

# **Report on the Feasibility and Cost- Effectiveness of Using Offender Labor for the Demolition of State Buildings**

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Submitted in accordance with Item 80 G. of Chapter 780, 2016 Acts of  
Assembly (2016 Appropriation Act)



**DEPARTMENT OF  
GENERAL SERVICES**

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*Serving Government. Serving Virginians.*

**November 2016**

Mr. Dan Timberlake, Director  
Department of Planning and Budget  
Patrick Henry Building  
1111 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

The Honorable S. Chris Jones, Chairman  
House Appropriations Committee  
General Assembly Building  
201 North 9th Street, 9th Floor  
Richmond, Virginia 23219

The Honorable Emmett Hanger, Co-Chairman  
Senate Finance Committee  
General Assembly Building, 10th Floor  
201 North 9th Street  
Richmond, VA 23219

The Honorable Thomas Norment, Co-Chairman  
Senate Finance Committee  
General Assembly Building  
201 North 9th Street, 10th Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219

November 2016

Dear Sirs:

The Department of General Services was directed by the legislature to conduct a study of the use of offender labor to assist with the demolition of vacant buildings on state property, as indicated in Item 80 G. of Chapter 780, 2016 Acts of Assembly (2016 Appropriation Act).

Accordingly, please see the enclosed report for detailed information and recommendations resulting from this study.

Sincerely,

Christopher L. Beschler

cc: The Honorable Richard Brown, Secretary of Finance  
The Honorable Brian Moran, Secretary of Public Safety  
The Honorable Bill Hazel, Secretary of Health and Human Resources  
Dr. Jack Barber, Commissioner, Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services  
Mr. Harold Clarke, Director, Department of Corrections

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# Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	1
Introduction .....	2
Evaluating Feasibility and Cost-Effectiveness .....	2
Feasibility .....	2
About the Virginia Department of Corrections Environmental Services Unit (VADOC ESU).....	2
Feasibility of using VADOC ESU.....	3
Cost Effectiveness .....	4
General cost-effectiveness of demolitions .....	4
Cost-effectiveness of using VADOC ESU .....	5
A Plan for the Way Ahead.....	5
Inventory of vacant buildings eligible for demolition.....	5
Recent history of statewide demolitions .....	5
Planned demolitions (agency-indicated) .....	5
Vacant buildings for which no demolition is planned.....	6
Findings .....	8
1. The state should demolish its vacant buildings .....	8
2. VADOC ESU is a feasible option to demolish state property and should be considered a primary option for demolition services.....	8
3. Additional funding source needed.....	8
Conclusion.....	8
Appendix A: VADOC ESU Process for Demolishing Buildings on State Property .....	9
Appendix B: Process for Obtaining Approval to Demolish Buildings on State Property .....	10
Appendix C: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 30, 2016) .....	11
Appendix D: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2015 (July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015).....	12
Appendix E: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2014 (July 1, 2013- June 30, 2014) .....	13

*The Department of General Services would like to thank the following agencies and staff for their assistance with this report:*

- **Mr. Timothy Newton**, Director, Environmental Services Unit, Virginia Department of Corrections
- **Mr. Tony Parnell**, Assistant Director, Environmental Services Unit, Virginia Department of Corrections
- **Mr. Marshall Wilson**, Director, Office of Architectural and Engineering Services, Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

*Please contact the Department of General Services' Division of Engineering and Buildings with questions or comments regarding this report: (804) 786-3263, [DEBInfo@dgs.virginia.gov](mailto:DEBInfo@dgs.virginia.gov)*

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## Executive Summary

Item 80 G. of Chapter 780, 2016 Acts of Assembly (2016 Appropriation Act), directs the Department of General Services (DGS) to examine the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of using Offender labor to assist with demolition of vacant buildings on state property. Accordingly, this report finds:

