies and other persons carrying on a banking business, all insurance companies, except domestic life insurance companies, and all fiduciaries may legally invest any sinking funds, moneys or other funds belonging to them or within their control in any bonds or other obligations issued by any such authority, and such bonds and other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits and shall be fully negotiable in this Commonwealth; it being the purpose of this chapter to authorize any persons, firms, corporations, associations, political subdivisions, bodies and officers, public or private, to use any funds owned or controlled by them, including (but not limited to) sinking, insurance, investment, retirement, compensation, pension funds, and funds held on deposit, for the purchase of any such bonds or other obligations and that any such bonds or other obligations shall be authorized security for all public deposits and shall be fully negotiable in this Commonwealth.

Drafting note: No change.

30 § 15.1-1339.1 <u>15.2-6319</u>. Dissolution of authority.

Whenever the commission of the authority by resolution determines that the purposes for which the authority was formed have been substantially complied with and all bonds issued and all obligations incurred by the authority have been fully paid, the commission shall execute and file for record with the governing bodies of the counties, cities or towns localities within the area of operation of the authority, a resolution declaring such facts. If the governing bodies of the counties, cities or towns localities within the area of operation are of the opinion that the facts stated in the authority's resolution are true and the authority should be dissolved, they shall so resolve; however, the authority shall not be dissolved unless or until the Governor, upon receipt of the duly certified resolution of each governing body of each county, city or town locality within the area of operation of the authority requesting dissolution, shall proclaim that the authority is dissolved. Any such authority for which such a proclamation was issued shall be dissolved as of the date on which the proclamation was issued. Upon such dissolution, the title to all funds and properties owned by the authority at the time of such dissolution shall vest in the counties, cities or towns localities in the area of operation or to not-for-profit agencies, public or private, as may be designated by the counties, cities or towns localities.

Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

§ 15.1-1340 15.2-6320. Powers conferred additional and supplemental; severability; liberal construction.

The powers conferred by this chapter shall be in addition and supplemental to the powers conferred by any other law. The powers granted and the duties imposed in this chapter shall be construed to be independent and severable. If any one or more sections, subsections, sentences or parts of any of this chapter shall be adjudged unconstitutional or invalid, such adjudication shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remaining provisions thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the specific provisions held unconstitutional or invalid. This chapter shall be liberally construed to effect the purposes hereof.

Drafting note: No change.

§ 15.1-1341 15.2-6321. Chapter controlling over inconsistent laws.

- Insofar as the provisions of this chapter are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, general, special or local, including provisions of charters of cities and towns localities, the provisions of this chapter shall be controlling.
- 4 Drafting note: No substantive change in the law.

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-100	§ 15.1-1
§ 15.2-101	§ 15.1-6
§ 15.2-102	§ 15.1-34
§ 15.2-103	§ 15.1-37.3:13
§ 15.2-104	§ 15.1-37.3:6
§ 15.2-105	§ 15.1-29.4
§ 15.2-106	§ 15.1-29.14

REPEALED SECTIONS

§ 15.1-2

§ 15.1-3

§ 15.1-4

§ 15.1-5 § 15.1-5.1

§ 15.1-5.2

§ 15.1-5.3

§ 15.1-5.4

§ 15.1-33

§ 15.1-35

§ 15.1-36

§ 15.1-29.5

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-200	§ 15.1-833
§ 15.2-201	§ 15.1-834
§ 15.2-202	§ 15.1-835
§ 15.2-203	§ 15.1-836
§ 15.2-204	New
§ 15.2-205	§ 15.1-836.1
§ 15.2-206	§ 15.1-836.1:1
§ 15.2-207	§ 15.1-836.2
§ 15.2-208	§ 15.1-836.3

REPEALED SECTIONS

None

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-300	Added	
§ 15.2-301	Added	
§ 15.2-302	Added	
§ 15.2-303	Added	
§ 15.2-304	Added	
§ 15.2-305	Added	
§ 15.2-306	Added	
§ 15.2-307	Added	

REPEALED SECTIONS

None

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-400	§ 15.1-699
§ 15.2-401	§ 15.1-697
§ 15.2-402	§ 15.1-700
§ 15.2-403	§ 15.1-701
§ 15.2-404	§ 15.1-702
§ 15.2-405	§ 15.1-703
§ 15.2-406	§ 15.1-704
§ 15.2-407	§ 15.1-705
§ 15.2-408	§ 15.1-706
§ 15.2-409	§ 15.1-707
§ 15.2-410	§ 15.1-708
§ 15.2-411	§ 15.1-709
§ 15.2-412	§ 15.1-710
§ 15.2-413	§ 15.1-711.1
§ 15.2-414	§ 15.1-712
§ 15.2-415	§ 15.1-714
§ 15.2-416	§ 15.1-715
§ 15.2-417	§ 15.1-716
§ 15.2-418	§ 15.1-720

REPEALED

§ 15.1-698

§ 15.1-718

§ 15.1-721

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-500	§ 15.1-588
§ 15.2-501	Added
§ 15.2-502	§ 15.1-589
§ 15.2-503	§ 15.1-589.3
§ 15.2-504	§ 15.1-590
§ 15.2-505	§ 15.1-590.1
§ 15.2-506	§ 15.1-592
§ 15.2-507	§ 15.1-593
§ 15.2-508	§ 15.1-594
§ 15.2-509	§ 15.1-595
§ 15.2-510	§ 15.1-596
§ 15.2-511	§ 15.1-597
§ 15.2-512	§ 15.1-598
§ 15.2-513	§ 15.1-599
§ 15.2-514	§§ 15.1-600 and 15.1-616
§ 15.2-515	§ 15.1-600.1
§ 15.2-516	§ 15.1-602
§ 15.2-517	§ 15.1-603
§ 15.2-518	§ 15.1-604
§ 15.2-519	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-520	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-521	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-522	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-523	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-524	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-525	§ 15.1-605
§ 15.2-526	§ 15.1-606
§ 15.2-527	§ 15.1-607
§ 15.2-528	§ 15.1-608
§ 15.2-529	§ 15.1-608
§ 15.2-530	§ 15.1-608
§ 15.2-531	§ 15.1-609

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-532	§ 15.1-609.1
§ 15.2-533	Added
§ 15.2-534	§ 15.1-611
§ 15.2-535	§ 15.1-612
§ 15.2-536	§ 15.1-614
§ 15.2-537	§ 15.1-662
§ 15.2-538	§ 15.1-615
§ 15.2-539	§ 15.1-617
§ 15.2-540	§ 15.1-619
§ 15.2-541	§ 15.1-621

REPEALED

§ 15.1-582

§ 15.1-583

§ 15.1-584

§ 15.1-585

§ 15.1-586

§ 15.1-587

§ 15.1-589.1

§ 15.1-589.2

§ 15.1-601

§ 15.1-610

§ 15.1-620

§ 15.1-613.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-600	§ 15.1-622
§ 15.2-601	Added
§ 15.2-602	§ 15.1-623
§ 15.2-603	§ 15.1-623.1
§ 15.2-604	§ 15.1-625
§ 15.2-605	§ 15.1-626
§ 15.2-606	§ 15.1-627
§ 15.2-607	§ 15.1-628
§ 15.2-608	§ 15.1-629
§ 15.2-609	§ 15.1-631
§ 15.2-610	§ 15.1-632
§ 15.2-611	§ 15.1-633
§ 15.2-612	§ 15.1-634
§ 15.2-613	§ 15.1-635
§ 15.2-614	§ 15.1-637
§ 15.2-615	§ 15.1-638
§ 15.2-616	§ 15.1-639
§ 15.2-617	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-618	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-619	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-620	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-621	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-622	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-623	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-624	§ 15.1-640
§ 15.2-625	§ 15.1-641
§ 15.2-626	§ 15.1-642
§ 15.2-627	§ 15.1-644
§ 15.2-628	§ 15.1-644.1
§ 15.2-629	§ 15.1-646
§ 15.2-630	§ 15.1-647
§ 15.2-631	§ 15.1-648

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-632	§ 15.1-649
§ 15.2-633	Added
§ 15.2-634	§ 15.1-650
§ 15.2-635	§ 15.1-652
§ 15.2-636	§ 15.1-653
§ 15.2-637	§ 15.1-654
§ 15.2-638	§ 15.1-655
§ 15.2-639	§ 15.1-657
§ 15.2-640	§ 15.1-658
§ 15.2-641	§ 15.1-660
§ 15.2-642	§ 15.1-662

REPEALED

§ 15.1-582

§ 15.1-583

§ 15.1-584

§ 15.1-585

§ 15.1-586

§ 15.1-587

§ 15.1-624

§ 15.1-630

§ 15.1-636

§ 15.1-643

§ 15.1-645

§ 15.1-659

§ 15.1-661

§ 15.1-663

§ 15.1-664

§ 15.1-665

§ 15.1-666

§ 15.1-667

§ 15.1-668

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-700	Added
§ 15.2-701	Added
§ 15.2-702	§ 15.1-674
§ 15.2-703	§ 15.1-675
§ 15.2-704	§ 15.1-675.1
§ 15.2-705	§ 15.1-676
§ 15.2-706	§ 15.1-677
§ 15.2-707	§ 15.1-678
§ 15.2-708	§ 15.1-679
§ 15.2-709	§ 15.1-681
§ 15.2-710	§ 15.1-682
§ 15.2-711	§ 15.1-683
§ 15.2-712	§ 15.1-684
§ 15.2-713	§ 15.1-684.1
§ 15.2-714	§ 15.1-684.2
§ 15.2-715	§ 15.1-685
§ 15.2-716	§ 15.1-686
§ 15.2-717	§ 15.1-686.01
§ 15.2-718	§ 15.1-686.5
§ 15.2-719	§ 15.1-686.6
§ 15.2-720	§ 15.1-686.7
§ 15.2-721	§ 15.1-687
§ 15.2-722	§ 15.1-687.01
§ 15.2-723	§ 15.1-687.1
§ 15.2-724	§ 15.1-687.2
§ 15.2-725	§§ 15.1-687.3, 15.1-687.20 and 15.1-687.24
§ 15.2-726	§ 15.1-687.4
§ 15.2-727	§ 15.1-687.5
§ 15.2-728	§ 15.1-687.6
§ 15.2-729	§ 15.1-687.7
§ 15.2-730	§ 15.1-687.8
§ 15.2-731	§ 15.1-687.9

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-732	§ 15.1-687.10
§ 15.2-733	§ 15.1-687.11
§ 15.2-734	§ 15.1-687.12
§ 15.2-735	§ 15.1-687.13
§ 15.2-736	§ 15.1-687.14
§ 15.2-737	§ 15.1-687.15
§ 15.2-738	§ 15.1-687.16
§ 15.2-739	§ 15.1-687.17
§ 15.2-740	§ 15.1-687.18
§ 15.2-741	§ 15.1-687.19
§ 15.2-742	§ 15.1-687.23
§ 15.2-743	§ 15.1-687.21
§ 15.2-744	§ 15.1-687.22
§ 15.2-745	§ 15.1-688
§ 15.2-746	§ 15.1-689
§ 15.2-747	§ 15.1-690
§ 15.2-748	§ 15.1-692
§ 15.2-749	§ 15.1-695

REPEALED SECTIONS

§ 15.1-669 § 15.1-691 § 15.1-693

§ 15.1-694

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-800	§ 15.1-728
§ 15.2-801	Added
§ 15.2-802	§ 15.1-729
§ 15.2-803	§ 15.1-730
§ 15.2-804	§ 15.1-731
§ 15.2-805	§ 15.1-732
§ 15.2-806	§ 15.1-733
§ 15.2-807	§ 15.1-734
§ 15.2-808	§ 15.1-735
§ 15.2-809	§ 15.1-736
§ 15.2-810	§ 15.1-736.1
§ 15.2-811	§ 15.1-738
§ 15.2-812	§ 15.1-739
§ 15.2-813	§ 15.1-755
§ 15.2-814	§ 15.1-762
§ 15.2-815	§ 15.1-730.1
§ 15.2-816	§ 15.1-730.2
§ 15.2-817	§ 15.1-785
§ 15.2-818	§ 15.1-786
§ 15.2-819	§ 15.1-499.2
§ 15.2-820	§ 15.1-27.2
§ 15.2-821	§ 15.1-763
§ 15.2-822	§ 15.1-764
§ 15.2-823	§ 15.1-765
§ 15.2-824	§ 15.1-765.1
§ 15.2-825	§ 15.1-765.2
§ 15.2-826	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-827	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-828	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-829	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-830	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-831	§ 15.1-766

§ 15.2-832	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-833	§ 15.1-766
§ 15.2-834	§ 15.1-767
§ 15.2-835	§ 15.1-768
§ 15.2-836	§ 15.1-769
§ 15.2-837	§ 15.1-770
§ 15.2-838	§ 15.1-771
§ 15.2-839	§ 15.1-772
§ 15.2-840	§ 15.1-773
§ 15.2-841	§ 15.1-774
§ 15.2-842	§ 15.1-775
§ 15.2-843	§ 15.1-776
§ 15.2-844	§ 15.1-777
§ 15.2-845	§ 15.1-778
§ 15.2-846	§ 15.1-778.1
§ 15.2-847	§ 15.1-779
§ 15.2-848	§ 15.1-781
§ 15.2-849	§ 15.1-782
§ 15.2-850	§ 15.1-783
§ 15.2-851	§ 15.1-783.01
§ 15.2-852	§ 15.1-73.4
§ 15.2-853	§ 15.1-783.1
§ 15.2-854	§ 15.1-783.2
§ 15.2-855	§ 15.1-787
§ 15.2-856	§ 15.1-788
§ 15.2-857	§ 15.1-788.1
§ 15.2-858	§ 15.1-791

REPEALED SECTIONS

- § 15.1-722
- § 15.1-723
- § 15.1-724
- § 15.1-725
- § 15.1-726 § 15.1-727
- § 15.1-737
- § 15.1-740
- § 15.1-754
- § 15.1-756
- § 15.1-757
- § 15.1-758
- § 15.1-759
- § 15.1-760
- § 15.1-760.1
- § 15.1-761
- § 15.1-784

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-900	§ 15.1-29.21
§ 15.2-901	§ 15.1-11
§ 15.2-902	§ 15.1-28.4
§ 15.2-903	§ 15.1-28
§ 15.2-904	§ 15.1-11.1
§ 15.2-905	§ 15.1-11.03
§ 15.2-906	§ 15.1-11.2
§ 15.2-907	§ 15.1-11.2:1
§ 15.2-908	§ 15.1-11.2:2
§ 15.2-909	§ 15.1-11.3
§ 15.2-910	§ 15.1-11.6
§ 15.2-911	§ 15.1-28.2
§ 15.2-912	§ 15.1-28.3
§ 15.2-913	§§ 15.1-37.3:1 and 15.1-37.3:2
§ 15.2-914	§ 15.1-37.3:12
§ 15.2-915	§ 15.1-29.15
§ 15.2-916	§ 15.1-518.2
§ 15.2-917	§ 15.1-29.20
§ 15.2-918	§ 15.1-29.13
§ 15.2-919	§ 15.1-29.12
§ 15.2-920	§ 15.1-29.8
§ 15.2-921	§ 15.1-29
§ 15.2-922	§ 15.1-29.9
§ 15.2-923	§ 15.1-37.2:1
§ 15.2-924	§ 15.1-37.3:4
§ 15.2-925	§ 15.1-514.1
§ 15.2-926	§ 15.1-33.4
§ 15.2-927	§ 15.1-857
§ 15.2-928	§ 15.1-11.5:3
§ 15.2-929	§ 15.1-11.02
§ 15.2-930	§ 15.1-28.1
§ 15.2-931	§ 15.1-28.01

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-932	§ 15.1-28.02
§ 15.2-933	§ 15.1-28.03
§ 15.2-934	§ 15.1-28.04
§ 15.2-935	§ 15.1-11.5:1
§ 15.2-936	§ 15.1-11.04
§ 15.2-937	§ 15.1-11.5
§ 15.2-938	§ 15.1-11.5:01
§ 15.2-939	§ 15.1-11.5:2
§ 15.2-940	§ 15.1-10
§ 15.2-941	§ 15.1-18.4
§ 15.2-942	§ 15.1-28.6
§ 15.2-943	§ 15.1-18.1:1
§ 15.2-944	§ 15.1-18.1
§ 15.2-945	§ 15.1-281
§ 15.2-946	§ 15.1-28.7
§ 15.2-947	§ 15.1-526.2
§ 15.2-948	§ 15.1-37.3:5
§ 15.2-949	§ 15.1-37.3:3
§ 15.2-950	§ 15.1-842
§ 15.2-951	§ 15.1-29.17
§ 15.2-952	§ 15.1-32
§ 15.2-953	§§ 15.1-24, 15.1-25 & 15.1-26
§ 15.2-954	§ 15.1-24.1
§ 15.2-955	§ 15.1-26.01
§ 15.2-956	§ 15.1-29.7
§ 15.2-957	§ 15.1-29.6
§ 15.2-958	§ 15.1-37.3:9
§ 15.2-959	§ 15.1-37.3:9
§ 15.2-960	§ 15.1-14.1
§ 15.2-961	§ 15.1-14.2
§ 15.2-962	§ 15.1-11.7
§ 15.2-963	§ 15.1-23.2
§ 15.2-964	§ 15.1-36.2
§ 15.2-965	§ 15.1-37.3:8
§ 15.2-966	§ 15.1-23
§ 15.2-967	§ 15.1-23.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-968	§ 15.1-14
§ 15.2-969	§ 15.1-516
§ 15.2-970	§ 15.1-29.3
§ 15.2-971	§ 15.1-31
§ 15.2-972	§§ 15.1-880 and 15.1-268
§ 15.2-973	§ 15.1-511
§ 15.2-974	§ 15.1-27.1

REPEALED

§ 15.1-23.3

§ 15.1-15

§ 15.1-27

§ 15.1-28.5 § 15.1-28.5:1

NEW SECTION

OLD SECTION

RESERVED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1100	§ 15.1-838
§ 15.2-1101	§ 15.1-838
§ 15.2-1102	§ 15.1-839
§ 15.2-1103	§ 15.1-840
§ 15.2-1104	§ 15.1-841
§ 15.2-1105	§ 15.1-843
§ 15.2-1106	§ 15.1-844
§ 15.2-1107	§ 15.1-845
§ 15.2-1108	§ 15.1-848
§ 15.2-1109	§ 15.1-853
§ 15.2-1110	§ 15.1-858
§ 15.2-1111	§ 15.1-860
§ 15.2-1112	§ 15.1-862
§ 15.2-1113	§ 15.1-865
§ 15.2-1114	§ 15.1-866
§ 15.2-1115	§ 15.1-867
§ 15.2-1116	§ 15.1-868
§ 15.2-1117	§ 15.1-869
§ 15.2-1118	§ 15.1-872
§ 15.2-1119	§ 15.1-881
§ 15.2-1120	§ 15.1-882
§ 15.2-1121	§ 15.1-883
§ 15.2-1122	§ 15.1-884
§ 15.2-1123	§ 15.1-885
§ 15.2-1124	§ 15.1-887
§ 15.2-1125	§ 15.1-906
§ 15.2-1126	§ 15.1-907
§ 15.2-1127	§ 15.1-29.24
§ 15.2-1128	§ 15.1-29.25
§ 15.2-1129	§ 15.1-37.2
§ 15.2-1130	§ 15.1-132.2

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
REPEALED	
0.45.4.007	
§ 15.1-837	
§ 15.1-846	
§ 15.1-847	
§ 15.1-850	
§ 15.1-851	
§ 15.1-852	
§ 15.1-857.1	
§ 15.1-859	
§ 15.1-861	
§ 15.1-871	
§ 15.1-873	
§ 15.1-874	
§ 15.1-876	
§ 15.1-877	
§ 15.1-878	
§ 15.1-888	
§ 15.1-894	
§ 15.1-897	
§ 15.1-898	
§ 15.1-899	
§ 15.1-900	
§ 15.1-904	
§ 15.1-37.3:10	
§ 15.1-89.1	
-	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1200	§ 15.1-510
§ 15.2-1201	§ 15.1-522
§ 15.2-1202	§ 15.1-544
§ 15.2-1203	§ 15.1-121
§ 15.2-1204	§ 15.1-10.1
§ 15.2-1205	§ 15.1-511.1
§ 15.2-1206	§ 15.1-523
§ 15.2-1207	§ 15.1-524
§ 15.2-1208	§ 15.1-525
§ 15.2-1209	§ 15.1-518
§ 15.2-1210	§ 15.1-518.1
§ 15.2-1211	§ 15.1-571.1
§ 15.2-1212	§ 15.1-527.1
§ 15.2-1213	§ 15.1-527.3
§ 15.2-1214	§ 15.1-19.1
§ 15.2-1215	§ 15.1-11.01
§ 15.2-1216	§ 15.1-29.10
§ 15.2-1217	§§ 15.1-510.4, 15.1-510.6 & 15.1-
0.47.0.4040	510.1
§ 15.2-1218	§ 15.1-512-
§ 15.2-1219	§ 15.1-513
§ 15.2-1220	§ 15.1-514.2
§ 15.2-1221	§ 15.1-515
§ 15.2-1222	§ 15.1-515.2
§ 15.2-1223	§ 15.1-519
§ 15.2-1224	§ 15.1-526.1
§ 15.2-1225	§ 15.1-526.3
§ 15.2-1226	§ 15.1-12.1
§ 15.2-1227	§ 15.1-11
§ 15.2-1228	§ 15.1-37.3:9
§ 15.2-1229	§ 15.1-548
§ 15.2-1230	§ 15.1-556
§ 15.2-1231	§§ 15.1-127, 15.1-128 & 15.1-129
§ 15.2-1232	§ 15.1-508.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1233	§ 15.1-113
§ 15.2-1234	§ 15.1-106
§ 15.2-1235	§ 15.1-107
§ 15.2-1236	§ 15.1-108
§ 15.2-1237	§ 15.1-109
§ 15.2-1238	§ 15.1-110
§ 15.2-1239	§ 15.1-110
§ 15.2-1240	§ 15.1-112
§ 15.2-1241	§ 15.1-530
§ 15.2-1242	§ 15.1-543
§ 15.2-1243	§ 15.1-547
§ 15.2-1244	§ 15.1-549
§ 15.2-1245	§§ 15.1-550 and 15.1-551
§ 15.2-1246	§ 15.1-552
§ 15.2-1247	§ 15.1-553
§ 15.2-1248	§ 15.1-554
§ 15.2-1249	§ 15.1-555