- **Use of Offender labor to assist with demolition of vacant buildings on state property is feasible.** The state is acting as a responsible steward of resources when it demolishes its vacant buildings. One option to undergo such demolitions is use of Offender labor, through the Virginia Department of Corrections' (VADOC) Environmental Services Unit (ESU). VADOC ESU recently completed the demolition of two correctional centers and is preparing to undertake a third; once this third project is complete, VADOC ESU will have the capacity to conduct demolitions for other agencies.
- **Cost-effectiveness for use of Offender labor is indeterminate.** Due to the potential complexity of demolition projects and the small sample of two completed projects by VADOC ESU, there is currently insufficient data to make a statistically sound comparison of VADOC ESU's costs to those of the private sector. However, due to the additional benefits to the community realized by utilizing VADOC ESU—namely providing job training to Offenders so that they can become tax-paying citizens upon release—this report recommends that agencies consider the use of VADOC ESU in undergoing demolition projects and provide every opportunity for VADOC ESU to bid on such projects.
- **There is an inventory of vacant state buildings that are eligible for demolition.** 54 buildings statewide are currently slated for demolition; this is generally aligned with the 73 demolitions per year for which DGS's Bureau of Capital Outlay Management (BCOM) issued permits in FY 2014, FY 2015, and FY 2016.\* These 54 demolitions do not include buildings that are vacant but for which agencies do not indicate a plan to demolish. One such agency, the Department of Behavioral Health and Disability Services (DBHDS), cites a lack of project funding for why they have been unable to demolish any of their 130 vacant buildings. If funding is made available, demolition of DBHDS' vacant properties—specifically those at Central State Hospital—merits consideration as a pilot project for use of VADOC ESU on non-VADOC properties.
- **Funding is needed to undergo demolitions.** Many agencies forgo demolitions because they lack up-front funding for project costs. Any savings from avoided out-year building maintenance costs are typically insufficient to repay demolition costs, so without a separate nongeneral fund source or authorization to fund a demolition as part of a capital project, agencies are left only with operating funds to support demolition costs. Due to increasing and competing demands on limited operating budgets, agencies will likely continue to forgo demolishing their vacant buildings unless an additional funding source is provided for this purpose.

A combination of a dedicated funding stream for agencies to undergo demolitions, along with consideration of VADOC ESU as a tool for actualizing the demolition will allow the state to realize the myriad of benefits from clearing its properties of at-risk vacant structures.

*\*Analysis does not include building on campuses of institutions of higher education for which Building Official responsibility is delegated locally in accordance with a Memorandum of Understanding for Higher Education Management Agreement*



## Introduction

Item 80 G. of Chapter 780, 2016 Acts of Assembly (2016 Appropriation Act), directs the Department of General Services (DGS) to study the use of Offender labor to assist with the demolition of vacant buildings on state property. The specific language reads as follows:

*The Department of General Services, in consultation with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, the Department of Corrections, and all other applicable state agencies, shall evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of using inmate [Offender] labor to assist in the demolition of vacant buildings on state property. The Department shall develop a plan that includes an inventory of vacant buildings on properties owned by the Commonwealth, which might appropriately be considered for demolition using inmate [Offender] labor, and an estimated cost of demolition using inmate [Offender] labor. The Department shall report its findings to the affected agencies, the Director of the Department of Planning and Budget, and the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees by November 1, 2016.*

In accordance with the above, the requirements of the study are two-fold:

1. **Evaluate the feasibility and cost-effectiveness** of using Offender labor to assist in the demolition of vacant buildings on state property
2. **Develop a plan** that includes:
  - a. Inventory of vacant buildings on state properties which may appropriately be considered for demolition using Offender labor
  - b. Estimated cost of demolition using Offender labor

The resulting findings presented herein are a result of ongoing close collaboration between various divisions within DGS, and between DGS and the departments of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), and Corrections (VADOC).