REPEALED

§ 15.1-526.4

§ 15.1-510.8

§ 15.1-527

§ 15.1-571

§ 15.1-126

§ 15.1-26.1

§ 15.1-130

§ 15.1-507

§ 15.1-514

§ 15.1-90 § 15.1-125 § 15.1-503.4:10

§ 15.1-104

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1300	§ 15.1-1227.1
§ 15.2-1301	§ 15.1-1227.2
§ 15.2-1302	§ 15.1-1227.3
§ 15.2-1303	§ 15.1-1227.4
§ 15.2-1304	§ 15.1-1227.5
§ 15.2-1305	§ 15.1-21
§ 15.2-1306	§ 15.1-21.2
§ 15.2-1307	§ 15.1-21.1
§ 15.2-1308	§ 15.1-20
§ 15.2-1309	§ 15.1-20.1
§ 15.2-1310	§ 15.1-20.2

REPEALED

None

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1400	§ 15.1-37.4
§ 15.2-1401	§ 15.1-7
§ 15.2-1402	New
§ 15.2-1403	New
§ 15.2-1404	New
§ 15.2-1405	§ 15.1-7.01
§ 15.2-1406	New
§ 15.2-1407	§ 15.1-13
§ 15.2-1408	§ 15.1-29.22
§ 15.2-1409	§ 15.1-801
§ 15.2-1410	§ 15.1-529
§ 15.2-1411	§ 15.1-33.2
§ 15.2-1412	§ 15.1-8
§ 15.2-1413	§ 15.1-13.1
§ 15.2-1414	§ 15.1-17
§ 15.2-1415	§ 15.1-542
§ 15.2-1416	§ 15.1-536
§ 15.2-1417	§ 15.1-537
§ 15.2-1418	§ 15.1-538
§ 15.2-1419	§ 15.1-37.3:14
§ 15.2-1420	§ 15.1-540
§ 15.2-1421	§ 15.1-535
§ 15.2-1422	New
§ 15.2-1423	New
§ 15.2-1424	New
§ 15.2-1425	New
§ 15.2-1426	New
§ 15.2-1427	§ 15.1-504
§ 15.2-1428	§ 15.1-819
§ 15.2-1429	§§ 15.1-505 and 15.1-901
§ 15.2-1430	§ 15.1-902
§ 15.2-1431	§ 15.1-903

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1432	§ 15.1-905
§ 15.2-1433	§ 15.1-37.3

REPEALED

§ 15.1-803

§ 15.1-805

§ 15.1-830

§ 15.1-506

§ 15.1-508

§ 15.1-827

§ 15.1-809.2

§ 15.1-557

§ 15.1-558

§ 15.1-792

§ 15.1-810

§ 15.1-811

§ 15.1-812

§ 15.1-539

§ 15.1-832

§ 15.1-40.3

§ 15.1-793

§ 15.1-809

§ 15.1-528

§ 15.1-817

§ 15.1-818

§ 15.1-814

§ 15.1-808

§ 15.1-815

§ 15.1-816

§ 15.1-504

§ 15.1-819

§ 15.1-826

§ 15.1-904

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1500	New
§ 15.2-1501	New
§ 15.2-1502	§§ 15.1-19.4 and 15.1-19.5
§ 15.2-1503	New
§ 15.2-1504	§ 15.1-29.18
§ 15.2-1505	§ 15.1-29.23
§ 15.2-1506	§ 15.1-7.1
§ 15.2-1507	§ 15.1-7.2
§ 15.2-1508	§ 15.1-7.4
§ 15.2-1509	§ 15.1-7.5
§ 15.2-1510	§ 15.1-849
§ 15.2-1511	§ 15.1-134
§ 15.2-1512	New
§ 15.2-1513	§ 15.1-20.3
§ 15.2-1514	§ 15.1-20.5
§ 15.2-1515	§ 15.1-20.4
§ 15.2-1516	§ 15.1-20.6
§ 15.2-1517	§ 15.1-7.3
§ 15.2-1518	§ 15.1-7.3:1
§ 15.2-1519	§ 15.1-506.2
§ 15.2-1520	§ 15.1-19.2
§ 15.2-1521	§ 15.1-19.2:1
§ 15.2-1522	§ 15.1-38
§ 15.2-1523	§ 15.1-39
§ 15.2-1524	§ 15.1-40
§ 15.2-1525	§ 15.1-51
§ 15.2-1526	§ 15.1-52
§ 15.2-1527	§ 15.1-41
§ 15.2-1528	§ 15.1-42
§ 15.2-1529	§ 15.1-43.1
§ 15.2-1530	§ 15.1-44
§ 15.2-1531	§ 15.1-44.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1532	§ 15.1-46
§ 15.2-1533	§ 15.1-47
§ 15.2-1534	§ 15.1-50.4
§ 15.2-1535	§ 15.1-50.5
§ 15.2-1536	New
§ 15.2-1537	New
§ 15.2-1538	§ 15.1-533
§ 15.2-1539	§ 15.1-532
§ 15.2-1540	New
§ 15.2-1541	New
§ 15.2-1542	§§ 15.1-9.1:1, 15.1-9.1:01, 15.1-
	9.1:3
§ 15.2-1543	§§ 15.1-103 and 15.1-105

REPEALED

§ 15.1-794

§ 15.1-797

§ 15.1-798

§ 15.1-799

§ 15.1-831

§ 15.1-124

§ 15.1-118

§ 15.1-813.1

§ 15.1-829

§ 15.1-41.1

§ 15.1-42.1

§ 15.1-43

§ 15.1-44.2

§ 15.1-45

§ 15.1-800

§ 15.1-828

§ 15.1-531

§ 15.1-115

§ 15.1-116

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.1-117	
§ 15.1-119	
§ 15.1-120	
§ 15.1-122	
§ 15.1-795	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1600	§ 15.1-40.1
§ 15.2-1601	New
§ 15.2-1602	§ 15.1-40.2
§ 15.2-1603	§ 15.1-48
§ 15.2-1604	§ 15.1-48.1
§ 15.2-1605	§ 15.1-19.3
§ 15.2-1606	§ 15.1-66.4
§ 15.2-1607	§ 15.1-66.3
§ 15.2-1608	New
§ 15.2-1609	New
§ 15.2-1610	§ 15.1-90.3
§ 15.2-1611	§ 15.1-90.2
§ 15.2-1612	§ 15.1-90.4
§ 15.2-1613	§ 15.1-137.3
§ 15.2-1614	§ 15.1-84.1
§ 15.2-1615	§ 15.1-83.1
§ 15.2-1616	§ 15.1-74
§ 15.2-1617	§ 15.1-75
§ 15.2-1618	§ 15.1-75.1
§ 15.2-1619	§ 15.1-78
§ 15.2-1620	§ 15.1-83
§ 15.2-1621	§ 15.1-84
§ 15.2-1622	§ 15.1-85
§ 15.2-1623	§ 15.1-86
§ 15.2-1624	§ 15.1-87
§ 15.2-1625	§ 15.1-88
§ 15.2-1626	New
§ 15.2-1627	§ 15.1-8.1
§ 15.2-1628	§ 15.1-50.1
§ 15.2-1629	§ 15.1-50.3
§ 15.2-1630	§ 15.1-821
§ 15.2-1631	§ 15.1-821.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-1632	§ 15.1-9	
§ 15.2-1633	§ 15.1-50.2	
§ 15.2-1634	New	
§ 15.2-1635	§ 15.1-49	
§ 15.2-1636	New	
§ 15.2-1637	§ 15.1-994.1	
§ 15.2-1638	§ 15.1-257	
§ 15.2-1639	§ 15.1-258	
§ 15.2-1640	§ 15.1-259	
§ 15.2-1641	§ 15.1-260	
§ 15.2-1642	§ 15.1-263	
§ 15.2-1643	§ 15.1-267	
§ 15.2-1644	§ 15.1-559	
§ 15.2-1645	§ 15.1-560	
§ 15.2-1646	§ 15.1-561	
§ 15.2-1647	§ 15.1-562	
§ 15.2-1648	§ 15.1-563	
§ 15.2-1649	§ 15.1-564	
§ 15.2-1650	§ 15.1-565	
§ 15.2-1651	§ 15.1-566	
§ 15.2-1652	§ 15.1-567	
§ 15.2-1653	§ 15.1-568	
§ 15.2-1654	§ 15.1-569	
§ 15.2-1655	§ 15.1-570	
§ 15.2-1656	§ 15.1-19	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-76

§ 15.1-77

§ 15.1-79

§ 15.1-80

§ 15.1-81

§ 15.1-82 § 15.1-796

REPEALED

NEW SECTION OLD SECTION	
8 15 1-796 1	
§ 15.1-824	
§ 15.1-825	
•	
<u> </u>	
•	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-1700	§ 15.1-137	
§ 15.2-1701	§ 15.1-131.7	
§ 15.2-1702	§ 15.1-131.6:1	
§ 15.2-1703	§ 15.1-131.6:2	
§ 15.2-1704	§ 15.1-138	
§ 15.2-1705	§ 15.1-131.8	
§ 15.2-1706	§ 15.1-131.8:1	
§ 15.2-1707	§ 15.1-131.8:2	
§ 15.2-1708	§ 15.1-131.8:3	
§ 15.2-1709	§ 15.1-131.8:4	
§ 15.2-1710	§ 15.1-138	
§ 15.2-1711	§ 15.1-131.6	
§ 15.2-1712	§ 15.1-133.1	
§ 15.2-1713	§ 15.1-137.2	
§ 15.2-1714	§ 15.1-140.1	
§ 15.2-1715	§ 15.1-131.12	
§ 15.2-1716	§ 15.1-132.1	
§ 15.2-1717	§ 15.1-139	
§ 15.2-1718	§ 15.1-131.9	
§ 15.2-1719	§ 15.1-133.01	
§ 15.2-1720	§ 15.1-133	
§ 15.2-1721	§ 15.1-133.01:1	
§ 15.2-1722	§ 15.1-135.1	
§ 15.2-1723	§ 15.1-142.2	
§ 15.2-1724	§ 15.1-131	
§ 15.2-1725	§ 15.1-142	
§ 15.2-1726	§ 15.1-131.3	
§ 15.2-1727	§ 15.1-131	
§ 15.2-1728	§ 15.1-131.10	
§ 15.2-1729	§ 15.1-131.4	
§ 15.2-1730	§ 15.1-131.5	
§ 15.2-1731	§ 15.1-159.2	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-1732	§ 15.1-159.3	
§ 15.2-1733	§ 15.1-159.4	
§ 15.2-1734	§ 15.1-159.5	
§ 15.2-1735	§ 15.1-159.6	
§ 15.2-1736	§ 15.1-159.7	
§ 15.2-1737	§ 15.1-144	
§ 15.2-1738	§ 15.1-145	
§ 15.2-1739	§ 15.1-146	
§ 15.2-1740	§ 15.1-147	
§ 15.2-1741	§ 15.1-149	
§ 15.2-1742	§ 15.1-150	
§ 15.2-1743	§ 15.1-151	
§ 15.2-1744	§ 15.1-152	
§ 15.2-1745	§ 15.1-153	
§ 15.2-1746	§ 15.1-154	
§ 15.2-1747	§ 15.1-159.7:1	
§ 15.2-1748	§ 15.1-159.7:2	
§ 15.2-1749	§ 15.1-159.7:3	
§ 15.2-1750	§ 15.1-159.7:4	
§ 15.2-1751	§ 15.1-159.7:5	
§ 15.2-1752	§ 15.1-159.7.6	
§ 15.2-1753	§ 15.1-159.7:7	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-138.1

§ 15.1-143

§ 15.1-143.1

§ 15.1-137.1

§ 15.1-155

§ 15.1-132

§ 15.1-135

§ 15.1-131.11

§ 15.1-142.1

§ 15.1-131.1

REPEALED

SECTION

NEW SECTION	OLD
-------------	-----

§ 15.1-131.2 § 15.1-140

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-1800	§ 15.1-262	
§ 15.2-1801	§ 15.1-277	
§ 15.2-1802	§ 15.1-18	
§ 15.2-1803	§ 15.1-286	
§ 15.2-1804	§ 15.1-33.3	
§ 15.2-1805	§ 15.1-289	
§ 15.2-1806	New	
§ 15.2-1807	§ 15.1-274	
§ 15.2-1808	§ 15.1-886	
§ 15.2-1809	§ 15.1-291	
§ 15.2-1810	§ 15.1-261	
§ 15.2-1811	§ 15.1-278	
§ 15.2-1812	§ 15.1-270	
§ 15.2-1813	New	
§ 15.2-1814	New	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-846

§ 15.1-847

§ 15.1-288

§ 15.1-871

§ 15.1-275

§ 15.1-266

§ 15.1-285

§ 15.1-261.1

§ 15.1-526

§ 15.1-874

§ 15.1-16.2

§ 15.1-274.1

§ 15.1-271

§ 15.1-272

§ 15.1-273

§ 15.1-279

§ 15.1-280

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
REPEALED	
§ 15.1-290	
§ 15.1-269	
§ 15.1-282	
§ 15.1-284	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-1900	§ 15.1-276
§ 15.2-1901	New
§ 15.2-1902	New
§ 15.2-1903	New
§ 15.2-1904	§ 15.1-238
§ 15.2-1905	§ 15.1-238
§ 15.2-1906	§ 15.1-340

REPEALED

§ 15.1-236

§ 15.1-237

§ 15.1-238.1

§ 15.1-851

§ 15.1-898

§ 15.1-899

§ 15.1-900

§ 15.1-320.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-2000	§ 15.1-896	
§ 15.2-2001	§ 15.1-889	
§ 15.2-2002	§ 15.1-372	
§ 15.2-2003	§ 15.1-373	
§ 15.2-2004	§ 15.1-890	
§ 15.2-2005	§ 15.1-374	
§ 15.2-2006	§ 15.1-364	
§ 15.2-2007	§ 15.1-364.1	
§ 15.2-2008	§ 15.1-366	
§ 15.2-2009	§ 15.1-893	
§ 15.2-2010	§ 15.1-376	
§ 15.2-2011	§ 15.1-377	
§ 15.2-2012	§ 15.1-377.1	
§ 15.2-2013	§ 15.1-14	
§ 15.2-2014	§ 15.1-889.1	
§ 15.2-2015	§ 15.1-892	
§ 15.2-2016	§ 15.1-895	
§ 15.2-2017	§ 15.1-375	
§ 15.2-2018	§ 15.1-512.1	
§ 15.2-2019	§ 15.1-379	
§ 15.2-2020	§ 15.1-380	
§ 15.2-2021	§ 15.1-381	
§ 15.2-2022	§ 15.1-16.1	
§ 15.2-2023	§ 15.1-26.2	
§ 15.2-2024	§ 15.1-29.11	
§ 15.2-2025	§ 15.1-29.16	
§ 15.2-2026	§ 15.1-16	
§ 15.2-2027	§ 15.1-510.5:1	
§ 15.2-2028	§ 15.1-891	
§ 15.2-2029	§ 15.1-14	
§ 15.2-2030	§ 15.1-376.1	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
REPEALED	
§ 15.1-368	
§ 15.1-369	
§ 15.1-370	
§ 15.1-371	
§ 15.1-378	
§ 15.1-363	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2100	§ 15.1-307
§ 15.2-2101	§ 15.1-308
§ 15.2-2102	§ 15.1-309
§ 15.2-2103	§ 15.1-310
§ 15.2-2104	§ 15.1-311
§ 15.2-2105	§ 15.1-312
§ 15.2-2106	§ 15.1-314
§ 15.2-2107	§ 15.1-315
§ 15.2-2108	§ 15.1-316
§ 15.2-2109	§ 15.1-292
§ 15.2-2110	§ 15.1-292.1
§ 15.2-2111	§ 15.1-292.2
§ 15.2-2112	§ 15.1-306.1
§ 15.2-2113	§ 15.1-292.3
§ 15.2-2114	§ 15.1-292.4
§ 15.2-2115	§ 15.1-293
§ 15.2-2116	§ 15.1-293.1
§ 15.2-2117	§ 15.1-294,15.1-297, 15.1-298
§ 15.2-2118	§ 15.1-295
§ 15.2-2119	§ 15.1-321
§ 15.2-2120	§ 15.1-296
§ 15.2-2121	§ 15.1-299
§ 15.2-2122	§ 15.1-320
§ 15.2-2123	§ 15.1-317.1
§ 15.2-2124	§ 15.1-318
§ 15.2-2125	§ 15.1-319
§ 15.2-2126	§ 15.1-326
§ 15.2-2127	§ 15.1-327
§ 15.2-2128	§ 15.1-327.1
§ 15.2-2129	§ 15.1-328
§ 15.2-2130	§ 15.1-329
§ 15.2-2131	§ 15.1-330

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-2132	§ 15.1-331	
§ 15.2-2133	§ 15.1-332	
§ 15.2-2134	§ 15.1-37	
§ 15.2-2135	§ 15.1-37.1:1	
§ 15.2-2136	§ 15.1-37.1:2	
§ 15.2-2137	§ 15.1-37.1:3	
§ 15.2-2138	§ 15.1-37.1:4	
§ 15.2-2139	§ 15.1-37.1:5	
§ 15.2-2140	§ 15.1-37.1:6	
§ 15.2-2141	§ 15.1-37.1:7	
§ 15.2-2142	§ 15.1-37.1	
§ 15.2-2143	§ 15.1-875	
§ 15.2-2144	§ 15.1-854	
§ 15.2-2145	§ 15.1-334	
§ 15.2-2146	§ 15.1-335	
§ 15.2-2147	§ 15.1-337	
§ 15.2-2148	§ 15.1-338	
§ 15.2-2149	§ 15.1-341	
§ 15.2-2150	§ 15.1-342	
§ 15.2-2151	§ 15.1-343	
§ 15.2-2152	§ 15.1-344	
§ 15.2-2153	§ 15.1-345	
§ 15.2-2154	§ 15.1-346	
§ 15.2-2155	§ 15.1-347	
§ 15.2-2156	§ 15.1-348	
§ 15.2-2157	§ 15.1-856	
§ 15.2-2158	§ 15.1-360.1	
§ 15.2-2159	§ 15.1-362.1	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-894

§ 15.1-313

§ 15.1-877

REPEALED

NEW SECTION OLD SECTION	
§15.1-878	
§15.1-300	
§15.1-301	
§15.1-302	
§15.1-303	
§15.1-304	
§15.1-305	
§15.1-306	
§15.1-317	
§15.1-876	
§15.1-320.1	
§15.1-322	
§15.1-322.1 §15.1-323	
§15.1-324	
§15.1-325	
§15.1-332.1	
§15.1-333	
§15.1-855	
§15.1-339	
§15.1-349	
§15.1-350	
§15.1-351	
§15.1-352	
§15.1-353	
§15.1-354	
§15.1-520	
§15.1-355	
§15.1-356	
§15.1-357	
§15.1-358	
§15.1-359 §15.1-360	
REPEALED	
NEI LALLU	
§15.1-361	
§15.1-362	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2200	§ 15.1-427
§ 15.2-2201	§ 15.1-430
§ 15.2-2202	§ 15.1-428.1
§ 15.2-2203	§ 15.1-429
§ 15.2-2204	§ 15.1-431
§ 15.2-2205	§ 15.1-33.1
§ 15.2-2206	§ 15.1-431.1
§ 15.2-2207	§ 15.1-503.4
§ 15.2-2208	§ 15.1-499
§ 15.2-2209	§ 15.1-499.1
§ 15.2-2210	§ 15.1-427.1
§ 15.2-2211	§ 15.1-428
§ 15.2-2212	§ 15.1-437
§ 15.2-2213	§ 15.1-438
§ 15.2-2214	§ 15.1-439
§ 15.2-2215	§ 15.1-440
§ 15.2-2216	§ 15.1-441
§ 15.2-2217	§ 15.1-442
§ 15.2-2218	§ 15.1-443
§ 15.2-2219	§ 15.1-443
§ 15.2-2220	§ 15.1-502.1
§ 15.2-2221	§ 15.1-444
§ 15.2-2222	§ 15.1-445
§ 15.2-2223	§ 15.1-446.1
§ 15.2-2224	§ 15.1-447
§ 15.2-2225	§§ 15.1-448, 15.1-449
§ 15.2-2226	§ 15.1-450
§ 15.2-2227	§ 15.1-451
§ 15.2-2228	§ 15.1-452
§ 15.2-2229	§ 15.1-453
§ 15.2-2230	§ 15.1-454
§ 15.2-2231	§ 15.1-455

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2232	§ 15.1-456
§ 15.2-2233	§ 15.1-458
§ 15.2-2234	§ 15.1-459
§ 15.2-2235	§ 15.1-460
§ 15.2-2236	§ 15.1-461
§ 15.2-2237	§ 15.1-462
§ 15.2-2238	§ 15.1-463
§ 15.2-2239	§ 15.1-464
§ 15.2-2240	§ 15.1-465
§ 15.2-2241	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2242	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2243	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2244	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2245	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2246	§ 15.1-466
§ 15.2-2247	§ 15.1-466.1
§ 15.2-2248	§ 15.1-467
§ 15.2-2249	§ 15.1-468
§ 15.2-2250	§ 15.1-469
§ 15.2-2251	§ 15.1-470
§ 15.2-2252	§ 15.1-471
§ 15.2-2253	§ 15.1-472
§ 15.2-2254	§ 15.1-473
§ 15.2-2255	§ 15.1-474
§ 15.2-2256	§ 15.1-474.1
§ 15.2-2257	§ 15.1-474.2
§ 15.2-2258	§ 15.1-475
§ 15.2-2259	§ 15.1-475
§ 15.2-2260	§ 15.1-475
§ 15.2-2261	§ 15.1-475
§ 15.2-2262	§ 15.1-476
§ 15.1-2263	§ 15.1-501.1
§ 15.1-2264	§ 15.1-477
§ 15.1-2265	§ 15.1-478
§ 15.2-2266	§ 15.1-478.1
§ 15.2-2267	§ 15.1-478.2