## Evaluating Feasibility and Cost-Effectiveness

### Feasibility

#### **About the Virginia Department of Corrections Environmental Services Unit (VADOC ESU)**

The Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) offers a program through its Environmental Services Unit (ESU) for Offenders to obtain on-the-job training and technical skills through execution of demolition projects. Through this program, VADOC ESU implements the agency's long-term vision to be a progressive and proven innovative leader in the profession and to make Virginia "a better place to live and work because [VADOC] improves long term safety and foster societal progress through the successful transformation and reintegration of men and women entrusted to [their] care." The efforts of VADOC ESU are also in keeping with the agency's overall mission to enhance the quality of life in the Commonwealth by improving public safety through reintegration of sentenced men and women by "providing supervision and control, effective programs and re-entry services in safe environments which foster positive change and growth consistent with research-based evidence, fiscal responsibility, and constitutional standards."

Formed in 2004, VADOC ESU is responsible for the successful demolition of the Southampton and Mecklenburg Correctional Centers. At present, VADOC ESU is preparing to undergo demolition of the now-closed Brunswick Correctional Center. VADOC ESU estimates that the demolition of the Brunswick facility will take approximately two years, with a finish date of spring 2019.

*For more information on the process used by VADOC ESU to undergo demolitions, see Appendix A. For more information on the state approvals required for a demolition on state property, see Appendix B.*

### Feasibility of using VADOC ESU

As exemplified by the demolitions of Southampton and Mecklenburg Correctional Centers, VADOC ESU has the trained staff, necessary equipment, and project experience to conduct demolitions of buildings on state property. In addition, the nature of their operations allows them to mobilize as needed to undergo demolitions at locations across the state. Once finished with the demolition of the Brunswick Correctional Center, VADOC ESU will have program capacity to undergo other state projects.

VADOC ESU does face an inherent limitation in workload capacity due to the program's dependence upon the availability of qualified Offender participants. While VADOC ESU was able to accommodate this fluctuation to successfully complete the of Southampton and Mecklenburg demolitions, this does pose a potential challenge to both the size and/or number of concurrent demolitions, and the timeliness by which VADOC ESU may be able to complete future projects. VADOC ESU could increase its workload capacity if there is a sustainable increase in available Offender participants, as well as funding for additional agency resources to support the increased capacity. At present, the VADOC ESU team includes a manager, a supervisor and two specialists. In order to absorb any additional workload, VADOC ESU anticipates a need for two additional positions and funding to purchase and/or lease additional equipment.

## VADOC ESU received a 2012 Governor's Environmental Excellence Award for its deconstruction of the Southampton Correctional Center

- Deconstruction of 12 structures on 19 acres totaling ~ 145,000sf
- Recovered:
  - \$381,000 in items that were reused at other facilities
  - \$316,000 in recycled metals
  - < \$1 million in crushed concrete
- Only 80 cubic yards of debris landfilled
- Provided job skills to over 25 Offenders
- Resulted in conversion of the site to viable farmland with crops and livestock



VADOC accepting the 2012 Governor's Environmental Excellence Award for deconstruction of the Southampton Correctional Center. From left to right: Mr. Hugh Hensley; VADOC Environmental Specialist, Ms. Meghan Mayfield; VADOC Air Compliance Manager, Ms. Maureen Matsen, former Deputy Secretary of Natural Resources and Senior Advisor on Energy to Governor McDonnell, Honorable Doug Domenech, former Secretary of Natural Resources to Governor McDonnell, Mr. Harold Clarke; Director, VADOC, Mr. Tony Parnell; VADOC Senior Environmental Specialist, Mr. Harvey Smith; VADOC Fleet Manager, Mr. Rusty Vanness; VADOC Remediation Manager, Mr. A. David Robinson; VADOC Chief of Corrections Operations, and Mr. David Paylor, Director, Department of Environmental Quality

## Cost Effectiveness

### General cost-effectiveness of demolitions

Before addressing the cost effectiveness of a specific method for executing a demolition, there are several factors to consider regarding the general benefits of demolishing vacant buildings on state property:

**Demolitions may result in a reduction in agency maintenance costs.** While it varies depending on the building, agencies may realize ongoing operational savings by eliminating facility upkeep costs such as water, power, fire protection, insurance, payments in lieu of taxes, and staff oversight. However, many agencies “mothball” vacant buildings (cut off or minimize utility services and limit building), thereby reducing any potential savings that may have otherwise contributed to cover the cost of demolition.