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2268	§ 15.1-479
§ 15.2-2269	§ 15.1-480
§ 15.2-2270	§ 15.1-480.1
§ 15.2-2271	§ 15.1-481
§ 15.2-2272	§ 15.1-482
§ 15.2-2273	§ 15.1-482.1
§ 15.2-2274	§ 15.1-483
§ 15.2-2275	§ 15.1-483.1
§ 15.2-2276	§ 15.1-485
§ 15.2-2277	§ 15.1-465.1
§ 15.2-2278	§ 15.1-365
§ 15.2-2279	§ 15.1-29.2
§ 15.2-2280	§ 15.1-486
§ 15.2-2281	§ 15.1-486
§ 15.2-2282	§ 15.1-488
§ 15.2-2283	§ 15.1-489
§ 15.2-2284	§ 15.1-490
§ 15.2-2285	§ 15.1-493
§ 15.2-2286	§ 15.1-491
§ 15.2-2287	§ 15.1-491
§ 15.2-2288	§ 15.1-491
§ 15.2-2289	§ 15.1-486.1
§ 15.2-2290	§ 15.1-486.4
§ 15.2-2291	§ 15.1-486.3
§ 15.2-2292	§ 15.1-486.5
§ 15.2-2293	§ 15.1-491.01
§ 15.2-2294	§ 15.1-491.02
§ 15.2-2295	§ 15.1-491.03
§ 15.2-2296	§ 15.1-491.1
§ 15.2-2297	§ 15.1-491.2
§ 15.2-2298	§ 15.1-492.2:1
§ 15.2-2299	§ 15.1-491.3
§ 15.2-2300	§ 15.1-491.4
§ 15.2-2301	§ 15.1-491.5
§ 15.2-2302	§ 15.1-491.6
§ 15.2-2303	§ 15.1-491

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2304	§ 15.1-491.8
§ 15.2-2305	§ 15.1-491.9
§ 15.2-2306	§ 15.1-503.2
§ 15.2-2307	§ 15.1-492
§ 15.2-2308	§ 15.1-494
§ 15.2-2309	§ 15.1-495
§ 15.2-2310	§ 15.1-496
§ 15.2-2311	§ 15.1-496.1
§ 15.2-2312	§ 15.1-496.2
§ 15.2-2313	§ 15.1-496.3
§ 15.2-2314	§ 15.1-497
§ 15.2-2315	§ 15.1-498
§ 15.2-2316	§ 15.1-503
§ 15.2-2317	§ 15.1-498.1
§ 15.2-2318	§ 15.1-498.2
§ 15.2-2319	§ 15.1-498.2
§ 15.2-2320	§ 15.1-498.3
§ 15.2-2321	§ 15.1-498.4
§ 15.2-2322	§ 15.1-498.5
§ 15.2-2323	§ 15.1-498.6
§ 15.2-2324	§ 15.1-498.7
§ 15.2-2325	§ 15.1-498.8
§ 15.2-2326	§ 15.1-498.9
§ 15.2-2327	§ 15.1-498.10

REPEALED

§ 15.1-484

§ 15.1-500

§ 15.1-501

NEW SECTION

OLD SECTION

RESERVED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2400	§§ 15.1-18.2 and 15.1-18.3
§ 15.2-2401	15.1-18.2
§ 15.2-2402	§ 15.1-18.2
§ 15.2-2403	§§ 15.1-18.2 and 15.1-18.3
§ 15.2-2404	§ 15.1-239
§ 15.2-2405	§ 15.1-240
§ 15.2-2406	§ 15.1-241
§ 15.2-2407	§ 15.1-242
§ 15.2-2408	§ 15.1-243
§ 15.2-2409	§ 15.1-244
§ 15.2-2410	§ 15.1-245
§ 15.2-2411	§ 15.1-246
§ 15.2-2412	§ 15.1-247
§ 15.2-2413	§ 15.1-249.1

REPEALED

§ 15.1-850

§ 15.1-248

§ 15.1-249

§ 15.1-250

§ 15.1-251

§ 15.1-252

§ 15.1-253

§ 15.1-254

§ 15.1-255

§ 15.1-256

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2500	§ 15.1-159.8
§ 15.2-2501	NEW
§ 15.2-2502	§ 15.1-159.9
§ 15.2-2503	§ 15.1-160
§ 15.2-2504	§ 15.1-161
§ 15.2-2505	§ 15.1-161.1
§ 15.2-2506	§ 15.1-162
§ 15.2-2507	§ 15.1-162.1
§ 15.2-2508	§ 15.1-163
§ 15.2-2509	§ 15.1-164
§ 15.2-2510	§ 15.1-166
§ 15.2-2511	§ 15.1-167
§ 15.2-2512	§ 15.1-168, 15.1-169

REPEALED

§ 15.1-802

§ 15.1-163.1

§ 15.1-165

§ 15.1-541

§ 15.1-13.2

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2600	§ 15.1-227.1
§ 15.2-2601	§ 15.1-227.2
§ 15.2-2602	§ 15.1-227.3
§ 15.2-2603	§ 15.1-227.6
§ 15.2-2604	§ 15.1-227.7
§ 15.2-2605	§ 15.1-227.7
§ 15.2-2606	§ 15.1-227.8
§ 15.2-2607	§ 15.1-227.9
§ 15.2-2608	§ 15.1-227.10
§ 15.2-2609	§ 15.1-227.11
§ 15.2-2610	§ 15.1-227.12
§ 15.2-2611	§ 15.1-227.13
§ 15.2-2612	§ 15.1-227.14
§ 15.2-2613	§ 15.1-227.15
§ 15.2-2614	§ 15.1-227.16
§ 15.2-2615	§ 15.1-227.17
§ 15.2-2616	§ 15.1-227.18
§ 15.2-2617	§ 15.1-227.19
§ 15.2-2618	§ 15.1-227.20
§ 15.2-2619	§ 15.1-227.21
§ 15.2-2620	§ 15.1-227.22
§ 15.2-2621	§ 15.1-227.23
§ 15.2-2622	§ 15.1-227.24
§ 15.2-2623	§ 15.1-227.24:1
§ 15.2-2624	§ 15.1-227.25
§ 15.2-2625	§ 15.1-227.26
§ 15.2-2626	§ 15.1-227.27
§ 15.2-2627	§ 15.1-227.28
§ 15.2-2628	§ 15.1-227.29
§ 15.2-2629	§ 15.1-227.30
§ 15.2-2630	§ 15.1-227.31
§ 15.2-2631	§ 15.1-227.32

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2632	§ 15.1-227.33
§ 15.2-2633	§ 15.1-227.34
§ 15.2-2634	§ 15.1-227.35
§ 15.2-2635	§ 15.1-227.36
§ 15.2-2636	§ 15.1-227.37
§ 15.2-2637	§ 15.1-227.38
§ 15.2-2638	§ 15.1-227.39
§ 15.2-2639	§ 15.1-227.40
§ 15.2-2640	§ 15.1-227.41
§ 15.2-2641	§ 15.1-227.42
§ 15.2-2642	§ 15.1-227.43
§ 15.2-2643	§ 15.1-227.44
§ 15.2-2644	§ 15.1-227.45
§ 15.2-2645	§ 15.1-227.47
§ 15.2-2646	§ 15.1-227.48
§ 15.2-2647	§ 15.1-227.49
§ 15.2-2648	§ 15.1-227.50
§ 15.2-2649	§ 15.1-227.51
§ 15.2-2650	§ 15.1-227.52
§ 15.2-2651	§ 15.1-227.53
§ 15.2-2652	§ 15.1-227.54
§ 15.2-2653	§ 15.1-227.55
§ 15.2-2654	§ 15.1-227.56
§ 15.2-2655	§ 15.1-227.57
§ 15.2-2656	§ 15.1-227.58
§ 15.2-2657	§ 15.1-227.59
§ 15.2-2658	§ 15.1-227.60
§ 15.2-2659	§ 15.1-227.61
§ 15.2-2660	§ 15.1-227.62
§ 15.2-2661	§ 15.1-227.63
§ 15.2-2662	§ 15.1-227.64
§ 15.2-2663	§ 15.1-227.64:1
§ 15.2-2664	§ 15.1-227.65

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2700	§ 15.1-503.4:1
§ 15.2-2701	§ 15.1-503.4:2
§ 15.2-2702	§ 15.1-503.4:2.1
§ 15.2-2703	§ 15.1-503.4:3
§ 15.2-2704	§ 15.1-503.4:4
§ 15.2-2705	§ 15.1-503.4:5
§ 15.2-2706	§ 15.1-503.4:6
§ 15.2-2707	§ 15.1-503.4:7
§ 15.2-2708	§ 15.1-503.4:8
§ 15.2-2709	§ 15.1-503.4:9

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2800	§ 15.1-291.1
§ 15.2-2801	§ 15.1-291.2
§ 15.2-2802	§ 15.1-291.3
§ 15.2-2803	§ 15.1-291.4
§ 15.2-2804	§ 15.1-291.5
§ 15.2-2805	§ 15.1-291.6
§ 15.2-2806	§ 15.1-291.7
§ 15.2-2807	§ 15.1-291.8
§ 15.2-2808	§ 15.1-291.9
§ 15.2-2809	§ 15.1-291.10
§ 15.2-2810	§ 15.1-291.11

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-2900	§ 15.1-945.1
§ 15.2-2901	§ 15.1-945.2
§ 15.2-2902	§ 15.1-945.2:1
§ 15.2-2903	§ 15.1-945.3
§ 15.2-2904	§ 15.1-945.4
§ 15.2-2905	§ 15.1-945.5
§ 15.2-2906	§ 15.1-945.6
§ 15.2-2907	§ 15.1-945.7
§ 15.2-2908	§ 15.1-945.8

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3000	§ 15.1-1168
§ 15.2-3001	§ 15.1-1168.1
§ 15.2-3002	§ 15.1-1169
§ 15.2-3003	§ 15.1-1170
§ 15.2-3004	§ 15.1-1039

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3100	§ 15.1-1026
§ 15.2-3101	§ 15.1-1027
§ 15.2-3102	§ 15.1-1028
§ 15.2-3103	§ 15.1-1029
§ 15.2-3104	§ 15.1-1030
§ 15.2-3105	§ 15.1-1031
§ 15.2-3106	§ 15.1-1031.1
§ 15.2-3107	§ 15.1-1031.2
§ 15.2-3108	§ 15.1-1031.3
§ 15.2-3109	§ 15.1-1031.4

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1031.5

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3200	§ 15.1-1032
§ 15.2-3201	§ 15.1-1032.2
§ 15.2-3202	§ 15.1-1033
§ 15.2-3203	§ 15.1-1034
§ 15.2-3204	§ 15.1-1035
§ 15.2-3205	§ 15.1-1036
§ 15.2-3206	§ 15.1-1037
§ 15.2-3207	§ 15.1-1040
§ 15.2-3208	§ 15.1-1040.1
§ 15.2-3209	§ 15.1-1041
§ 15.2-3210	§ 15.1-1041.1
§ 15.2-3211	§ 15.1-1042
§ 15.2-3212	§ 15.1-1043
§ 15.2-3213	§ 15.1-1044
§ 15.2-3214	§ 15.1-1045
§ 15.2-3215	§ 15.1-1045.1
§ 15.2-3216	§ 15.1-1046
§ 15.2-3217	§ 15.1-1047
§ 15.2-3218	§ 15.1-1047.2
§ 15.2-3219	§ 15.1-1047.1
§ 15.2-3220	§ 15.1-1048
§ 15.2-3221	§ 15.1-1049
§ 15.2-3222	§ 15.1-1050
§ 15.2-3223	§ 15.1-1051
§ 15.2-3224	§ 15.1-1052
§ 15.2-3225	§ 15.1-1053
§ 15.2-3226	§ 15.1-1054
§ 15.2-3227	§ 15.1-1055
§ 15.2-3228	§ 15.1-1056
§ 15.2-3229	§ 15.1-1057
§ 15.2-3230	§ 15.1-1058
§ 15.2-3231	§ 15.1-1058.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3232	§ 15.1-1058.2
§ 15.2-3233	§ 15.1-1058.3
§ 15.2-3234	§ 15.1-1058.4
§ 15.2-3235	§ 15.1-1058.5
§ 15.2-3236	§ 15.1-1059
§ 15.2-3237	§ 15.1-1060
§ 15.2-3238	§ 15.1-1061
§ 15.2-3239	§ 15.1-1062
§ 15.2-3240	§ 15.1-1063
§ 15.2-3241	§ 15.1-1064
§ 15.2-3242	§ 15.1-1065
§ 15.2-3243	§ 15.1-1066
§ 15.2-3244	§ 15.1-1067
§ 15.2-3245	§ 15.1-1067.1

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1032.1

§ 15.1-1038 § 15.1-1055.1

§ 15.1-1068

§ 15.1-1069

§ 15.1-1070

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3300	§ 15.1-977.19:1
§ 15.2-3301	§ 15.1-977.20
§ 15.2-3302	§ 15.1-977.21
§ 15.2-3303	§ 15.1-977.22
§ 15.2-3304	§ 15.1-977.22:1
§ 15.2-3305	§ 15.1-977.22:2
§ 15.2-3306	§ 15.1-977.23
§ 15.2-3307	§ 15.1-977.24
§ 15.2-3308	§ 15.1-977.25

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3400	§ 15.1-1167.1
§ 15.2-3401	§ 15.1-1167.2

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3500	Added
§ 15.2-3501	§ 15.1-1071
§ 15.2-3502	§ 15.1-1072
§ 15.2-3503	§ 15.1-1073
§ 15.2-3504	§ 15.1-1074
§ 15.2-3505	§ 15.1-1075
§ 15.2-3506	§ 15.1-1076
§ 15.2-3507	§ 15.1-1077
§ 15.2-3508	§ 15.1-1078
§ 15.2-3509	Added
§ 15.2-3510	§ 15.1-1079
§ 15.2-3511	§ 15.1-1123
§ 15.2-3512	§§ 15.1-1126 and 15.1-1080
§ 15.2-3513	§ 15.1-1081
§ 15.2-3514	§ 15.1-1082
§ 15.2-3515	§ 15.1-1083
§ 15.2-3516	§ 15.1-1096
§ 15.2-3517	§ 15.1-1097
§ 15.2-3518	§ 15.1-1098
§ 15.2-3519	Added
§ 15.2-3520	§ 15.1-1130.1
§ 15.2-3521	§ 15.1-1130.2
§ 15.2-3522	§ 15.1-1130.3
§ 15.2-3523	§ 15.1-1130.4
§ 15.2-3524	§ 15.1-1130.5
§ 15.2-3525	§ 15.1-1130.7
§ 15.2-3526	§ 15.1-1130.8
§ 15.2-3527	§ 15.1-1130.9
§ 15.2-3528	§ 15.1-1130.10
§ 15.2-3529	§ 15.1-1131
§ 15.2-3530	§ 15.1-1131.1
§ 15.2-3531	§ 15.1-1132

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3532	§ 15.1-1133
§ 15.2-3533	§ 15.1-1134
§ 15.2-3534	§ 15.1-1135
§ 15.2-3535	§ 15.1-1135.1
§ 15.2-3536	§ 15.1-1136
§ 15.2-3537	§ 15.1-1137
§ 15.2-3538	§ 15.1-1138
§ 15.2-3539	§ 15.1-1139
§ 15.2-3540	§ 15.1-1140
§ 15.2-3541	§ 15.1-1141
§ 15.2-3542	§ 15.1-1141.1
§ 15.2-3543	§ 15.1-1141.2
§ 15.2-3544	§ 15.1-1142
§ 15.2-3545	§ 15.1-1143
§ 15.2-3546	§ 15.1-1144
§ 15.2-3547	§ 15.1-1145
§ 15.2-3548	§ 15.1-1146.1
§ 15.2-3549	§ 15.1-1146.1:1
§ 15.2-3550	§ 15.1-1147

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1084

§ 15.1-1085

§ 15.1-1086

§ 15.1-1087

§ 15.1-1088

§ 15.1-1089

§ 15.1-1090

§ 15.1-1091

§ 15.1-1092

§ 15.1-1093

§ 15.1-1094

§ 15.1-1095

§ 15.1-1099

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.1-1100	
§ 15.1-1101	
§ 15.1-1102	
§ 15.1-1103	
§ 15.1-1104	
§ 15.1-1105	
§ 15.1-1106	
§ 15.1-1107	
§ 15.1-1108	
§ 15.1-1109	
§ 15.1-1110	
§ 15.1-1111	
§ 15.1-1112 \$ 15.1-1112	
§ 15.1-1113 § 15.1-1114	
§ 15.1-1115	
§ 15.1-1116	
§ 15.1-1117	
§ 15.1-1118	
§ 15.1-1119	
§ 15.1-1120	
§ 15.1-1121	
§ 15.1-1122	
§ 15.1-1124	
§ 15.1-1125	
§ 15.1-1127	
§ 15.1-1128	
§ 15.1-1129	
§ 15.1-1130.6	
§ 15.1-1146.1:2 § 15.1-1149	
§ 15.1-1150	
§ 15.1-1151	
REPEALED	

§ 15.1-1151.1

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.1-1152	
§ 15.1-1153	
§ 15.1-1154	
§ 15.1-1155	
§ 15.1-1156	
§ 15.1-1157	
§ 15.1-1158	
§ 15.1-1159	
§ 15.1-1160	
§ 15.1-1161	
§ 15.1-1162	
§ 15.1-1163	
§ 15.1-1164	

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3600	§ 15.1-966
§ 15.2-3601	§ 15.1-966.1
§ 15.2-3602	§ 15.1-967
§ 15.2-3603	§ 15.1-967.2
§ 15.2-3604	§ 15.1-969
§ 15.2-3605	§ 15.1-971

REPEALED

§ 15.1-977

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3700	§ 15.1-965.28
§ 15.2-3701	§ 15.1-965.29
§ 15.2-3702	§ 15.1-965.30
§ 15.2-3703	§ 15.1-965.31
§ 15.2-3704	§§ 15.1-965.32 15.1-965.33
§ 15.2-3705	§ 15.1-965.34
§ 15.2-3706	§ 15.1-965.35
§ 15.2-3707	§ 15.1-965.36
§ 15.2-3708	§ 15.1-965.37
§ 15.2-3709	§ 15.1-965.38
§ 15.2-3710	§ 15.1-965.39
§ 15.2-3711	§ 15.1-965.40
§ 15.2-3712	§ 15.1-965.41

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3800	§ 15.1-982.1
§ 15.2-3801	§ 15.1-982.2
§ 15.2-3802	§ 15.1-982.2
§ 15.2-3803	§ 15.1-982.3
§ 15.2-3804	§ 15.1-982.4
§ 15.2-3805	§ 15.1-982.5
§ 15.2-3806	§ 15.1-982.7
§ 15.2-3807	§ 15.1-982.8
§ 15.2-3808	§ 15.1-982.9
§ 15.2-3809	§ 15.1-982.10
§ 15.2-3810	§ 15.1-982.11
§ 15.2-3811	§ 15.1-982.12
§ 15.2-3812	§ 15.1-983
§ 15.2-3813	§ 15.1-984
§ 15.2-3814	§ 15.1-985
§ 15.2-3815	§ 15.1-986
§ 15.2-3816	§ 15.1-987
§ 15.2-3817	§ 15.1-988
§ 15.2-3818	§ 15.1-989
§ 15.2-3819	§ 15.1-990
§ 15.2-3820	§ 15.1-991
§ 15.2-3821	§ 15.1-992
§ 15.2-3822	§ 15.1-994.1
§ 15.2-3823	§ 15.1-995
§ 15.2-3824	§ 15.1-996
§ 15.2-3825	§ 15.1-997
§ 15.2-3826	§ 15.1-998
§ 15.2-3827	§ 15.1-1000
§ 15.2-3828	§ 15.1-1002
§ 15.2-3829	§§ 15.1-1003 and 15.1-1004
§ 15.2-3830	§ 15.1-1005
§ 15.2-3831	§ 15.1-1006

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-3832	§ 15.1-1007
§ 15.2-3833	§ 15.1-1009
§ 15.2-3834	§ 15.1-1010

REPEALED

§ 15.1-982.6

§ 15.1-993

§ 15.1-995.1 § 15.1-999

§ 15.1-1001

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-3900	§ 15.1-977.1	
§ 15.2-3901	§ 15.1-977.2	
§ 15.2-3902	§ 15.1-977.2:1	
§ 15.2-3903	§ 15.1-977.3	
§ 15.2-3904	§ 15.1-977.5	
§ 15.2-3905	§ 15.1-977.6	
§ 15.2-3906	§ 15.1-977.8	
§ 15.2-3907	§ 15.1-977.9	
§ 15.2-3908	§ 15.1-977.10	
§ 15.2-3909	§ 15.1-977.11	
§ 15.2-3910	§ 15.1-977.12	
§ 15.2-3911	§ 15.1-977.13	
§ 15.2-3912	§ 15.1-977.13:1	
§ 15.2-3913	§ 15.1-977.14	
§ 15.2-3914	§ 15.1-977.15	
§ 15.2-3915	§ 15.1-977.16	
§ 15.2-3916	§ 15.1-977.17	
§ 15.2-3917	§ 15.1-977.18	
§ 15.2-3918	§ 15.1-977.18:1	
§ 15.2-3919	§ 15.1-977.19	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-977.4

§ 15.1-977.7

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4000	§ 15.1-965.1
§ 15.2-4001	§ 15.1-965.2
§ 15.2-4002	§ 15.1-965.3
§ 15.2-4003	§ 15.1-965.6
§ 15.2-4004	New
§ 15.2-4005	New

REPEALED

§ 15.1-965.4

§ 15.1-965.5

§ 15.1-965.7

§ 15.1-965.8

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4100	§ 15.1-965.9
§ 15.2-4101	§ 15.1-965.10 and §15.1-965.11
§ 15.2-4102	§ 15.1-965.10
§ 15.2-4103	§ 15.1-965.12
§ 15.2-4104	§ 15.1-965.13
§ 15.2-4105	§ 15.1-965.15
§ 15.2-4106	§ 15.1-965.16
§ 15.2-4107	§ 15.1-965.17
§ 15.2-4108	§ 15.1-965.18
§ 15.2-4109	§ 15.1-965.19
§ 15.2-4110	§ 15.1-965.20
§ 15.2-4111	§ 15.1-965.21
§ 15.2-4112	§ 15.1-965.22
§ 15.2-4113	§ 15.1-965.22:1
§ 15.2-4114	§ 15.1-965.23
§ 15.2-4115	§ 15.1-965.24
§ 15.2-4116	§ 15.1-965.24:1
§ 15.2-4117	§ 15.1-965.24:2
§ 15.2-4118	§ 15.1-965.25
§ 15.2-4119	§ 15.1-965.26
§ 15.2-4120	§ 15.1-965.27

REPEALED

§ 15.1-965.14

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4200	§ 15.1-1400
§ 15.2-4201	§ 15.1-1401
§ 15.2-4202	§ 15.1-1402
§ 15.2-4203	§ 15.1-1403
§ 15.2-4204	§ 15.1-1403.1
§ 15.2-4205	§ 15.1-1404
§ 15.2-4206	§ 15.1-1404.1
§ 15.2-4207	§ 15.1-1405
§ 15.2-4208	§ 15.1-1405.1
§ 15.2-4209	§ 15.1-1406
§ 15.2-4210	§ 15.1-1407
§ 15.2-4211	§ 15.1-1408
§ 15.2-4212	§ 15.1-1409
§ 15.2-4213	§ 15.1-1410
§ 15.2-4214	§ 15.1-1411
§ 15.2-4215	§ 15.1-1411.1
§ 15.2-4216	§ 15.1-1412
§ 15.2-4217	§ 15.1-1412.1
§ 15.2-4218	§ 15.1-1413
§ 15.2-4219	§ 15.1-1415
§ 15.2-4220	§ 15.1-1416
§ 15.2-4221	§ 15.1-1416.1
§ 15.2-4222	§ 15.1-1452

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1450 § 15.1-1451

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4300	§ 15.1-1506
§ 15.2-4301	§ 15.1-1507
§ 15.2-4302	§ 15.1-1508
§ 15.2-4303	§ 15.1-1509
§ 15.2-4304	§ 15.1-1510
§ 15.2-4305	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4306	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4307	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4308	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4309	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4310	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4311	§ 15.1-1511
§ 15.2-4312	§ 15.1-1512
§ 15.2-4313	§ 15.1-1512
§ 15.1-4314	§ 15.1-1513

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4400	§ 15.1-1513.1
§ 15.2-4401	§ 15.1-1513.2
§ 15.2-4402	§ 15.1-1513.3
§ 15.2-4403	§ 15.1-1513.4
§ 15.2-4404	§ 15.1-1513.5
§ 15.2-4405	§ 15.1-1513.6
§ 15.2-4406	§ 15.1-1513.7
§ 15.2-4407	§§ 15.1-1513.8 and 15.1-1513.9

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4500	§ 15.1-1342
§ 15.2-4501	§ 15.1-1343
§ 15.2-4502	§ 15.1-1344
§ 15.2-4503	§ 15.1-1344.1
§ 15.2-4504	§ 15.1-1345
§ 15.2-4505	§ 15.1-1346
§ 15.2-4506	§ 15.1-1347
§ 15.2-4507	§ 15.1-1348
§ 15.2-4508	§ 15.1-1349
§ 15.2-4509	§ 15.1-1350
§ 15.2-4510	§ 15.1-1351
§ 15.2-4511	§ 15.1-1352
§ 15.2-4512	§ 15.1-1353
§ 15.2-4513	§ 15.1-1355
§ 15.2-4514	§ 15.1-1356
§ 15.2-4515	§ 15.1-1357
§ 15.2-4516	§ 15.1-1357.1
§ 15.2-4517	§ 15.1-1357.2
§ 15.2-4518	§§ 15.1-1358 and 15.1-1357.3
§ 15.2-4519	§ 15.1-1358.2
§ 15.2-4520	§ 15.1-1358.3
§ 15.2-4521	§ 15.1-1359
§ 15.2-4522	§ 15.1-1360
§ 15.2-4523	§ 15.1-1361
§ 15.2-4524	§ 15.1-1362
§ 15.2-4525	§ 15.1-1363
§ 15.2-4526	§ 15.1-1364
§ 15.2-4527	§ 15.1-1365
§ 15.2-4528	§ 15.1-1366
§ 15.2-4529	§ 15.1-1367

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4530	§ 15.1-1368
§ 15.2-4531	§ 15.1-1369
§ 15.2-4532	§ 15.1-1370
§ 15.2-4533	§ 15.1-1371
§ 15.2-4534	§ 15.1-1372

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4600	§§ 15.1-1372.1 and 15.1-1372.3
§ 15.2-4601	§ 15.1-1372.2:1
§ 15.2-4602	§ 15.1-1372.2
§ 15.2-4603	§ 15.1-1372.3
§ 15.2-4604	§ 15.1-1372.4
§ 15.2-4605	§ 15.1-1372.5
§ 15.2-4606	§ 15.1-1372.6
§ 15.2-4607	§ 15.1-1372.7
§ 15.2-4608	§ 15.1-1372.7:1
§ 15.2-4609	§ 15.1-1372.8
§ 15.2-4610	§ 15.1-1372.9
§ 15.2-4611	§ 15.1-1372.10
§ 15.2-4612	§ 15.1-1372.11
§ 15.2-4613	§ 15.1-1372.12
§ 15.2-4614	§ 15.1-1372.13
§ 15.2-4615	§ 15.1-1372.14
§ 15.2-4616	§ 15.1-1372.15
§ 15.2-4617	§ 15.1-1372.16
§ 15.2-4618	§ 15.1-1372.17

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4700	§§ 15.1-1372.21 and 15.1-1372.23
§ 15.2-4701	§ 15.1-1372.22
§ 15.2-4702	§ 15.1-1372.23
§ 15.2-4703	§ 15.1-1372.24
§ 15.2-4704	§ 15.1-1372.25
§ 15.2-4705	§ 15.1-1372.26
§ 15.2-4706	§ 15.1-1372.27
§ 15.2-4707	§ 15.1-1372.28
§ 15.2-4708	§ 15.1-1372.29
§ 15.2-4709	§ 15.1-1372.30
§ 15.2-4710	§ 15.1-1372.31
§ 15.2-4711	§ 15.1-1372.32
§ 15.2-4712	§ 15.1-1372.33
§ 15.2-4713	§ 15.1-1372.34
§ 15.2-4714	§ 15.1-1372.35
§ 15.2-4715	§ 15.1-1372.36
§ 15.2-4716	§ 15.1-1372.37

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4800	§§ 15.1-791.1 and 15.1-791.3
§ 15.2-4801	§ 15.1-791.2
§ 15.2-4802	§ 15.1-791.3
§ 15.2-4803	§ 15.1-791.4
§ 15.2-4804	§ 15.1-791.5
§ 15.2-4805	§ 15.1-791.6
§ 15.2-4806	§ 15.1-791.7
§ 15.2-4807	§ 15.1-791.8
§ 15.2-4808	§ 15.1-791.9
§ 15.2-4809	§ 15.1-791.10
§ 15.2-4810	§ 15.1-791.11
§ 15.2-4811	§ 15.1-791.12
§ 15.2-4812	§ 15.1-791.13
§ 15.2-4813	§ 15.1-791.14
§ 15.2-4814	§ 15.1-791.15
§ 15.2-4815	§ 15.1-791.16

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-4900	§ 15.1-1373
§ 15.2-4901	§§ 15.1-1375 and 15.1-1392
§ 15.2-4902	§ 15.1-1374
§ 15.2-4903	§ 15.1-1376
§ 15.2-4904	§ 15.1-1377
§ 15.2-4905	§ 15.1-1378
§ 15.2-4906	§ 15.1-1378.1
§ 15.2-4907	§ 15.1-1378.2
§ 15.2-4908	§ 15.1-1379
§ 15.2-4909	§ 15.1-1380
§ 15.2-4910	§ 15.1-1381
§ 15.2-4911	§ 15.1-1382
§ 15.2-4912	§ 15.1-1383
§ 15.2-4913	§ 15.1-1384
§ 15.2-4914	§ 15.1-1385
§ 15.2-4915	§ 15.1-1386
§ 15.2-4916	§ 15.1-1387
§ 15.2-4917	§ 15.1-1388
§ 15.2-4918	§ 15.1-1389
§ 15.2-4919	§ 15.1-1390
§ 15.2-4920	§ 15.1-1391

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5000	§ 15.1-1399.10
§ 15.2-5001	§ 15.1-1399.11
§ 15.2-5002	§ 15.1-1399.14
§ 15.2-5003	§ 15.1-1399.15
§ 15.2-5004	§ 15.1-1399.16
§ 15.2-5005	§ 15.1-1399.17

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1399.12

§ 15.1-1399.13

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5100	§ 15.1-1239
§ 15.2-5101	§ 15.1-1240
§ 15.2-5102	§ 15.1-1241
§ 15.2-5103	§ 15.1-1242
§ 15.2-5104	§ 15.1-1243
§ 15.2-5105	§ 15.1-1244
§ 15.2-5106	§ 15.1-1244.1
§ 15.2-5107	§ 15.1-1245
§ 15.2-5108	§ 15.1-1246
§ 15.2-5109	§ 15.1-1269.1
§ 15.2-5110	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5111	§ 15.1-1247
§ 15.2-5112	§ 15.1-1248
§ 15.2-5113	§ 15.1-1249
§ 15.2-5114	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5115	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5116	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5117	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5118	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5119	§ 15.1-1250.2
§ 15.2-5120	§ 15.1-1250.02
§ 15.2-5121	§ 15.1-1250.01
§ 15.2-5122	§ 15.1-1250.1
§ 15.2-5123	§ 15.1-1239.1
§ 15.2-5124	§ 15.1-1250
§ 15.2-5125	§ 15.1-1252
§ 15.2-5126	New
§ 15.2-5127	§ 15.1-1253
§ 15.2-5128	§ 15.1-1254
§ 15.2-5129	§ 15.1-1255
§ 15.2-5130	§ 15.1-1256
§ 15.2-5131	§ 15.1-1257

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-5132	§ 15.1-1258	
§ 15.2-5133	§ 15.1-1259	
§ 15.2-5134	New	
§ 15.2-5135	New	
§ 15.2-5136	§ 15.1-1260	
§ 15.2-5137	§ 15.1-1261	
§ 15.2-5138	§ 15.1-1262	
§ 15.2-5139	§ 15.1-1263	
§ 15.2-5140	§ 15.1-1264	
§ 15.2-5141	§ 15.1-1265	
§ 15.2-5142	§ 15.1-1266	
§ 15.2-5143	New	
§ 15.2-5144	§ 15.1-1267	
§ 15.2-5145	§ 15.1-1269.2	
§ 15.2-5146	§ 15.1-1250	
§ 15.2-5147	§ 15.1-1269	
§ 15.2-5148	§ 15.1-1250	
§ 15.2-5149	§ 15.1-1250	
§ 15.2-5150	§ 15.1-1251	
§ 15.2-5151	§ 15.1-1250	
§ 15.2-5152	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5153	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5154	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5155	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5156	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5157	§ 15.1-1241	
§ 15.2-5158	§ 15.1-1250.03	

REPEALED

§ 15.1-1270

§ 15.1-1268

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5200	§ 15.1-1514
§ 15.2-5201	§ 15.1-1515
§ 15.2-5202	§ 15.1-1516
§ 15.2-5203	§ 15.1-1517
§ 15.2-5204	§ 15.1-1518
§ 15.2-5205	§ 15.1-1519
§ 15.2-5206	§ 15.1-1520
§ 15.2-5207	§ 15.1-1521
§ 15.2-5208	§ 15.1-1522
§ 15.2-5209	§ 15.1-1523
§ 15.2-5210	§ 15.1-1524
§ 15.2-5211	§ 15.1-1525
§ 15.2-5212	§ 15.1-1526
§ 15.2-5213	§ 15.1-1527
§ 15.2-5214	§ 15.1-1528
§ 15.2-5215	§ 15.1-1529
§ 15.2-5216	§ 15.1-1530
§ 15.2-5217	§ 15.1-1531
§ 15.2-5218	§ 15.1-1532

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5300	§ 15.1-1533
§ 15.2-5301	§ 15.1-1534
§ 15.2-5302	§ 15.1-1535
§ 15.2-5303	§ 15.1-1536
§ 15.2-5304	§ 15.1-1537
§ 15.2-5305	§ 15.1-1538
§ 15.2-5306	§ 15.1-1539
§ 15.2-5307	§ 15.1-1540
§ 15.2-5308	§ 15.1-1541
§ 15.2-5309	§ 15.1-1542
§ 15.2-5310	§ 15.1-1543
§ 15.2-5311	§ 15.1-1544
§ 15.2-5312	§ 15.1-1545
§ 15.2-5313	§ 15.1-1546
§ 15.2-5314	§ 15.1-1547
§ 15.2-5315	§ 15.1-1548
§ 15.2-5316	§ 15.1-1549
§ 15.2-5317	§ 15.1-1550
§ 15.2-5318	§ 15.1-1551
§ 15.2-5319	§ 15.1-1552
§ 15.2-5320	§ 15.1-1553
§ 15.2-5321	§ 15.1-1554
§ 15.2-5322	§ 15.1-1555
§ 15.2-5323	§ 15.1-1556
§ 15.2-5324	§§ 15.1-1557 and 15.1-1558
§ 15.2-5325	§ 15.1-1559
§ 15.2-5326	§ 15.1-1560
§ 15.2-5327	§ 15.1-1561
§ 15.2-5328	§ 15.1-1562
§ 15.2-5329	§ 15.1-1563
§ 15.2-5330	§ 15.1-1564

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5331	§ 15.1-1565
§ 15.2-5332	§ 15.1-1566
§ 15.2-5333	§ 15.1-1567
§ 15.2-5334	§ 15.1-1568
§ 15.2-5335	§ 15.1-1569
§ 15.2-5336	§ 15.1-1570
§ 15.2-5337	§§ 15.1-1571 and 15.1-1572
§ 15.2-5338	§ 15.1-1573
§ 15.2-5339	§ 15.1-1574
§ 15.2-5340	§ 15.1-1575
§ 15.2-5341	§ 15.1-1576
§ 15.2-5342	§ 15.1-1577
§ 15.2-5343	§ 15.1-1578
§ 15.2-5344	§ 15.1-1579
§ 15.2-5345	§ 15.1-1580
§ 15.2-5346	§ 15.1-1581
§ 15.2-5347	§ 15.1-1582
§ 15.2-5348	§ 15.1-1583
§ 15.2-5349	§ 15.1-1584
§ 15.2-5350	§ 15.1-1585
§ 15.2-5351	§ 15.1-1586
§ 15.2-5352	§ 15.1-1587
§ 15.2-5353	§ 15.1-1588
§ 15.2-5354	§ 15.1-1589
§ 15.2-5355	§ 15.1-1590
§ 15.2-5356	§ 15.1-1591
§ 15.2-5357	§ 15.1-1592
§ 15.2-5358	§ 15.1-1593
§ 15.2-5359	§ 15.1-1594
§ 15.2-5360	§ 15.1-1595
§ 15.2-5361	§ 15.1-1596

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5362	§ 15.1-1597
§ 15.2-5363	§ 15.1-1598
§ 15.2-5364	§ 15.1-1599
§ 15.2-5365	§ 15.1-1600
§ 15.2-5366	§ 15.1-1601
§ 15.2-5367	§ 15.1-1602

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-5400	§ 15.1-1603	
§ 15.2-5401	§ 15.1-1604	
§ 15.2-5402	§ 15.1-1605	
§ 15.2-5403	§ 15.1-1606	
§ 15.2-5404	§ 15.1-1607	
§ 15.2-5405	§ 15.1-1608	
§ 15.2-5406	§ 15.1-1609	
§ 15.2-5407	§ 15.1-1610	
§ 15.2-5408	§ 15.1-1611	
§ 15.2-5409	§ 15.1-1612	
§ 15.2-5410	§ 15.1-1613	
§ 15.2-5411	§ 15.1-1614	
§ 15.2-5412	§ 15.1-1615	
§ 15.2-5413	§ 15.1-1616	
§ 15.2-5414	§ 15.1-1617	
§ 15.2-5415	§ 15.1-1618	
§ 15.2-5416	§ 15.1-1619	
§ 15.2-5417	§ 15.1-1620	
§ 15.2-5418	§ 15.1-1621	
§ 15.2-5419	§ 15.1-1622	
§ 15.2-5420	§ 15.1-1623	
§ 15.2-5421	§ 15.1-1624	
§ 15.2-5422	§ 15.1-1625	
§ 15.2-5423	§ 15.1-1626	
§ 15.2-5424	§ 15.1-1627	
§ 15.2-5425	§ 15.1-1628	
§ 15.2-5426	§ 15.1-1629	
§ 15.2-5427	§ 15.1-1630	
§ 15.2-5428	§ 15.1-1631	
§ 15.2-5429	§ 15.1-1632	
§ 15.2-5430	§ 15.1-1633	
§ 15.2-5431	§ 15.1-1634	

NEW SECTION

OLD SECTION

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5500	§ 15.1-1399.19
§ 15.2-5501	§ 15.1-1399.18
§ 15.2-5502	§ 15.1-1399.20
§ 15.2-5503	§ 15.1-1399.22
§ 15.2-5504	§ 15.1-1399.21
§ 15.2-5505	§ 15.1-1399.19
§ 15.2-5506	§ 15.1-1399.23
§ 15.2-5507	§ 15.1-1399.24
§ 15.2-5508	§ 15.1-1399.25

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5600	§ 15.1-1271
§ 15.2-5601	§ 15.1-1272
§ 15.2-5602	§ 15.1-1273
§ 15.2-5603	§ 15.1-1274
§ 15.2-5604	§ 15.1-1275
§ 15.2-5605	§ 15.1-1276
§ 15.2-5606	§ 15.1-1277
§ 15.2-5607	§ 15.1-1278
§ 15.2-5608	§ 15.1-1279
§ 15.2-5609	§ 15.1-1280
§ 15.2-5610	§ 15.1-1281
§ 15.2-5611	§ 15.1-1282
§ 15.2-5612	§ 15.1-1283
§ 15.2-5613	§ 15.1-1284
§ 15.2-5614	§ 15.1-1285
§ 15.2-5615	§ 15.1-1286
§ 15.2-5616	§ 15.1-1286.1

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5700	§ 15.1-1228
§ 15.2-5701	§ 15.1-1229
§ 15.2-5702	§ 15.1-1230
§ 15.2-5703	§ 15.1-1231
§ 15.2-5704	§ 15.1-1232
§ 15.2-5705	§ 15.1-1232.1
§ 15.2-5706	§ 15.1-1232.2
§ 15.2-5707	§ 15.1-1232.3
§ 15.2-5708	§ 15.1-1233
§ 15.2-5709	§ 15.1-1234
§ 15.2-5710	§ 15.1-1235
§ 15.2-5711	§ 15.1-1236
§ 15.2-5712	§ 15.1-1237
§ 15.2-5713	§ 15.1-1238
§ 15.2-5714	§ 15.1-1238.1

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-5800	§ 15.1-227.70	
§ 15.2-5801	§ 15.1-227.71	
§ 15.2-5802	§ 15.1-227.72	
§ 15.2-5803	§ 15.1-227.73	
§ 15.2-5804	§ 15.1-227.74	
§ 15.2-5805	§ 15.1-227.75	
§ 15.2-5806	§ 15.1-227.76	
§ 15.2-5807	§ 15.1-227.77	
§ 15.2-5808	§ 15.1-227.78	
§ 15.2-5809	§ 15.1-227.79	
§ 15.2-5810	§ 15.1-227.80	
§ 15.2-5811	§ 15.1-227.81	
§ 15.2-5812	§ 15.1-227.82	
§ 15.2-5813	§ 15.1-227.83	
§ 15.2-5814	§ 15.1-227.84	
§ 15.2-5815	§ 15.1-227.85	
§ 15.2-5816	§ 15.1-227.86	
§ 15.2-5817	§ 15.1-227.87	
§ 15.2-5818	§ 15.1-227.88	
§ 15.2-5819	§ 15.1-227.89	

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-5900	§ 15.1-1688
§ 15.2-5901	§ 15.1-1689
§ 15.2-5902	§ 15.1-1690
§ 15.2-5903	§ 15.1-1691
§ 15.2-5904	§ 15.1-1692
§ 15.2-5905	§ 15.1-1693
§ 15.2-5906	§ 15.1-1694
§ 15.2-5907	§ 15.1-1695
§ 15.2-5908	§ 15.1-1696
§ 15.2-5909	§ 15.1-1697
§ 15.2-5910	§ 15.1-1698
§ 15.2-5911	§ 15.1-1699
§ 15.2-5912	§ 15.1-1700
§ 15.2-5913	§ 15.1-1701
§ 15.2-5914	§ 15.1-1702
§ 15.2-5915	§ 15.1-1703
§ 15.2-5916	§ 15.1-1704
§ 15.2-5917	§ 15.1-1705

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-6000	§ 15.1-1635
§ 15.2-6001	§ 15.1-1636
§ 15.2-6002	§ 15.1-1637
§ 15.2-6003	§ 15.1-1638
§ 15.2-6004	§ 15.1-1639
§ 15.2-6005	§ 15.1-1640
§ 15.2-6006	§ 15.1-1641
§ 15.2-6007	§ 15.1-1642
§ 15.2-6008	§ 15.1-1643
§ 15.2-6009	§ 15.1-1644
§ 15.2-6010	§ 15.1-1645
§ 15.2-6011	§ 15.1-1646
§ 15.2-6012	§ 15.1-1647
§ 15.2-6013	§ 15.1-1648
§ 15.2-6014	§ 15.1-1649
§ 15.2-6015	§ 15.1-1650

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-6100	§ 15.1-1651	
§ 15.2-6101	§ 15.1-1652	
§ 15.2-6102	§ 15.1-1653	
§ 15.2-6103	§ 15.1-1654	
§ 15.2-6104	§ 15.1-1655	
§ 15.2-6105	§ 15.1-1656	
§ 15.2-6106	§ 15.1-1657	
§ 15.2-6107	§ 15.1-1658	
§ 15.2-6108	§ 15.1-1659	
§ 15.2-6109	§ 15.1-1660	
§ 15.2-6110	§ 15.1-1661	

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION
§ 15.2-6200	§ 15.1-1662
§ 15.2-6201	§ 15.1-1662.1
§ 15.2-6202	§ 15.1-1663
§ 15.2-6203	§ 15.1-1664
§ 15.2-6204	§ 15.1-1665
§ 15.2-6205	§ 15.1-1666
§ 15.2-6206	§ 15.1-1667
§ 15.2-6207	§ 15.1-1668
§ 15.2-6208	§ 15.1-1669
§ 15.2-6209	§ 15.1-1670
§ 15.2-6210	§ 15.1-1671
§ 15.2-6211	§ 15.1-1672
§ 15.2-6212	§ 15.1-1673
§ 15.2-6213	§ 15.1-1674
§ 15.2-6214	§ 15.1-1675

REPEALED

NEW SECTION	OLD SECTION	
§ 15.2-6300	§ 15.1-1320	
§ 15.2-6301	§ 15.1-1321	
§ 15.2-6302	§ 15.1-1322	
§ 15.2-6303	§ 15.1-1323	
§ 15.2-6304	§ 15.1-1324	
§ 15.2-6305	§ 15.1-1325	
§ 15.2-6306	§ 15.1-1326	
§ 15.2-6307	§ 15.1-1327	
§ 15.2-6308	§ 15.1-1329	
§ 15.2-6309	§ 15.1-1330	
§ 15.2-6310	§ 15.1-1331	
§ 15.2-6311	§ 15.1-1332	
§ 15.2-6312	§ 15.1-1333	
§ 15.2-6313	§ 15.1-1334	
§ 15.2-6314	§ 15.1-1335	
§ 15.2-6315	§ 15.1-1336	
§ 15.2-6316	§ 15.1-1337	
§ 15.2-6317	§ 15.1-1338	
§ 15.2-6318	§ 15.1-1339	
§ 15.2-6319	§ 15.1-1339.1	
§ 15.2-6320	§ 15.1-1340	
§ 15.2-6321	§ 15.1-1341	

REPEALED

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1	§ 15.2-100
§ 15.1-2	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 7
§ 15.1-3	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 8
§ 15.1-4	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 9
§ 15.1-5	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 2
§ 15.1-5.1	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 6
§ 15.1-5.2	Repealed; Ch. 1; see enactment 6
§ 15.1-5.3	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-5.4	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-6	§ 15.2-101
§ 15.1-7	§ 15.2-1401
§ 15.1-7.01	§ 15.2-1405
§ 15.1-7.1	§ 15.2-1506
§ 15.1-7.2	§ 15.2-1507
§ 15.1-7.3	§ 15.2-1517
§ 15.1-7.3:1	§ 15.2-1518
§ 15.1-7.4	§ 15.2-1508
§ 15.1-7.5	§ 15.2-1509
§ 15.1-8	§ 15.2-1412
§ 15.1-8.1	§ 15.2-1627
§ 15.1-9	§ 15.2-1632
§ 15.1-9.1	§ 15.2-633
§ 15.1-9.1:01	§ 15.2-1542
§ 15.1-9.1:1	§ 15.2-1542
§ 15.1-9.1:3	§ 15.2-1542
§ 15.1-10	§ 15.2-940
§ 15.1-10.1	§ 15.2-1204
§ 15.1-11	§ 15.2-901
§ 15.1-11.01	§ 15.2-1215
§ 15.1-11.02	§ 15.2-929

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-11.03	§ 15.2-905
§ 15.1-11.04	§ 15.2-936
§ 15.1-11.1	§ 15.2-904
§ 15.1-11.2	§ 15.2-906
§ 15.1-11.2:1	§ 15.2-907
§ 15.1-11.2:2	§ 15.2-908
§ 15.1-11.3	§ 15.2-909
§ 15.1-11.5	§ 15.2-937
§ 15.1-11.5:01	§ 15.2-938
§ 15.1-11.5:1	§ 15.2-935
§ 15.1-11.5:2	§ 15.2-939
§ 15.1-11.5:3	§ 15.2-928
§ 15.1-11.6	§ 15.1-910
§ 15.1-11.7	§ 15.2-962
§ 15.1-12.1	§ 15.2-1226
§ 15.1-13	§ 15.2-1307
§ 15.1-13.1	§ 15.2-1413
§ 15.1-13.2	Repealed; Ch. 25
§ 15.1-14	§§ 15.2-968, 15.2-2013 and 15.2-
	2029
§ 15.1-14.1	§ 15.2-960
§ 15.1-14.2	§ 15.2-961
§ 15.1-15	Repealed; Ch. 9
§ 15.1-16	§ 15.2-2026
§ 15.1-16.1	§ 15.2-2022
§ 15.1-16.2	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-17	§ 15.2-1414
§ 15.1-18	§ 15.2-1802
§ 15.1-18.1	§ 15.2-944
§ 15.1-18.1:1	§ 15.2-943
§ 15.1-18.2	§§ 15.2-2400, 15.2-2401, 15.2-
	2402 and 15.2-2403
§ 15.1-18.3	§§ 15.2-2400 and 15.2-2403
§ 15.1-18.4	§ 15.2-941
§ 15.1-19	§ 15.2-1656
§ 15.1-19.1	§ 15.2-1214

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-19.2	§ 15.2-1520
§ 15.1-19.2:1	§ 15.2-1521
§ 15.1-19.3	§ 15.2-1605
§ 15.1-19.4	§ 15.2-1502
§ 15.1-19.5	§ 15.2-1502
§ 15.1-20	§ 15.2-1308
§ 15.1-20.1	§ 15.2-1309
§ 15.1-20.2	§ 15.2-1310
§ 15.1-20.3	§ 15.2-1513
§ 15.1-20.4	§ 15.2-1515
§ 15.1-20.5	§ 15.2-1514
§ 15.1-20.6	§ 15.2-1516
§ 15.1-21	§ 15.2-1305
§ 15.1-21.1	§ 15.2-1307
§ 15.1-21.2	§ 15.2-1306
§ 15.1-23	§ 15.2-966
§ 15.1-23.1	§ 15.2-967
§ 15.1-23.2	§ 15.2-963
§ 15.1-23.3	Repealed; Ch. 9
§ 15.1-24	§ 15.2-953
§ 15.1-24.1	§ 15.2-954
§ 15.1-25	§ 15.2-953
§ 15.1-26	§ 15.2-953
§ 15.1-26.01	§ 15.2-955
§ 15.1-26.1	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-26.2	§ 15.2-2023
§ 15.1-27	Repealed; Ch. 9
§ 15.1-27.1	§ 15.2-974
§ 15.1-27.2	§ 15.2-820
§ 15.1-28	§ 15.2-903
§ 15.1-28.01	§ 15.2-931
§ 15.1-28.02	§ 15.2-932
§ 15.1-28.03	§ 15.2-933
§ 15.1-28.04	§ 15.2-934
§ 15.1-28.1	§ 15.2-930
§ 15.1-28.2	§ 15.2-911

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-28.3	§ 15.2-912
§ 15.1-28.4	§ 15.2-902
§ 15.1-28.5	Repealed; Ch. 9
§ 15.1-28.5:1	Repealed; Ch. 9
§ 15.1-28.6	§ 15.2-942
§ 15.1-28.7	§ 15.2-946
§ 15.1-29	§ 15.2-921
§ 15.1-29.1:1	§ 3.1-796.94
§ 15.1-29.2	§ 15.2-2279
§ 15.1-29.3	§ 15.2-970
§ 15.1-29.4	§ 15.2-105
§ 15.1-29.5	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-29.6	§ 15.2-957
§ 15.1-29.7	§ 15.2-956
§ 15.1-29.8	§ 15.2-920
§ 15.1-29.9	§ 15.2-922
§ 15.1-29.10	§ 15.2-1216
§ 15.1-29.11	§ 15.2-2024
§ 15.1-29.12	§ 15.2-919
§ 15.1-29.13	§ 15.2-918
§ 15.1-29.14	§ 15.2-106
§ 15.1-29.15	§ 15.2-915
§ 15.1-29.16	§ 15.2-2025
§ 15.1-29.17	§ 15.2-951
§ 15.1-29.18	§§ 2.1-111.1 and 15.2-1504
§ 15.1-29.20	§ 15.2-917
§ 15.1-29.21	§ 15.2-900
§ 15.1-29.22	§ 15.2-1408
§ 15.1-29.23	§ 15.2-1505
§ 15.1-29.24	§ 15.2-1127
§ 15.1-29.25	§ 15.2-1128
§ 15.1-31	§ 15.2-971
§ 15.1-32	§ 15.2-952
§ 15.1-33	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-33.1	§ 15.2-2205
§ 15.1-33.2	§ 15.2-1411

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-33.3	§ 15.2-1804
§ 15.1-33.4	§ 15.2-926
§ 15.1-34	§ 15.2-102
§ 15.1-35	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-36	Repealed; Ch. 1
§ 15.1-36.2	§ 15.2-964
§ 15.1-37	§ 15.2-2134
§ 15.1-37.1	§ 15.2-2142
§ 15.1-37.1:1	§ 15.2-2135
§ 15.1-37.1:2	§ 15.2-2136
§ 15.1-37.1:3	§ 15.2-2137
§ 15.1-37.1:4	§ 15.2-2138
§ 15.1-37.1:5	§ 15.2-2139
§ 15.1-37.1:6	§ 15.2-2140
§ 15.1-37.1:7	§ 15.2-2141
§ 15.1-37.2	§ 15.2-1129
§ 15.1-37.2:1	§ 15.2-923
§ 15.1-37.3	§ 15.2-1433
§ 15.1-37.3:1	§ 15.2-913
§ 15.1-37.3:2	§ 15.2-913
§ 15.1-37.3:3	§ 15.2-949
§ 15.1-37.3:4	§ 15.2-924
§ 15.1-37.3:5	§ 15.2-948
§ 15.1-37.3:6	§ 15.2-104
§ 15.1-37.3:8	§ 15.2-965
§ 15.1-37.3:9	§§ 15.2-958 and 15.2-959
§ 15.1-37.3:10	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-37.3:12	§ 15.2-914
§ 15.1-37.3:13	§ 15.2-103
§ 15.1-37.3:14	§ 15.2-1419

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-37.4	§ 15.2-1400

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-38	§ 15.2-1522
§ 15.1-39	§ 15.2-1523
§ 15.1-40	§ 15.2-1524
§ 15.1-40.1	§ 15.2-1600
§ 15.1-40.2	§ 15.2-1602
§ 15.1-40.3	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-41	§ 15.2-1527
§ 15.1-41.1	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-42	§ 15.2-1528
§ 15.1-42.1	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-43	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-43.1	§ 15.2-1529
§ 15.1-44	§ 15.2-1530
§ 15.1-44.1	§ 15.2-1531
§ 15.1-44.2	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-45	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-46	§ 15.2-1532
§ 15.1-47	§ 15.2-1533
§ 15.1-48	§ 15.2-1603
§ 15.1-48.1	§ 15.2-1604
§ 15.1-49	§ 15.2-1635
§ 15.1-50.01	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-50.1	§ 15.2-1628
§ 15.1-50.2	§ 15.2-1633
§ 15.1-50.3	§ 15.2-1629
§ 15.1-50.4	§ 15.2-1534
§ 15.1-50.5	§ 15.2-1535
§ 15.1-51	§ 15.2-1525
§ 15.1-52	§ 15.2-1526

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-66.3	§ 15.2-1607
§ 15.1-66.4	§ 15.2-1606
§ 15.1-73.4	§ 15.2-852
§ 15.1-74	§ 15.2-1616
§ 15.1-75	§ 15.2-1617
§ 15.1-75.1	§ 15.2-1618
§ 15.1-76	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-77	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-78	§ 15.2-1619
§ 15.1-79	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-80	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-81	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-82	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-83	§ 15.2-1620
§ 15.1-83.1	§ 15.2-1615
§ 15.1-84	§ 15.2-1621
§ 15.1-84.1	§ 15.2-1614
§ 15.1-85	§ 15.2-1622
§ 15.1-86	§ 15.2-1623
§ 15.1-87	§ 15.2-1624
§ 15.1-88	§ 15.2-1625
§ 15.1-89.1	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-90	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-90.2	§ 15.2-1611
§ 15.1-90.3	§ 15.2-1610
§ 15.1-90.4	§ 15.2-1612
§ 15.1-103	§ 15.2-1543
§ 15.1-104	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-105	§ 15.2-1543
§ 15.1-106	§ 15.2-1234
§ 15.1-107	§ 15.2-1235
§ 15.1-108	§ 15.2-1236
§ 15.1-109	§ 15.2-1237
§ 15.1-110	§ 15.2-1238
§ 15.1-112	§ 15.2-1240
§ 15.1-113	§ 15.2-1233

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-115	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-116	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-117	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-118	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-119	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-120	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-121	§ 15.2-1203
§ 15.1-122	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-124	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-125	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-126	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-127	§ 15.2-1231
§ 15.1-128	§ 15.2-1231
§ 15.1-129	§ 15.2-1231
§ 15.1-130	Repealed; Ch. 12

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-131	§§ 15.2-1724 and 15.2-1727
§ 15.1-131.1	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-131.2	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-131.3	§ 15.2-1726
§ 15.1-131.4	§ 15.2-1729
§ 15.1-131.5	§ 15.2-1730
§ 15.1-131.6	§ 15.2-1711
§ 15.1-131.6:1	§ 15.2-1702
§ 15.1-131.6:2	§ 15.2-1703
§ 15.1-131.7	§ 15.2-1701
§ 15.1-131.8	§ 15.2-1705
§ 15.1-131.8:1	§ 15.2-1706
§ 15.1-131.8:2	§ 15.2-1707
§ 15.1-131.8:3	§ 15.2-1708
§ 15.1-131.8:4	§ 15.2-1709
§ 15.1-131.9	§ 15.2-1718
§ 15.1-131.10	§ 15.2-1728
§ 15.1-131.11	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-131.12	§ 15.2-1715
§ 15.1-132	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-132.1	§ 15.2-1716
§ 15.1-132.2	§ 15.2-1130
§ 15.1-133	§ 15.2-1720
§ 15.1-133.01	§ 15.2-1719
§ 15.1-133.01:1	§ 15.2-1721
§ 15.1-133.1	§ 15.2-1712
§ 15.1-134	§ 15.2-1511
§ 15.1-135	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-135.1	§ 15.2-1722

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-137	§ 15.2-1700
§ 15.1-137.1	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-137.2	§ 15.2-1713
§ 15.1-137.3	§ 15.2-1613
§ 15.1-138	§§ 15.2-1704 and 15.2-1710
§ 15.1-138.1	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-139	§ 15.2-1717
§ 15.1-140	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-140.1	§ 15.2-1714
§ 15.1-142	§ 15.2-1725
§ 15.1-142.1	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-142.2	§ 15.2-1723
§ 15.1-143	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-143.1	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-144	§ 15.2-1737
§ 15.1-145	§ 15.2-1738
§ 15.1-146	§ 15.2-1739
§ 15.1-147	§ 15.2-1740
§ 15.1-149	§ 15.2-1741
§ 15.1-150	§ 15.2-1742
§ 15.1-151	§ 15.2-1743
§ 15.1-152	§ 15.2-1744
§ 15.1-153	§ 15.2-1745
§ 15.1-154	§ 15.2-1746
§ 15.1-155	Repealed; Ch. 17
§ 15.1-159.2	§ 15.2-1731
§ 15.1-159.3	§ 15.2-1732
§ 15.1-159.4	§ 15.2-1733
§ 15.1-159.5	§ 15.2-1734
§ 15.1-159.6	§ 15.2-1735
§ 15.1-159.7	§ 15.2-1736
§ 15.1-159.7:1	§ 15.2-1747
§ 15.1-159.7:2	§ 15.2-1748
§ 15.1-159.7:3	§ 15.2-1749
§ 15.1-159.7:4	§ 15.2-1750
§ 15.1-159.7:5	§ 15.2-1751

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-159.7:6	§ 15.2-1752
§ 15.1-159.7:7	§ 15.2-1753

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-159.8	§ 15.2-2500
§ 15.1-159.9	§ 15.2-2502
§ 15.1-160	§ 15.2-2503
§ 15.1-161	§ 15.2-2504
§ 15.1-161.1	§ 15.2-2505
§ 15.1-162	§ 15.2-2506
§ 15.1-162.1	§ 15.2-2507
§ 15.1-163	§ 15.2-2508
§ 15.1-163.1	Repealed; Ch. 25
§ 15.1-164	§ 15.2-2509
§ 15.1-165	Repealed; Ch. 25
§ 15.1-166	§ 15.2-2510
§ 15.1-167	§ 15.2-2511
§ 15.1-168	§ 15.2-2512
§ 15.1-169	§ 15.2-2512

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-227.1	§ 15.2-2600
§ 15.1-227.2	§ 15.2-2601
§ 15.1-227.3	§ 15.2-2602
§ 15.1-227.6	§ 15.2-2603
§ 15.1-227.7	§§ 15.2-2604 and 15.2-2605
§ 15.1-227.8	§ 15.2-2606
§ 15.1-227.9	§ 15.2-2607
§ 15.1-227.10	§ 15.2-2608
§ 15.1-227.11	§ 15.2-2609
§ 15.1-227.12	§ 15.2-2610
§ 15.1-227.13	§ 15.2-2611
§ 15.1-227.14	§ 15.2-2612
§ 15.1-227.15	§ 15.2-2613
§ 15.1-227.16	§ 15.2-2614
§ 15.1-227.17	§ 15.2-2615
§ 15.1-227.18	§ 15.2-2616
§ 15.1-227.19	§ 15.2-2617
§ 15.1-227.20	§ 15.2-2618
§ 15.1-227.21	§ 15.2-2619
§ 15.1-227.22	§ 15.2-2620
§ 15.1-227.23	§ 15.2-2621
§ 15.1-227.24	§ 15.2-2622
§ 15.1-227.24:1	§ 15.2-2623
§ 15.1-227.25	§ 15.2-2624
§ 15.1-227.26	§ 15.2-2625
§ 15.1-227.27	§ 15.2-2626
§ 15.1-227.28	§ 15.2-2627
§ 15.1-227.29	§ 15.2-2628
§ 15.1-227.30	§ 15.2-2629
§ 15.1-227.31	§ 15.2-2630

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-227.32	§ 15.2-2631	
§ 15.1-227.33	§ 15.2-2632	
§ 15.1-227.34	§ 15.2-2633	
§ 15.1-227.35	§ 15.2-2634	
§ 15.1-227.36	§ 15.2-2635	
§ 15.1-227.37	§ 15.2-2636	
§ 15.1-227.38	§ 15.2-2637	
§ 15.1-227.39	§ 15.2-2638	
§ 15.1-227.40	§ 15.2-2639	
§ 15.1-227.41	§ 15.2-2640	
§ 15.1-227.42	§ 15.2-2641	
§ 15.1-227.43	§ 15.2-2642	
§ 15.1-227.44	§ 15.2-2643	
§ 15.1-227.45	§ 15.2-2644	
§ 15.1-227.47	§ 15.2-2645	
§ 15.1-227.48	§ 15.2-2646	
§ 15.1-227.49	§ 15.2-2647	
§ 15.1-227.50	§ 15.2-2648	
§ 15.1-227.51	§ 15.2-2649	
§ 15.1-227.52	§ 15.2-2650	
§ 15.1-227.53	§ 15.2-2651	
§ 15.1-227.54	§ 15.2-2652	
§ 15.1-227.55	§ 15.2-2653	
§ 15.1-227.56	§ 15.2-2654	
§ 15.1-227.57	§ 15.2-2655	
§ 15.1-227.58	§ 15.2-2656	
§ 15.1-227.59	§ 15.2-2657	
§ 15.1-227.60	§ 15.2-2658	
§ 15.1-227.61	§ 15.2-2659	
§ 15.1-227.62	§ 15.2-2660	
§ 15.1-227.63	§ 15.2-2661	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-227.64	§ 15.2-2662
§ 15.1-227.64:1	§ 15.2-2663
§ 15.1-227.65	§ 15.2-2664

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-227.70	§ 15.2-5800
§ 15.1-227.71	§ 15.2-5801
§ 15.1-227.72	§ 15.2-5802
§ 15.1-227.73	§ 15.2-5803
§ 15.1-227.74	§ 15.2-5804
§ 15.1-227.75	§ 15.2-5805
§ 15.1-227.76	§ 15.2-5806
§ 15.1-227.77	§ 15.2-5807
§ 15.1-227.78	§ 15.2-5808
§ 15.1-227.79	§ 15.2-5809
§ 15.1-227.80	§ 15.2-5810
§ 15.1-227.81	§ 15.2-5811
§ 15.1-227.82	§ 15.2-5812
§ 15.1-227.83	§ 15.2-5813
§ 15.1-227.84	§ 15.2-5814
§ 15.1-227.85	§ 15.2-5815
§ 15.1-227.86	§ 15.2-5816
§ 15.1-227.87	§ 15.2-5817
§ 15.1-227.88	§ 15.2-5818
§ 15.1-227.89	§ 15.2-5819

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-236	Repealed; Ch. 19
§ 15.1-237	Repealed; Ch. 19
§ 15.1-238	§ 15.2-1905
§ 15.1-238.1	Repealed; Ch. 19
§ 15.1-239	§ 15.2-2404
§ 15.1-240	§ 15.2-2405
§ 15.1-241	§ 15.2-2406
§ 15.1-242	§ 15.2-2407
§ 15.1-243	§ 15.2-2408
§ 15.1-244	§ 15.2-2409
§ 15.1-245	§ 15.2-2410
§ 15.1-246	§ 15.2-2411
§ 15.1-247	§ 15.2-2412
§ 15.1-248	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-249	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-249.1	§ 15.2-2413
§ 15.1-250	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-251	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-252	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-253	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-254	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-255	Repealed; Ch. 24
§ 15.1-256	Repealed; Ch. 24

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-257	§ 15.2-1638
§ 15.1-258	§ 15.2-1639
§ 15.1-259	§ 15.2-1640
§ 15.1-260	§ 15.2-1641
§ 15.1-261	§ 15.2-1810
§ 15.1-261.1	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-262	§ 5.2-1800
§ 15.1-263	§ 15.2-1642
§ 15.1-266	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-267	§ 15.2-1643
§ 15.1-268	§ 15.2-972
§ 15.1-269	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-270	§ 15.2-1812
§ 15.1-271	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-272	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-273	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-274	§ 15.2-1807
§ 15.1-274.1	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-275	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-276	§ 15.2-1900
§ 15.1-277	§ 15.2-1801
§ 15.1-278	§ 15.2-1811
§ 15.1-279	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-280	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-281	§ 15.2-945
§ 15.1-282	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-283	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-284	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-285	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-286	§ 15.2-1803

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-288	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-289	§ 15.2-1805
§ 15.1-290	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-291	§ 15.2-1809

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-291.1	§ 15.2-2800
§ 15.1-291.2	§ 15.2-2801
§ 15.1-291.3	§ 15.2-2802
§ 15.1-291.4	§ 15.2-2803
§ 15.1-291.5	§ 15.2-2804
§ 15.1-291.6	§ 15.2-2805
§ 15.1-291.7	§ 15.2-2806
§ 15.1-291.8	§ 15.2-2807
§ 15.1-291.9	§ 15.2-2808
§ 15.1-291.10	§ 15.2-2809
§ 15.1-291.11	§ 15.2-2810

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-292	§ 15.2-2109
§ 15.1-292.1	§ 15.2-2110
§ 15.1-292.1:1	§ 15.2-2110
§ 15.1-292.2	§ 15.2-2111
§ 15.1-292.3	§ 15.2-2113
§ 15.1-292.4	§ 15.2-2114
§ 15.1-293	§ 15.2-2115
§ 15.1-293.1	§ 15.2-2116
§ 15.1-294	§ 15.2-2117
§ 15.1-295	§ 15.2-2118
§ 15.1-296	§ 15.2-2120
§ 15.1-297	§ 15.2-2117
§ 15.1-298	§ 15.2-2117
§ 15.1-299	§ 15.2-2121
§ 15.1-300	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-301	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-302	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-303	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-304	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-305	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-306	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-306.1	§ 15.2-2112
§ 15.1-307	§ 15.2-2100
§ 15.1-308	§ 15.2-2101
§ 15.1-309	§ 15.2-2102
§ 15.1-310	§ 15.2-2103
§ 15.1-311	§ 15.2-2104
§ 15.1-312	§ 15.2-2105
§ 15.1-313	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-314	§ 15.2-2106
§ 15.1-315	§ 15.2-2107
§ 15.1-316	§ 15.2-2108

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-317	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-317.1	§ 15.2-2123
§ 15.1-318	§ 15.2-2124
§ 15.1-319	§ 15.2-2125
§ 15.1-320	§ 15.2-2122
§ 15.1-320.1	Repealed; Ch. 19; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-321	§ 15.2-2119
§ 15.1-322	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-322.1	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-323	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-324	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-325	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-326	§ 15.2-2126
§ 15.1-327	§ 15.2-2127
§ 15.1-327.1	§ 15.2-2128
§ 15.1-328	§ 15.2-2129
§ 15.1-329	§ 15.2-2130
§ 15.1-330	§ 15.2-2131
§ 15.1-331	§ 15.2-2132
§ 15.1-332	§ 15.2-2133
§ 15.1-332.1	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-333	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-334	§ 15.2-2145
§ 15.1-335	§ 15.2-2146
§ 15.1-337	§ 15.2-2147
§ 15.1-338	§ 15.2-2148
§ 15.1-339	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-340	§ 15.2-1906
§ 15.1-341	§ 15.2-2149
§ 15.1-342	§ 15.2-2150
§ 15.1-343	§ 15.2-2151
§ 15.1-344	§ 15.2-2152
§ 15.1-345	§ 15.2-2153
§ 15.1-346	§ 15.2-2154
§ 15.1-347	§ 15.2-2155
§ 15.1-348	§ 15.2-2156

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-349	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-350	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-351	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-352	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-353	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-354	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-355	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-356	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-357	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-358	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-359	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-360	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-360.1	§ 15.2-2158
§ 15.1-361	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-362	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-362.1	§ 15.2-2159

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-363	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-364	§ 15.2-2006
§ 15.1-364.1	§ 15.2-2007
§ 15.1-365	§ 15.2-2278
§ 15.1-366	§ 15.2-2008
§ 15.1-368	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-369	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-370	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-371	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-372	§ 15.2-2002
§ 15.1-373	§ 15.2-2003
§ 15.1-374	§ 15.2-2006
§ 15.1-375	§ 15.2-2017
§ 15.1-376	§ 15.2-2010
§ 15.1-376.1	§ 15.2-2030
§ 15.1-377	§ 15.2-2011
§ 15.1-377.1	§ 15.2-2012
§ 15.1-378	Repealed; Ch. 20
§ 15.1-379	§ 15.2-2019
§ 15.1-380	§ 15.2-2020
§ 15.1-381	§ 15.2-2021

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-427	§ 15.2-2200
§ 15.1-427.1	§ 15.2-2210
§ 15.1-428	§ 15.2-2211
§ 15.1-428.1	§ 15.2-2202
§ 15.1-429	§ 15.2-2203
§ 15.1-430	§ 15.2-2201
§ 15.1-431	§ 15.2-2204
§ 15.1-431.1	§ 15.2-2206
§ 15.1-437	§ 15.2-2212
§ 15.1-438	§ 15.2-2213
§ 15.1-439	§ 15.2-2215
§ 15.1-440	§ 15.2-2215
§ 15.1-441	§ 15.2-2216
§ 15.1-442	§ 15.2-2217
§ 15.1-443	§§ 15.2-2218 and 15.2-2219
§ 15.1-444	§ 15.2-2221
§ 15.1-445	§ 15.2-2232
§ 15.1-446.1	§ 15.2-2223
§ 15.1-447	§ 15.2-2224
§ 15.1-448	§ 15.2-2225
§ 15.1-449	§ 15.2-2225
§ 15.1-450	§ 15.2-2226
§ 15.1-451	§ 15.2-2227
§ 15.1-452	§ 15.2-2228
§ 15.1-453	§ 15.2-2229
§ 15.1-454	§ 15.2-2230
§ 15.1-455	§ 15.2-2231
§ 15.1-456	§ 15.2-2232
§ 15.1-458	§ 15.2-2233
§ 15.1-459	§ 15.2-2234
§ 15.1-460	§ 15.2-2235
§ 15.1-461	§ 15.2-2236

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-462	§ 15.2-2237
§ 15.1-463	§ 15.2-2238
§ 15.1-464	§ 15.2-2239
§ 15.1-465	§ 15.2-2240
§ 15.1-465.1	§ 15.2-2277
§ 15.1-466	§§ 15.2-2241, 15.2-2242, 15.2-
	2243, 15.2-2244, 15.2-2245 and
	15.2-2246
§ 15.1-466.01	§ 15.2-2249
§ 15.1-466.1	§ 15.2-2247
§ 15.1-467	§ 15.2-2248
§ 15.1-468	§ 15.2-2249
§ 15.1-469	§ 15.2-2250
§ 15.1-470	§ 15.2-2251
§ 15.1-471	§ 15.2-2252
§ 15.1-472	§ 15.2-2253
§ 15.1-473	§ 15.2-2254
§ 15.1-474	§ 15.2-2255
§ 15.1-474.1	§ 15.2-2256
§ 15.1-474.2	§ 15.2-2257
§ 15.1-475	§§ 15.2-2258, 15.2-2259, 15.2-
	2260, 15.2-2261
§ 15.1-476	§ 15.2-2262
§ 15.1-477	§ 15.2-2264
§ 15.1-478	§ 15.2-2265
§ 15.1-478.1	§ 15.2-2266
§ 15.1-478.2	§ 15.2-2267
§ 15.1-479	§ 15.2-2268
§ 15.1-480	§ 15.2-2269
§ 15.1-480.1	§ 15.2-2270
§ 15.1-481	§ 15.2-2271
§ 15.1-482	§ 15.2-2272
§ 15.1-482.1	§ 15.2-2273
§ 15.1-483	§ 15.2-2274
§ 15.1-483.1	§ 15.2-2275
§ 15.1-484	Repealed; Ch. 22

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-485	§ 15.2-2276
§ 15.1-486	§§ 15.2-2280 and 15.2-2281
§ 15.1-486.1	§ 15.2-2289
§ 15.1-486.3	§ 15.2-2291
§ 15.1-486.4	§ 15.2-2290
§ 15.1-486.5	§ 15.2-2292
§ 15.1-488	§ 15.2-2282
§ 15.1-489	§ 15.2-2283
§ 15.1-490	§ 15.2-2284
§ 15.1-491	§§ 15.2-2286, 15.2-2287, 15.2- 2288 and 15.2-2303
§ 15.1-491.01	§ 15.2-2293
§ 15.1-491.02	§ 15.2-2294
§ 15.1-491.03	§ 15.2-2295
§ 15.1-491.1	§ 15.2-2296
§ 15.1-491.2	§ 15.2-2297
§ 15.1-491.2:1	§ 15.2-2298
§ 15.1-491.3	§ 15.2-2299
§ 15.1-491.4	§ 15.2-2300
§ 15.1-491.5	§ 15.2-2301
§ 15.1-491.6	§ 15.2-2302
§ 15.1-491.8	§ 15.2-2304
§ 15.1-491.9	§ 15.2-2305
§ 15.1-492	§ 15.2-2307
§ 15.1-493	§ 15.2-2285
§ 15.1-494	§ 15.2-2308
§ 15.1-495	§ 15.2-2309
§ 15.1-496	§ 15.2-2310
§ 15.1-496.1	§ 15.2-2311
§ 15.1-496.2	§ 15.2-2312
§ 15.1-496.3	§ 15.2-2313
§ 15.1-497	§ 15.2-2314
§ 15.1-498	§ 15.2-2315
§ 15.1-498.1	§ 15.2-2317
§ 15.1-498.2	§§ 15.2-2318 and 15.2-2319
§ 15.1-498.3	§ 15.2-2320

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-498.4	§ 15.2-2321
§ 15.1-498.5	§ 15.2-2322
§ 15.1-498.6	§ 15.2-2323
§ 15.1-498.7	§ 15.2-2324
§ 15.1-498.8	§ 15.2-2325
§ 15.1-498.9	§ 15.2-2326
§ 15.1-498.10	§ 15.2-2327
§ 15.1-499	§ 15.2-2208
§ 15.1-499.1	§ 15.2-2209
§ 15.1-499.2	§ 15.2-819
§ 15.1-500	Repealed; Ch. 22
§ 15.1-501	Repealed; Ch. 22
§ 15.1-501.1	§ 15.2-2263
§ 15.1-502.1	§ 15.2-2220
§ 15.1-503	§ 15.2-2316
§ 15.1-503.2	§ 15.2-2306
§ 15.1-503.4	§ 15.2-2207

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-503.4:1	§ 15.2-2700
§ 15.1-503.4:2	§ 15.2-2701
§ 15.1-503.4:2.1	§ 15.2-2702
§ 15.1-503.4:3	§ 15.2-2703
§ 15.1-503.4:4	§ 15.2-2704
§ 15.1-503.4:5	§ 15.2-2705
§ 15.1-503.4:6	§ 15.2-2706
§ 15.1-503.4:7	§ 15.2-2707
§ 15.1-503.4:8	§ 15.2-2708
§ 15.1-503.4:9	§ 15.2-2709

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-503.4:10	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-504	§§ 15.2-1426 and 15.2-1427
§ 15.1-505	§ 15.2-1429
§ 15.1-506	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-506.2	§ 15.2-1519
§ 15.1-507	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-508	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-508.1	§ 15.2-1232
§ 15.1-510	§ 15.2-1200
§ 15.1-510.1	§ 15.2-1217
§ 15.1-510.4	§ 15.2-1217
§ 15.1-510.5:1	§ 15.2-2027
§ 15.1-510.6	§ 15.2-1217
§ 15.1-510.8	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-511	§ 15.2-973
§ 15.1-511.1	§ 15.2-1205
§ 15.1-512	§ 15.2-1218
§ 15.1-512.1	§ 15.2-2018
§ 15.1-513	§ 15.2-1219
§ 15.1-514	§ 15.2-926
§ 15.1-514.1	§ 15.2-925
§ 15.1-514.2	§ 15.2-1220
§ 15.1-515	§ 15.2-1221
§ 15.1-515.2	§ 15.2-1222
§ 15.1-516	§ 15.2-969
§ 15.1-517	§ 3.1-796.94:1
§ 15.1-517.1	§ 3.1-796.94:2
§ 15.1-518	§ 15.2-1209
§ 15.1-518.1	§ 15.2-1210
§ 15.1-518.2	§ 15.2-916

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-519	§ 15.2-1223
§ 15.1-520	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-522	§ 15.2-1201
§ 15.1-523	§ 15.2-1206
§ 15.1-524	§ 15.2-1207
§ 15.1-525	§ 15.2-1208
§ 15.1-526	Repealed; Ch. 18
§ 15.1-526.1	§ 15.2-1224
§ 15.1-526.2	§ 15.2-947
§ 15.1-526.3	§ 15.2-1225
§ 15.1-526.4	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-527	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-527.1	§ 15.2-1212
§ 15.1-527.3	§ 15.2-1213
§ 15.1-528	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-529	§ 15.2-1410
§ 15.1-530	§ 15.2-1241
§ 15.1-531	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-532	§ 15.2-1539
§ 15.1-533	§ 15.2-1538
§ 15.1-535	§ 15.2-1421
§ 15.1-536	§ 15.2-1416
§ 15.1-537	§ 15.2-1417
§ 15.1-538	§ 15.2-1418
§ 15.1-539	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-540	§ 15.2-1420
§ 15.1-541	Repealed; Ch. 25
§ 15.1-542	§ 15.2-1415
§ 15.1-543	§ 15.2-1242
§ 15.1-544	§ 15.2-1202
§ 15.1-547	§ 15.2-1243
§ 15.1-548	§ 15.2-1229
§ 15.1-549	§ 15.2-1244
§ 15.1-550	§ 15.2-1245
§ 15.1-551	§ 15.2-1245
§ 15.1-552	§ 15.2-1246

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-553	§ 15.2-1247
§ 15.1-554	§ 15.2-1248
§ 15.1-555	§ 15.2-1249
§ 15.1-556	§ 15.2-1230
§ 15.1-557	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-558	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-559	§ 15.2-1644
§ 15.1-560	§ 15.2-1645
§ 15.1-561	§ 15.2-1646
§ 15.1-562	§ 15.2-1647
§ 15.1-563	§ 15.2-1648
§ 15.1-564	§ 15.2-1649
§ 15.1-565	§ 15.2-1650
§ 15.1-566	§ 15.2-1651
§ 15.1-567	§ 15.2-1652
§ 15.1-568	§ 15.2-1653
§ 15.1-569	§ 15.2-1654
§ 15.1-570	§ 15.2-1655
§ 15.1-571	Repealed; Ch. 12
§ 15.1-571.1	§ 15.2-1211

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-582	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-583	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-584	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-585	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-586	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-587	Repealed; Ch. 5, Ch. 6
§ 15.1-588	§ 15.2-500
§ 15.1-589	§ 15.2-502
§ 15.1-589.1	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-589.2	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-589.3	§ 15.2-503
§ 15.1-590	§ 15.2-504
§ 15.1-590.1	§ 15.2-505
§ 15.1-592	§ 15.2-506
§ 15.1-593	§ 15.2-507
§ 15.1-594	§ 15.2-508
§ 15.1-595	§ 15.2-519
§ 15.1-596	§ 15.2-510
§ 15.1-597	§ 15.2-511
§ 15.1-598	§ 15.2-512
§ 15.1-599	§ 15.2-513
§ 15.1-600	§ 15.2-514
§ 15.1-600.1	§ 15.2-515
§ 15.1-601	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-602	§ 15.2-516
§ 15.1-603	§ 15.2-517
§ 15.1-604	§ 15.2-518
§ 15.1-605	§§ 15.2-519 through 15.2-525
§ 15.1-606	§ 15.2-526
§ 15.1-607	§ 15.2-527
§ 15.1-608	§§ 15.2-528, 15.2-529 and 15.2-530

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-609	§ 15.2-531
§ 15.1-609.1	§ 15.2-532
§ 15.1-610	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-611	§ 15.2-534
§ 15.1-612	§ 15.2-535
§ 15.1-613.1	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-614	§ 15.2-536
§ 15.1-615	§ 15.2-538
§ 15.1-616	§ 15.2-514
§ 15.1-617	§ 15.2-539
§ 15.1-619	§ 15.2-540
§ 15.1-620	Repealed; Ch. 5
§ 15.1-621	§ 15.2-541
§ 15.1-622	§ 15.2-600
§ 15.1-623	§ 15.2-602
§ 15.1-623.1	§ 15.2-603
§ 15.1-624	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-625	§ 15.2-604
§ 15.1-626	§ 15.2-605
§ 15.1-627	§ 15.2-606
§ 15.1-628	§ 15.2-607
§ 15.1-629	§ 15.2-608
§ 15.1-630	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-631	§ 15.2-609
§ 15.1-632	§ 15.2-610
§ 15.1-633	§ 15.2-611
§ 15.1-634	§ 15.2-612
§ 15.1-635	§ 15.2-613
§ 15.1-636	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-637	§ 15.2-614
§ 15.1-638	§ 15.2-615
§ 15.1-639	§ 15.2-616
§ 15.1-640	§§ 15.2-617 through 15.2-624
§ 15.1-641	§ 15.2-625
§ 15.1-642	§ 15.2-626
§ 15.1-643	Repealed; Ch. 6

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-644	§ 15.2-627
§ 15.1-644.1	§ 15.2-628
§ 15.1-645	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-646	§ 15.2-629
§ 15.1-647	§ 15.2-630
§ 15.1-648	§ 15.2-631
§ 15.1-649	§ 15.2-632
§ 15.1-650	§ 15.2-634
§ 15.1-652	§ 15.2-635
§ 15.1-653	§ 15.2-636
§ 15.1-654	§ 15.2-637
§ 15.1-655	§ 15.2-638
§ 15.1-657	§ 15.2-639
§ 15.1-658	§ 15.2-640
§ 15.1-659	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-660	§ 15.2-641
§ 15.1-661	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-662	§§ 15.2-537 and 15.2-642
§ 15.1-663	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-664	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-665	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-666	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-667	Repealed; Ch. 6
§ 15.1-668	Repealed; Ch. 6

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-669	Repealed; Ch. 7
§ 15.1-674	§ 15.2-702
§ 15.1-675	§ 15.2-703
§ 15.1-675.1	§ 15.2-704
§ 15.1-676	§ 15.2-705
§ 15.1-677	§ 15.2-706
§ 15.1-678	§ 15.2-707
§ 15.1-679	§ 15.2-708
§ 15.1-681	§ 15.2-709
§ 15.1-682	§ 15.2-710
§ 15.1-683	§ 15.2-711
§ 15.1-684	§ 15.2-712
§ 15.1-684.1	§ 15.2-713
§ 15.1-684.2	§ 15.2-714
§ 15.1-685	§ 15.2-715
§ 15.1-686	§ 15.2-716
§ 15.1-686.01	§ 15.2-717
§ 15.1-686.5	§ 15.2-718
§ 15.1-686.6	§ 15.2-719
§ 15.1-686.7	§ 15.2-720
§ 15.1-687	§ 15.2-721
§ 15.1-687.01	§ 15.2-722
§ 15.1-687.1	§ 15.2-723
§ 15.1-687.2	§ 15.2-724
§ 15.1-687.3	§ 15.2-725
§ 15.1-687.4	§ 15.2-726
§ 15.1-687.5	§ 15.2-727
§ 15.1-687.6	§ 15.2-728
§ 15.1-687.7	§ 15.2-729
§ 15.1-687.8	§ 15.2-730
§ 15.1-687.9	§ 15.2-731
§ 15.1-687.10	§ 15.2-732

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-687.11	§ 15.2-733
§ 15.1-687.12	§ 15.2-734
§ 15.1-687.13	§ 15.2-735
§ 15.1-687.14	§ 15.2-736
§ 15.1-687.15	§ 15.2-737
§ 15.1-687.16	§ 15.2-738
§ 15.1-687.17	§ 15.2-739
§ 15.1-687.18	§ 15.2-740
§ 15.1-687.19	§ 15.2-741
§ 15.1-687.20	§ 15.2-725
§ 15.1-687.21	§ 15.2-743
§ 15.1-687.22	§ 15.2-744
§ 15.1-687.23	§ 15.2-742
§ 15.1-687.24	§ 15.2-725
§ 15.1-688	§ 15.2-745
§ 15.1-689	§ 15.2-746
§ 15.1-690	§ 15.2-747
§ 15.1-691	Repealed; Ch. 7
§ 15.1-692	§ 15.2-748
§ 15.1-693	Repealed; Ch. 7
§ 15.1-694	Repealed; Ch. 7
§ 15.1-695	§ 15.2-749
§ 15.1-697	§ 15.2-401
§ 15.1-698	Repealed; Ch. 4
§ 15.1-699	§ 15.2-400
§ 15.1-700	§ 15.2-402
§ 15.1-701	§ 15.2-403
§ 15.1-702	§ 15.2-404
§ 15.1-703	§ 15.2-405
§ 15.1-704	§ 15.2-406
§ 15.1-705	§ 15.2-407
§ 15.1-706	§ 15.2-408
§ 15.1-707	§ 15.2-409
§ 15.1-708	§ 15.2-410
§ 15.1-709	§ 15.2-411
§ 15.1-710	§ 15.2-412

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-711.1	§ 15.2-413	
§ 15.1-712	§ 15.2-414	
§ 15.1-714	§ 15.2-415	
§ 15.1-715	§ 15.2-416	
§ 15.1-716	§ 15.2-417	
§ 15.1-718	Repealed; Ch. 4	
§ 15.1-720	§ 15.2-418	
§ 15.1-721	Repealed; Ch. 4	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-722	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-723	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-724	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-725	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-726	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-727	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-728	§ 15.2-800
§ 15.1-729	§ 15.2-802
§ 15.1-730	§ 15.2-803
§ 15.1-730.1	§ 15.2-815
§ 15.1-730.2	§ 15.2-816
§ 15.1-731	§ 15.2-804
§ 15.1-732	§ 15.2-805
§ 15.1-733	§ 15.2-806
§ 15.1-734	§ 15.2-807
§ 15.1-735	§ 15.2-818
§ 15.1-736	§ 15.2-819
§ 15.1-736.1	§ 15.2-810
§ 15.1-737	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-738	§ 15.2-811
§ 15.1-739	§ 15.2-812
§ 15.1-740	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-754	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-755	§ 15.2-813
§ 15.1-756	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-757	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-758	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-759	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-760	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-760.1	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-761	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-762	§ 15.2-814

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-763	§ 15.2-821
§ 15.1-764	§ 15.2-822
§ 15.1-765	§ 15.2-823
§ 15.1-765.1	§ 15.2-824
§ 15.1-765.2	§ 15.2-825
§ 15.1-766	§§ 15.2-826 through 15.2-833
§ 15.1-767	§ 15.2-834
§ 15.1-768	§ 15.2-835
§ 15.1-769	§ 15.2-836
§ 15.1-770	§ 15.2-837
§ 15.1-771	§ 15.2-838
§ 15.1-772	§ 15.2-839
§ 15.1-773	§ 15.2-840
§ 15.1-774	§ 15.2-841
§ 15.1-775	§ 15.2-842
§ 15.1-776	§ 15.2-843
§ 15.1-777	§ 15.2-844
§ 15.1-778	§ 15.2-845
§ 15.1-778.1	§ 15.2-846
§ 15.1-779	§ 15.2-847
§ 15.1-781	§ 15.2-848
§ 15.1-782	§ 15.2-849
§ 15.1-783	§ 15.2-850
§ 15.1-783.01	§ 15.2-851
§ 15.1-783.1	§ 15.2-853
§ 15.1-783.2	§ 15.2-854
§ 15.1-784	Repealed; Ch. 8
§ 15.1-785	§ 15.2-817
§ 15.1-786	§ 15.2-818
§ 15.1-787	§ 15.2-855
§ 15.1-788	§ 15.2-856
§ 15.1-788.1	§ 15.2-857
§ 15.1-791	§ 15.2-858
§ 15.1-791.1	§ 15.2-4800
§ 15.1-791.2	§ 15.2-4801
§ 15.1-791.3	§§ 15.2-4800 and 15.2-4802

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-791.4	§ 15.2-4803
§ 15.1-791.5	§ 15.2-4804
§ 15.1-791.6	§ 15.2-4805
§ 15.1-791.7	§ 15.2-4806
§ 15.1-791.8	§ 15.2-4807
§ 15.1-791.9	§ 15.2-4808
§ 15.1-791.10	§ 15.2-4809
§ 15.1-791.11	§ 15.2-4810
§ 15.1-791.12	§ 15.2-4811
§ 15.1-791.13	§ 15.2-4812
§ 15.1-791.14	§ 15.2-4813
§ 15.1-791.15	§ 15.2-4814
§ 15.1-791.16	§ 15.2-4815

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-792	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-793	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-794	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-795	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-796	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-796.1	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-797	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-798	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-799	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-800	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-801	§ 15.2-1409
§ 15.1-802	Repealed; Ch. 25
§ 15.1-803	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-805	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-808	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-809	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-809.2	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-810	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-811	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-812	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-813.1	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-814	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-815	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-816	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-817	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-818	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-819	§ 15.2-1428
§ 15.1-820	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-821	§ 15.2-1630
§ 15.1-821.1	§ 15.2-1631
§ 15.1-822	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-823	Repealed; Ch. 16

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-824	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-825	Repealed; Ch. 16
§ 15.1-826	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-827	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-827.1	§ 14.1
§ 15.1-828	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-829	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-830	Repealed; Ch. 14
§ 15.1-831	Repealed; Ch. 15
§ 15.1-832	Repealed; Ch. 14

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-833	§ 15.2-200	
§ 15.1-834	§ 15.2-201	
§ 15.1-835	§ 15.2-202	
§ 15.1-836	§ 15.2-203	
§ 15.1-836.1	§ 15.2-205	
§ 15.1-836.1:1	§ 15.2-206	
§ 15.1-836.2	§ 15.2-207	
§ 15.1-836.3	§ 15.2-208	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-837	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-838	§§ 15.2-1100 and 15.2-1101
§ 15.1-839	§ 15.2-1102
§ 15.1-840	§ 15.2-1103
§ 15.1-841	§ 15.2-1104
§ 15.1-842	§ 15.2-950
§ 15.1-843	§ 15.2-1105
§ 15.1-844	§ 15.2-1106
§ 15.1-845	§ 15.2-1107
§ 15.1-846	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 18
§ 15.1-847	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 18
§ 15.1-848	§ 15.2-1108
§ 15.1-849	§ 15.2-1510
§ 15.1-850	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 24
§ 15.1-851	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 19
§ 15.1-852	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-853	§ 15.2-1109
§ 15.1-854	§ 15.2-2144
§ 15.1-855	Repealed; Ch. 21
§ 15.1-856	§ 15.2-2157
§ 15.1-857	§ 15.2-927
§ 15.1-857.1	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-858	§ 15.2-1110
§ 15.1-859	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-860	§ 15.2-1111
§ 15.1-861	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-862	§ 15.2-1112
§ 15.1-865	§ 15.2-1113
§ 15.1-866	§ 15.2-1114
§ 15.1-867	§ 15.2-1115
§ 15.1-868	§ 15.2-1116
§ 15.1-869	§ 15.2-1117

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-870	§ 3.1-796.94:1
§ 15.1-871	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 18
§ 15.1-872	§ 15.2-1118
§ 15.1-873	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-874	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 18
§ 15.1-875	§ 15.2-2143
§ 15.1-876	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 21
§ 15.1-877	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 21
§ 15.1-878	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 21
§ 15.1-880	§ 15.2-972
§ 15.1-881	§ 15.2-1119
§ 15.1-882	§ 15.2-1120
§ 15.1-883	§ 15.2-1121
§ 15.1-884	§ 15.2-1122
§ 15.1-885	§ 15.2-1123
§ 15.1-886	§ 15.2-1808
§ 15.1-887	§ 15.2-1124
§ 15.1-888	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-889	§ 15.2-2001
§ 15.1-889.1	§ 15.2-2014
§ 15.1-890	§ 15.2-2004
§ 15.1-891	§ 15.2-2028
§ 15.1-892	§ 15.2-2015
§ 15.1-893	§ 15.2-2009
§ 15.1-894	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 21
§ 15.1-895	§ 15.2-2016
§ 15.1-896	§ 15.2-2000
§ 15.1-897	Repealed; Ch. 11
§ 15.1-898	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 19
§ 15.1-899	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 19
§ 15.1-900	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 19
§ 15.1-901	§ 15.2-1429
§ 15.1-902	§ 15.2-1430
§ 15.1-903	§ 15.2-1431
§ 15.1-904	Repealed; Ch. 11, Ch. 14
§ 15.1-905	§ 15.2-1432

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-906	§ 15.2-1125
§ 15.1-907	§ 15.2-1126

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-916	Repealed	
§ 15.1-917	Repealed	
§ 15.1-918	Repealed	
§ 15.1-919	Repealed	
§ 15.1-920	Repealed	
§ 15.1-921	Repealed	
§ 15.1-922	Repealed	
§ 15.1-923	Repealed	
§ 15.1-924	Repealed	
§ 15.1-925	Repealed	
§ 15.1-926	Repealed	
§ 15.1-927	Repealed	
§ 15.1-928	Repealed	
§ 15.1-929	Repealed	
§ 15.1-930	Repealed	
§ 15.1-931	Repealed	
§ 15.1-932	Repealed	
§ 15.1-933	Repealed	
§ 15.1-935	Repealed	
§ 15.1-936	Repealed	
§ 15.1-937	Repealed	
§ 15.1-938	Repealed	
§ 15.1-939	Repealed	
§ 15.1-940	Repealed	
§ 15.1-941	Repealed	
§ 15.1-942	Repealed	
§ 15.1-943	Repealed	
§ 15.1-944	Repealed	
§ 15.1-945	Repealed	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-945.1	§ 15.2-2900
§ 15.1-945.2	§ 15.2-2901
§ 15.1-945.2:1	§ 15.2-2902
§ 15.1-945.3	§ 15.2-2903
§ 15.1-945.4	§ 15.2-2904
§ 15.1-945.5	§ 15.2-2905
§ 15.1-945.6	§ 15.2-2906
§ 15.1-945.7	§ 15.2-2907
§ 15.1-945.8	§ 15.2-2908

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-946	Repealed	
§ 15.1-947	Repealed	
§ 15.1-948	Repealed	
§ 15.1-949	Repealed	
§ 15.1-950	Repealed	
§ 15.1-951	Repealed	
§ 15.1-952	Repealed	
§ 15.1-953	Repealed	
§ 15.1-954	Repealed	
§ 15.1-955	Repealed	
§ 15.1-956	Repealed	
§ 15.1-957	Repealed	
§ 15.1-958	Repealed	
§ 15.1-959	Repealed	
§ 15.1-960	Repealed	
§ 15.1-961	Repealed	
§ 15.1-962	Repealed	
§ 15.1-963	Repealed	
§ 15.1-964	Repealed	
§ 15.1-965	Repealed	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-965.1	§ 15.2-4000	
§ 15.1-965.2	§ 15.2-4001	
§ 15.1-965.3	§ 15.2-4002	
§ 15.1-965.4	Repealed; Ch. 40	
§ 15.1-965.5	Repealed; Ch. 40	
§ 15.1-965.6	§ 15.2-4003	
§ 15.1-965.7	Repealed; Ch. 40	
§ 15.1-965.8	Repealed; Ch. 40	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-965.9	§ 15.2-4100
§ 15.1-965.10	§§ 15.2-4101 and 4102
§ 15.1-965.11	§ 15.2-4101
§ 15.1-965.12	§ 15.2-4103
§ 15.1-965.13	§ 15.2-4104
§ 15.1-965.14	Repealed; Ch. 41
§ 15.1-965.15	§ 15.2-4105
§ 15.1-965.16	§ 15.2-4106
§ 15.1-96517	§ 15.2-4107
§ 15.1-965.18	§ 15.2-4108
§ 15.1-965.19	§ 15.2-4109
§ 15.1-965.20	§ 15.2-4110
§ 15.1-965.21	§ 15.2-4111
§ 15.1-965.22	§ 15.2-4112
§ 15.1-965.22:1	§ 15.2-4113
§ 15.1-965.23	§ 15.2-4114
§ 15.1-965.24	§ 15.2-4115
§ 15.1-965.24:1	§ 15.2-4116
§ 15.1-965.24:2	§ 15.2-4117
§ 15.1-965.25	§ 15.2-4118
§ 15.1-965.26	§ 15.2-4119
§ 15.1-965.27	§ 15.2-4120

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-965.28	§ 15.2-3700
§ 15.1-965.29	§ 15.2-3701
§ 15.1-965.30	§ 15.2-3702
§ 15.1-965.31	§ 15.2-3703
§ 15.1-965.32	§ 15.2-3704
§ 15.1-965.33	§ 15.2-3704
§ 15.1-965.34	§ 15.2-3705
§ 15.1-965.35	§ 15.2-3706
§ 15.1-965.36	§ 15.2-3707
§ 15.1-965.37	§ 15.2-3708
§ 15.1-965.38	§ 15.2-3709
§ 15.1-965.39	§ 15.2-3710
§ 15.1-965.40	§ 15.2-3711
§ 15.1-965.41	§ 15.2-3712

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-966	§ 15.2-3600	
§ 15.1-966.1	§ 15.2-3601	
§ 15.1-967	§ 15.2-3602	
§ 15.1-967.2	§ 15.2-3603	
§ 15.1-969	§ 15.2-3604	
§ 15.1-971	§ 15.2-3605	
§ 15.1-977	Repealed	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-977.1	§ 15.2-3900
§ 15.1-977.2	§ 15.2-3901
§ 15.1-977.2:1	§ 15.2-3902
§ 15.1-977.3	§ 15.2-3903
§ 15.1-977.4	Repealed; Ch. 39
§ 15.1-977.5	§ 15.2-3904
§ 15.1-977.6	§ 15.2-3905
§ 15.1-977.7	Repealed; Ch. 39
§ 15.1-977.8	§ 15.2-3906
§ 15.1-977.9	§ 15.2-3907
§ 15.1-977.10	§ 15.2-3908
§ 15.1-977.11	§ 15.2-3909
§ 15.1-977.12	§ 15.2-3910
§ 15.1-977.13	§ 15.2-3911
§ 15.1-977.13:1	§ 15.2-3912
§ 15.1-977.14	§ 15.2-3913
§ 15.1-977.15	§ 15.2-3914
§ 15.1-977.16	§ 15.2-3915
§ 15.1-977.17	§ 15.2-3916
§ 15.1-977.18	§ 15.2-3917
§ 15.1-977.18:1	§ 15.2-3918
§ 15.1-977.19	§ 15.2-3919

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-977.19:1	§ 15.2-3300
§ 15.1-977.20	§ 15.2-3301
§ 15.1-977.21	§ 15.2-3302
§ 15.1-977.22	§ 15.2-3303
§ 15.1-977.22:1	§ 15.2-3304
§ 15.1-977.22:2	§ 15.2-3305
§ 15.1-977.23	§ 15.2-3306
§ 15.1-977.24	§ 15.2-3307
§ 15.1-977.25	§ 15.2-3308

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-982.1	§ 15.2-3800
§ 15.1-982.2	§§ 15.2-3801 and 15.2-3802
§ 15.1-982.3	§ 15.2-3803
§ 15.1-982.4	§ 15.2-3804
§ 15.1-982.5	§ 15.2-3805
§ 15.1-982.6	Repealed; Ch. 38
§ 15.1-982.7	§ 15.2-3806
§ 15.1-982.8	§ 15.2-3807
§ 15.1-982.9	§ 15.2-3808
§ 15.1-982.10	§ 15.2-3809
§ 15.1-982.11	§ 15.2-3810
§ 15.1-982.12	§ 15.2-3811
§ 15.1-983	§ 15.2-3812
§ 15.1-984	§ 15.2-3813
§ 15.1-985	§ 15.2-3814
§ 15.1-986	§ 15.2-3815
§ 15.1-987	§ 15.2-3816
§ 15.1-988	§ 15.2-3817
§ 15.1-989	§ 15.2-3818
§ 15.1-990	§ 15.2-3819
§ 15.1-991	§ 15.2-3820
§ 15.1-992	§ 15.2-3821
§ 15.1-993	Repealed; Ch. 38
§ 15.1-994.1	§§ 15.2-1637 and 15.2-3822
§ 15.1-995	§ 15.2-3823
§ 15.1-995.1	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-996	§ 15.2-3824
§ 15.1-997	§ 15.2-3825
§ 15.1-998	§ 15.2-3826
§ 15.1-999	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1000	§ 15.2-3827
§ 15.1-1001	Repealed; Ch. 35

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1002	§ 15.2-3828
§ 15.1-1003	§ 15.2-3829
§ 15.1-1004	§ 15.2-3829
§ 15.1-1005	§ 15.2-3830
§ 15.1-1006	§ 15.2-3831
§ 15.1-1007	§ 15.2-3832
§ 15.1-1009	§ 15.2-3833
§ 15.1-1010	§ 15.2-3834

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1011	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1012	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1013	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1016	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1017	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1018	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1019	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1020	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1021	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1022	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1023	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1024	Repealed	
§ 15.1-1025	Repealed	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1026	§ 15.2-3100
§ 15.1-1027	§ 15.2-3101
§ 15.1-1028	§ 15.2-3102
§ 15.1-1029	§ 15.2-3103
§ 15.1-1030	§ 15.2-3104
§ 15.1-1031	§ 15.2-3105
§ 15.1-1031.1	§ 15.2-3106
§ 15.1-1031.2	§ 15.2-3107
§ 15.1-1031.3	§ 15.2-3108
§ 15.1-1031.4	§ 15.2-3109
§ 15.1-1031.5	Repealed; Ch. 31

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1032	§ 15.2-3200
§ 15.1-1032.1	Repealed; Ch. 32
§ 15.1-1032.2	§ 15.2-3201
§ 15.1-1033	§ 15.2-3202
§ 15.1-1034	§ 15.2-3203
§ 15.1-1035	§ 15.2-3204
§ 15.1-1036	§ 15.2-3205
§ 15.1-1037	§ 15.2-3206
§ 15.1-1038	Repealed; Ch. 32
§ 15.1-1039	§ 15.2-3004
§ 15.1-1040	§ 15.2-3207
§ 15.1-1040.1	§ 15.2-3208
§ 15.1-1041	§ 15.2-3209
§ 15.1-1041.1	§ 15.2-3210
§ 15.1-1042	§ 15.2-3211
§ 15.1-1043	§ 15.2-3212
§ 15.1-1044	§ 15.2-3213
§ 15.1-1045	§ 15.2-3214
§ 15.1-1045.1	§ 15.2-3215
§ 15.1-1046	§ 15.2-3216
§ 15.1-1047	§ 15.2-3217
§ 15.1-1047.1	§ 15.2-3219
§ 15.1-1047.2	§ 15.2-3218
§ 15.1-1048	§ 15.2-3220
§ 15.1-1049	§ 15.2-3221
§ 15.1-1050	§ 15.2-3222
§ 15.1-1051	§ 15.2-3223
§ 15.1-1052	§ 15.2-3224
§ 15.1-1053	§ 15.2-3225
§ 15.1-1054	§ 15.2-3226
§ 15.1-1055	§ 15.2-3227
§ 15.1-1055.1	Repealed; Ch. 32

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1056	§ 15.2-3228
§ 15.1-1057	§ 15.2-3229
§ 15.1-1058	§ 15.2-3230
§ 15.1-1058.1	§ 15.2-3231
§ 15.1-1058.2	§ 15.2-3232
§ 15.1-1058.3	§ 15.2-3233
§ 15.1-1058.4	§ 15.2-3234
§ 15.1-1058.5	§ 15.2-3235
§ 15.1-1059	§ 15.2-3236
§ 15.1-1060	§ 15.2-3237
§ 15.1-1061	§ 15.2-3238
§ 15.1-1062	§ 15.2-3239
§ 15.1-1063	§ 15.2-3240
§ 15.1-1064	§ 15.2-3241
§ 15.1-1065	§ 15.2-3242
§ 15.1-1066	§ 15.2-3243
§ 15.1-1067	§ 15.2-3244
§ 15.1-1067.1	§ 15.2-3245
§ 15.1-1068	Repealed; Ch. 32
§ 15.1-1069	Repealed; Ch. 32
§ 15.1-1070	Repealed; Ch. 32

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1071	§ 15.2-3501
§ 15.1-1072	§ 15.2-3502
§ 15.1-1073	§ 15.2-3503
§ 15.1-1074	§ 15.2-3504
§ 15.1-1075	§ 15.2-3505
§ 15.1-1076	§ 15.2-3506
§ 15.1-1077	§ 15.2-3507
§ 15.1-1078	§ 15.2-3508
§ 15.1-1079	§ 15.2-3510
§ 15.1-1080	§ 15.2-3512
§ 15.1-1081	§ 15.2-3513
§ 15.1-1082	§ 15.2-3514
§ 15.1-1083	§ 15.2-3515
§ 15.1-1084	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1085	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1086	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1087	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1088	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1089	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1090	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1091	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1092	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1093	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1094	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1095	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1096	§ 15.2-3516
§ 15.1-1097	§ 15.2-3517
§ 15.1-1098	§ 15.2-3518
§ 15.1-1099	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1100	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1101	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1102	Repealed; Ch. 35

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1103	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1104	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1105	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1106	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1107	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1108	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1109	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1110	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1111	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1112	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1113	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1114	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1115	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1116	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1117	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1118	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1119	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1120	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1121	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1122	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1123	§ 15.2-3511
§ 15.1-1124	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1125	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1126	§ 15.2-3512
§ 15.1-1127	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1128	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1129	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1130.1	§ 15.2-3520
§ 15.1-1130.2	§ 15.2-3521
§ 15.1-1130.3	§ 15.2-3522
§ 15.1-1130.4	§ 15.2-3533
§ 15.1-1130.5	§ 15.2-3534
§ 15.1-1130.6	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1130.7	§ 15.2-3525
§ 15.1-1130.8	§ 15.2-3526

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1130.9	§ 15.2-3527
§ 15.1-1130.10	§ 15.2-3528
§ 15.1-1131	§ 15.2-3529
§ 15.1-1131.1	§ 15.2-3530
§ 15.1-1132	§ 15.2-3531
§ 15.1-1133	§ 15.2-3532
§ 15.1-1134	§ 15.2-3533
§ 15.1-1135	§ 15.2-3534
§ 15.1-1135.1	§ 15.2-3535
§ 15.1-1136	§ 15.2-3536
§ 15.1-1137	§ 15.2-3537
§ 15.1-1138	§ 15.2-3538
§ 15.1-1139	§ 15.2-3539
§ 15.1-1140	§ 15.2-3540
§ 15.1-1141	§ 15.2-3541
§ 15.1-1141.1	§ 15.2-3542
§ 15.1-1141.2	§ 15.2-3543
§ 15.1-1142	§ 15.2-3544
§ 15.1-1143	§ 15.2-3545
§ 15.1-1144	§ 15.2-3546
§ 15.1-1145	§ 15.2-3547
§ 15.1-1146.1	§ 15.2-3548
§ 15.1-1146.1:1	§ 15.2-3549
§ 15.1-1146.1:2	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1147	§ 15.2-3550
§ 15.1-1149	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1150	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1151	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1151.1	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1152	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1153	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1154	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1155	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1156	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1157	Repealed; Ch. 35

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1158	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1159	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1160	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1161	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1162	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1163	Repealed; Ch. 35
§ 15.1-1164	Repealed; Ch. 35

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1227.1	§ 15.2-1300
§ 15.1-1227.2	§ 15.2-1301
§ 15.1-1227.3	§ 15.2-1302
§ 15.1-1227.4	§ 15.2-1303
§ 15.1-1227.5	§ 15.2-1304

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1167.1	§ 15.2-3400
§ 15.1-1167.2	§ 15.2-3401

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1168	§ 15.2-3000
§ 15.1-1168.1	§ 15.2-3001
§ 15.1-1169	§ 15.2-3002
§ 15.1-1170	§ 15.2-3003

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1228	§ 15.2-5700
§ 15.1-1229	§ 15.2-5701
§ 15.1-1230	§ 15.2-5702
§ 15.1-1231	§ 15.2-5703
§ 15.1-1232	§ 15.2-5704
§ 15.1-1232.1	§ 15.2-5705
§ 15.1-1232.2	§ 15.2-5706
§ 15.1-1232.3	§ 15.2-5707
§ 15.1-1233	§ 15.2-5708
§ 15.1-1234	§ 15.2-5709
§ 15.1-1235	§ 15.2-5710
§ 15.1-1236	§ 15.2-5711
§ 15.1-1237	§ 15.2-5712
§ 15.1-1238	§ 15.2-5713
§ 15.1-1238.1	§ 15.2-5714

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1239	§ 15.2-5100
§ 15.1-1239.1	§ 15.2-5103
§ 15.1-1240	§ 15.2-5101
§ 15.1-1241	§§ 15.2-5102, 15.2-5152, 15.2-
	5153, 15.2-5154, 15.2-5155, 15.2-
	5156 and 15.2-5157
§ 15.1-1242	§ 15.2-5103
§ 15.1-1243	§ 15.2-5104
§ 15.1-1244	§ 15.2-5105
§ 15.1-1244.1	§ 15.2-5106
§ 15.1-1245	§ 15.2-5107
§ 15.1-1246	§ 15.2-5108
§ 15.1-1247	§ 15.2-5111
§ 15.1-1248	§ 15.2-5112
§ 15.1-1249	§ 15.2-5113
§ 15.1-1250	§§ 15.2-5110, 15.2-5114, 15.2-
	5115, 15.2-5116, 15.2-5117, 15.2-
	5118,15.2-5124, 15.2-5146, 15.2-
	5148, 15.2-5149 and 15.2-5151
§ 15.1-1250.01	§ 15.2-5121
§ 15.1-1250.02	§ 15.2-5120
§ 15.1-1250.03	§ 15.2-5158
§ 15.1-1250.1	§ 15.2-5122
§ 15.1-1250.2	§ 15.2-5119
§ 15.1-1251	§ 15.2-5150
§ 15.1-1252	§ 15.2-5125
§ 15.1-1253	§ 15.2-5127
§ 15.1-1254	§ 15.2-5128
§ 15.1-1255	§ 15.2-5129
§ 15.1-1256	§ 15.2-5130
§ 15.1-1257	§ 15.2-5131

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1258	§ 15.2-5132
§ 15.1-1259	§ 15.2-5133
§ 15.1-1260	§ 15.2-5136
§ 15.1-1261	§ 15.2-5137
§ 15.1-1262	§ 15.2-5138
§ 15.1-1263	§ 15.2-5139
§ 15.1-1264	§ 15.2-5140
§ 15.1-1265	§ 15.2-5141
§ 15.1-1266	§ 15.2-5142
§ 15.1-1267	§ 15.2-5144
§ 15.1-1268	Repealed; Ch. 51
§ 15.1-1269	§ 15.2-5147
§ 15.1-1269.1	§ 15.2-5109
§ 15.1-1269.2	§ 15.2-5145
§ 15.1-1270	Repealed; Ch. 51

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1271	§ 15.2-5600	
§ 15.1-1272	§ 15.2-5601	
§ 15.1-1273	§ 15.2-5602	
§ 15.1-1274	§ 15.2-5603	
§ 15.1-1275	§ 15.2-5604	
§ 15.1-1276	§ 15.2-5605	
§ 15.1-1277	§ 15.2-5606	
§ 15.1-1278	§ 15.2-5607	
§ 15.1-1279	§ 15.2-5608	
§ 15.1-1280	§ 15.2-5609	
§ 15.1-1281	§ 15.2-5610	
§ 15.1-1282	§ 15.2-5611	
§ 15.1-1283	§ 15.2-5612	
§ 15.1-1284	§ 15.2-5613	
§ 15.1-1285	§ 15.2-5614	
§ 15.1-1286	§ 15.2-5615	
§ 15.1-1286.1	§ 15.2-5616	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1310	Repealed
§ 15.1-1311	Repealed
§ 15.1-1312	Repealed
§ 15.1-1313	Repealed
§ 15.1-1314	Repealed
§ 15.1-1315	Repealed
§ 15.1-1316	Repealed
§ 15.1-1317	Repealed
§ 15.1-1318	Repealed
§ 15.1-1319	Repealed

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1320	§ 15.2-6300
§ 15.1-1321	§ 15.2-6301
§ 15.1-1322	§ 15.2-6302
§ 15.1-1323	§ 15.2-6303
§ 15.1-1324	§ 15.2-6304
§ 15.1-1325	§ 15.2-6305
§ 15.1-1326	§ 15.2-6306
§ 15.1-1327	§ 15.2-6307
§ 15.1-1329	§ 15.2-6308
§ 15.1-1330	§ 15.2-6309
§ 15.1-1331	§ 15.2-6310
§ 15.1-1332	§ 15.2-6311
§ 15.1-1333	§ 15.2-6312
§ 15.1-1334	§ 15.2-6313
§ 15.1-1335	§ 15.2-6314
§ 15.1-1336	§ 15.2-6315
§ 15.1-1337	§ 15.2-6316
§ 15.1-1338	§ 15.2-6317
§ 15.1-1339	§ 15.2-6318
§ 15.1-1339.1	§ 15.2-6319
§ 15.1-1340	§ 15.2-6320
§ 15.1-1341	§ 15.2-6321

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1342	§ 15.2-4500
§ 15.1-1343	§ 15.2-4501
§ 15.1-1344	§ 15.2-4502
§ 15.1-1344.1	§ 15.2-4503
§ 15.1-1345	§ 15.2-4504
§ 15.1-1346	§ 15.2-4505
§ 15.1-1347	§ 15.2-4506
§ 15.1-1348	§ 15.2-4507
§ 15.1-1349	§ 15.2-4508
§ 15.1-1350	§ 15.2-4509
§ 15.1-1351	§ 15.2-4510
§ 15.1-1352	§ 15.2-4511
§ 15.1-1353	§ 15.2-4512
§ 15.1-1355	§ 15.2-4513
§ 15.1-1356	§ 15.2-4514
§ 15.1-1357	§ 15.2-4515
§ 15.1-1357.1	§ 15.2-4516
§ 15.1-1357.2	§ 15.2-4517
§ 15.1-1357.3	§ 15.2-4518
§ 15.1-1358	§ 15.2-4518
§ 15.1-1358.2	§ 15.2-4519
§ 15.1-1358.3	§ 15.2-4520
§ 15.1-1359	§ 15.2-4521
§ 15.1-1360	§ 15.2-4522
§ 15.1-1361	§ 15.2-4523
§ 15.1-1362	§ 15.2-4524
§ 15.1-1363	§ 15.2-4525
§ 15.1-1364	§ 15.2-4526
§ 15.1-1365	§ 15.2-4527
§ 15.1-1366	§ 15.2-4528
§ 15.1-1367	§ 15.2-4529
§ 15.1-1368	§ 15.2-4530

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1369	§ 15.2-4531
§ 15.1-1370	§ 15.2-4532
§ 15.1-1371	§ 15.2-4533
§ 15.1-1372	§ 15.2-4534

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1372.1	§ 15.2-4600
§ 15.1-1372.2	§ 15.2-4602
§ 15.1-1372.2:1	§ 15.2-4601
§ 15.1-1372.3	§§ 15.2-4600 and 15.2-4603
§ 15.1-1372.4	§ 15.2-4604
§ 15.1-1372.5	§ 15.2-4605
§ 15.1-1372.6	§ 15.2-4606
§ 15.1-1372.7	§ 15.2-4607
§ 15.1-1372.7:1	§ 15.2-4608
§ 15.1-1372.8	§ 15.2-4609
§ 15.1-1372.9	§ 15.2-4610
§ 15.1-1372.10	§ 15.2-4611
§ 15.1-1372.11	§ 15.2-4612
§ 15.1-1372.12	§ 15.2-4613
§ 15.1-1372.13	§ 15.2-4614
§ 15.1-1372.14	§ 15.2-4615
§ 15.1-1372.15	§ 15.2-4616
§ 15.1-1372.16	§ 15.2-4617
§ 15.1-1372.17	§ 15.2-4618

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1372.21	§ 15.2-4700
§ 15.1-1372.22	§ 15.2-4701
§ 15.1-1372.23	§§ 15.2-4700 and 15.2-4702
§ 15.1-1372.24	§ 15.2-4703
§ 15.1-1372.25	§ 15.2-4704
§ 15.1-1372.26	§ 15.2-4705
§ 15.1-1372.27	§ 15.2-4706
§ 15.1-1372.28	§ 15.2-4707
§ 15.1-1372.29	§ 15.2-4708
§ 15.1-1372.30	§ 15.2-4709
§ 15.1-1372.31	§ 15.2-4710
§ 15.1-1372.32	§ 15.2-4711
§ 15.1-1372.33	§ 15.2-4712
§ 15.1-1372.34	§ 15.2-4713
§ 15.1-1372.35	§ 15.2-4714
§ 15.1-1372.36	§ 15.2-4715
§ 15.1-1372.37	§ 15.2-4716

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1373	§ 15.2-4900
§ 15.1-1374	§ 15.2-4902
§ 15.1-1375	§ 15.2-4901
§ 15.1-1376	§ 15.2-4903
§ 15.1-1377	§ 15.2-4904
§ 15.1-1378	§ 15.2-4905
§ 15.1-1378.1	§ 15.2-4906
§ 15.1-1378.2	§ 15.2-4907
§ 15.1-1379	§ 15.2-4908
§ 15.1-1380	§ 15.2-4909
§ 15.1-1381	§ 15.2-4910
§ 15.1-1382	§ 15.2-4911
§ 15.1-1383	§ 15.2-4912
§ 15.1-1384	§ 15.2-4913
§ 15.1-1385	§ 15.2-4914
§ 15.1-1386	§ 15.2-4915
§ 15.1-1387	§ 15.2-4916
§ 15.1-1388	§ 15.2-4917
§ 15.1-1389	§ 15.2-4918
§ 15.1-1390	§ 15.2-4919
§ 15.1-1391	§ 15.2-4920
§ 15.1-1392	§ 15.2-4901

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1399.10	§ 15.2-4500
§ 15.1-1399.11	§ 15.2-4501
§ 15.1-1399.12	Repealed; Ch. 50
§ 15.1-1399.13	Repealed; Ch. 50
§ 15.1-1399.14	§ 15.2-4502
§ 15.1-1399.15	§ 15.2-4503
§ 15.1-1399.16	§ 15.2-4504
§ 15.1-1399.17	§ 15.2-5005

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1399.18	§ 15.2-5501
§ 15.1-1399.19	§ 15.2-5500
§ 15.1-1399.20	§ 15.2-5502
§ 15.1-1399.21	§ 15.2-5504
§ 15.1-1399.22	§ 15.2-5503
§ 15.1-1399.23	§ 15.2-5506
§ 15.1-1399.24	§ 15.2-5507
§ 15.1-1399.25	§ 15.2-5508

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1400	§ 15.2-4200
§ 15.1-1401	§ 15.2-4201
§ 15.1-1402	§ 15.2-4202
§ 15.1-1403	§ 15.2-4203
§ 15.1-1403.1	§ 15.2-4204
§ 15.1-1404	§ 15.2-4205
§ 15.1-1404.1	§ 15.2-4206
§ 15.1-1405	§ 15.2-4207
§ 15.1-1405.1	§ 15.2-4208
§ 15.1-1406	§ 15.2-4209
§ 15.1-1407	§ 15.2-4210
§ 15.1-1408	§ 15.2-4211
§ 15.1-1409	§ 15.2-4212
§ 15.1-1410	§ 15.2-4213
§ 15.1-1411	§ 15.2-4214
§ 15.1-1411.1	§ 15.2-4215
§ 15.1-1412	§ 15.2-4216
§ 15.1-1412.1	§ 15.2-4217
§ 15.1-1413	§ 15.2-4218
§ 15.1-1415	§ 15.2-4219
§ 15.1-1416	§ 15.2-4220
§ 15.1-1416.1	§ 15.2-4221
§ 15.1-1450	Repealed; Ch. 42
§ 15.1-1451	Repealed; Ch. 42
§ 15.1-1452	§ 15.2-4222

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1506	§ 15.2-4300
§ 15.1-1507	§ 15.2-4301
§ 15.1-1508	§ 15.2-4302
§ 15.1-1509	§ 15.2-4303
§ 15.1-1510	§ 15.2-4304
§ 15.1-1511	§§ 15.2-4305 through 15.2-4311
§ 15.1-1512	§§ 15.2-4312 and 15.2-4313
§ 15.1-1513	§ 15.2-4314

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1513.1	§ 15.2-4400	
§ 15.1-1513.2	§ 15.2-4401	
§ 15.1-1513.3	§ 15.2-4402	
§ 15.1-1513.4	§ 15.2-4403	
§ 15.1-1513.5	§ 15.2-4404	
§ 15.1-1513.6	§ 15.2-4405	
§ 15.1-1513.7	§ 15.2-4406	
§ 15.1-1513.8	§ 15.2-4407	
§ 15.1-1513.9	§ 15.2-4407	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1514	§ 15.2-5200
§ 15.1-1515	§ 15.2-5201
§ 15.1-1516	§ 15.2-5202
§ 15.1-1517	§ 15.2-5203
§ 15.1-1518	§ 15.2-5204
§ 15.1-1519	§ 15.2-5205
§ 15.1-1520	§ 15.2-5206
§ 15.1-1521	§ 15.2-5207
§ 15.1-1522	§ 15.2-5208
§ 15.1-1523	§ 15.2-5209
§ 15.1-1524	§ 15.2-5210
§ 15.1-1525	§ 15.2-5211
§ 15.1-1526	§ 15.2-5212
§ 15.1-1527	§ 15.2-5213
§ 15.1-1528	§ 15.2-5214
§ 15.1-1529	§ 15.2-5215
§ 15.1-1530	§ 15.2-5216
§ 15.1-1531	§ 15.2-5217
§ 15.1-1532	§ 15.2-5218

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1533	§ 15.2-5300	
§ 15.1-1534	§ 15.2-5301	
§ 15.1-1535	§ 15.2-5302	
§ 15.1-1536	§ 15.2-5303	
§ 15.1-1537	§ 15.2-5304	
§ 15.1-1538	§ 15.2-5305	
§ 15.1-1539	§ 15.2-5306	
§ 15.1-1540	§ 15.2-5307	
§ 15.1-1541	§ 15.2-5308	
§ 15.1-1542	§ 15.2-5309	
§ 15.1-1543	§ 15.2-5310	
§ 15.1-1544	§ 15.2-5311	
§ 15.1-1545	§ 15.2-5312	
§ 15.1-1546	§ 15.2-5313	
§ 15.1-1547	§ 15.2-5314	
§ 15.1-1548	§ 15.2-5315	
§ 15.1-1549	§ 15.2-5316	
§ 15.1-1550	§ 15.2-5317	
§ 15.1-1551	§ 15.2-5318	
§ 15.1-1552	§ 15.2-5319	
§ 15.1-1553	§ 15.2-5320	
§ 15.1-1554	§ 15.2-5321	
§ 15.1-1555	§ 15.2-5322	
§ 15.1-1556	§ 15.2-5323	
§ 15.1-1557	§ 15.2-5324	
§ 15.1-1558	§ 15.2-5324	
§ 15.1-1559	§ 15.2-5325	
§ 15.1-1560	§ 15.2-5326	
§ 15.1-1561	§ 15.2-5327	
§ 15.1-1562	§ 15.2-5328	
§ 15.1-1563	§ 15.2-5329	
§ 15.1-1564	§ 15.2-5330	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1565	§ 15.2-5331	
§ 15.1-1566	§ 15.2-5332	
§ 15.1-1567	§ 15.2-5333	
§ 15.1-1568	§ 15.2-5334	
§ 15.1-1569	§ 15.2-5335	
§ 15.1-1570	§ 15.2-5336	
§ 15.1-1571	§ 15.2-5337	
§ 15.1-1572	§ 15.2-5337	
§ 15.1-1573	§ 15.2-5338	
§ 15.1-1574	§ 15.2-5339	
§ 15.1-1575	§ 15.2-5340	
§ 15.1-1576	§ 15.2-5341	
§ 15.1-1577	§ 15.2-5342	
§ 15.1-1578	§ 15.2-5343	
§ 15.1-1579	§ 15.2-5344	
§ 15.1-1580	§ 15.2-5345	
§ 15.1-1581	§ 15.2-5346	
§ 15.1-1582	§ 15.2-5347	
§ 15.1-1583	§ 15.2-5348	
§ 15.1-1584	§ 15.2-5349	
§ 15.1-1585	§ 15.2-5350	
§ 15.1-1586	§ 15.2-5351	
§ 15.1-1587	§ 15.2-5352	
§ 15.1-1588	§ 15.2-5353	
§ 15.1-1589	§ 15.2-5354	
§ 15.1-1590	§ 15.2-5355	
§ 15.1-1591	§ 15.2-5356	
§ 15.1-1592	§ 15.2-5357	
§ 15.1-1593	§ 15.2-5358	
§ 15.1-1594	§ 15.2-5359	
§ 15.1-1595	§ 15.2-5360	
§ 15.1-1596	§ 15.2-5361	
§ 15.1-1597	§ 15.2-5362	
§ 15.1-1598	§ 15.2-5363	
§ 15.1 - 1599	§ 15.2-5364	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1600	§ 15.2-5365
§ 15.1-1601	§ 15.2-5366
§ 15.1-1602	§ 15.2-5367

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION	
§ 15.1-1603	§ 15.2-5400	
§ 15.1-1604	§ 15.2-5401	
§ 15.1-1605	§ 15.2-5402	
§ 15.1-1606	§ 15.2-5403	
§ 15.1-1607	§ 15.2-5404	
§ 15.1-1608	§ 15.2-5405	
§ 15.1-1609	§ 15.2-5406	
§ 15.1-1610	§ 15.2-5407	
§ 15.1-1611	§ 15.2-5408	
§ 15.1-1612	§ 15.2-5409	
§ 15.1-1613	§ 15.2-5410	
§ 15.1-1614	§ 15.2-5411	
§ 15.1-1615	§ 15.2-5412	
§ 15.1-1616	§ 15.2-5413	
§ 15.1-1617	§ 15.2-5414	
§ 15.1-1618	§ 15.2-5415	
§ 15.1-1619	§ 15.2-5416	
§ 15.1-1620	§ 15.2-5417	
§ 15.1-1621	§ 15.2-5418	
§ 15.1-1622	§ 15.2-5419	
§ 15.1-1623	§ 15.2-5420	
§ 15.1-1624	§ 15.2-5421	
§ 15.1-1625	§ 15.2-5422	
§ 15.1-1626	§ 15.2-5423	
§ 15.1-1627	§ 15.2-5424	
§ 15.1-1628	§ 15.2-5425	
§ 15.1-1629	§ 15.2-5426	
§ 15.1-1630	§ 15.2-5427	
§ 15.1-1631	§ 15.2-5428	
§ 15.1-1632	§ 15.2-5429	
§ 15.1-1633	§ 15.2-5430	
§ 15.1-1634	§ 15.2-5431	

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1635	§ 15.2-6000
§ 15.1-1636	§ 15.2-6001
§ 15.1-1637	§ 15.2-6002
§ 15.1-1638	§ 15.2-6003
§ 15.1-1639	§ 15.2-6004
§ 15.1-1640	§ 15.2-6005
§ 15.1-1641	§ 15.2-6006
§ 15.1-1642	§ 15.2-6007
§ 15.1-1643	§ 15.2-6008
§ 15.1-1644	§ 15.2-6009
§ 15.1-1645	§ 15.2-6010
§ 15.1-1646	§ 15.2-6011
§ 15.1-1647	§ 15.2-6012
§ 15.1-1648	§ 15.2-6013
§ 15.1-1649	§ 15.2-6014
§ 15.1-1650	§ 15.2-6015

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1651	§ 15.2-6100
§ 15.1-1652	§ 15.2-6101
§ 15.1-1653	§ 15.2-6102
§ 15.1-1654	§ 15.2-6103
§ 15.1-1655	§ 15.2-6104
§ 15.1-1656	§ 15.2-6105
§ 15.1-1657	§ 15.2-6106
§ 15.1-1658	§ 15.2-6107
§ 15.1-1659	§ 15.2-6108
§ 15.1-1660	§ 15.2-6109
§ 15.1-1661	§ 15.2-6110

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1662	§ 15.2-6200
§ 15.1-1662.1	§ 15.2-6201
§ 15.1-1663	§ 15.2-6202
§ 15.1-1664	§ 15.2-6203
§ 15.1-1665	§ 15.2-6204
§ 15.1-1666	§ 15.2-6205
§ 15.1-1667	§ 15.2-6206
§ 15.1-1668	§ 15.2-6207
§ 15.1-1669	§ 15.2-6208
§ 15.1-1670	§ 15.2-6209
§ 15.1-1671	§ 15.2-6210
§ 15.1-1672	§ 15.2-6211
§ 15.1-1673	§ 15.2-6212
§ 15.1-1674	§ 15.2-6213
§ 15.1-1675	§ 15.2-6214

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1676	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1677	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1678	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1679	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1680	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1681	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1682	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1683	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1684	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1685	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1686	§ 37.1
§ 15.1-1687	§ 37.1

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION
§ 15.1-1688	§ 15.2-5900
§ 15.1-1689	§ 15.2-5901
§ 15.1-1690	§ 15.2-5902
§ 15.1-1691	§ 15.2-5903
§ 15.1-1692	§ 15.2-5904
§ 15.1-1693	§ 15.2-5905
§ 15.1-1694	§ 15.2-5906
§ 15.1-1695	§ 15.2-5907
§ 15.1-1696	§ 15.2-5908
§ 15.1-1697	§ 15.2-5909
§ 15.1-1698	§ 15.2-5910
§ 15.1-1699	§ 15.2-5911
§ 15.1-1700	§ 15.2-5912
§ 15.1-1701	§ 15.2-5913
§ 15.1-1702	§ 15.2-5914
§ 15.1-1703	§ 15.2-5915
§ 15.1-1704	§ 15.2-5916
§ 15.1-1705	§ 15.2-5917

OLD SECTION	NEW SECTION