**Demolitions result in positive statewide externalities.** A comprehensive analysis of the cost-effectiveness of a demolition must include consideration of non-quantifiable benefits. For the demolition of vacant buildings, these include:

- *Reduced crime and vandalism on vacant sites:* a benefit to both the state (reduced liability) and to the responding locality (law enforcement and litigation);
- *Increase in state property values:* even if the site is not being considered for sale, the removal of vacant and/or dilapidated buildings may have a positive impact on the site’s market value;
- *Positive reflection on the state:* the proper disposal of vacant buildings is a reflection of the state as a responsible steward of its properties and taxpayer resources (as opposed to generating negative public opinion by the appearance of vacant buildings in disrepair); and
- *Potential impact on the state’s Risk Management portfolio:* the size of the Commonwealth’s property program, numbering more than 14,000 buildings and approximately \$33 billion in value, is not likely to be affected by the demolition of a relatively small number of buildings. However, in as much as vacant buildings may be at greater risk of fire or destruction, their removal reduces the risk of insurance claims against such damage. This could result in a potential impact, albeit nominal, on future premium costs.



## Cost-effectiveness of using VADOC ESU

Demolition projects, like construction projects, can vary greatly in their complexity and associated costs. Complicating factors include the presence of hazardous materials, thickness and materials of walls, complexity of electrical and mechanical systems, and quantity and quality of salvageable building materials. Project costs are also affected by location, proximity to surrounding development, local market rates, and perhaps most significantly, resale value for materials salvaged during the demolition.

Due to these variables, data from the two projects for which VADOC ESU has provided demolition services is statistically insufficient to draw a conclusive finding regarding cost effectiveness relative to that of the private sector. As such, this report recommends that VADOC ESU be a primary consideration for agencies as they pursue demolition services and VADOC ESU be invited to bid on demolition projects in order to make a more specific determination of cost effectiveness on a project-by-project basis.

While the cost-effectiveness of VADOC ESU cannot be definitively determined, there are no signs to the contrary, and it must be emphasized that the program does offer the intangible benefit of job training to Offenders. Providing Offenders with marketable skills allows them to access a legitimate economy upon release, and provides skilled labor to private sector companies who seek employees with on-the-job experience. Additional benefits of the program that are also not easily measured include the re-entry of an Offender who is not a financial burden to taxpayers because he is employable and able to support his family, making the family less of a burden to taxpayers as well. The ex-Offender can become the role model for change in his family, as too often, multiple generations of a family are in Virginia prisons and on probation or parole in the community. Finally, VADOC ESU's program also increases the potential for the gainfully employed ex-Offender to desist from victimizing others, resulting in a public safety component that, while not easily quantified, can be significant to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

## A Plan for the Way Ahead

### Inventory of vacant buildings eligible for demolition

#### Recent history of statewide demolitions

Table 1, below, shows the number of demolition permits issued by DGS' Bureau of Capital Outlay Management (BCOM) for the past three fiscal years (for more detail, see Appendices C-E):

**Table 1: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM\***

Fiscal Year	Number of Agencies that Received Demolition Permits	Total # of Buildings for which Demolition Permits were Issued
2016	12	105
2015	15	30
2014	13	82
<b>AVERAGES</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>

*\*BCOM, specifically the Director of DGS' Division of Engineering and Buildings, issues permits as the State Building Official in accordance with § 36-98.1, Code of Virginia. This authority does not extend to those institutions of higher education acting as self-designee in accord with a Memorandum of Understanding for Higher Education Management.*

#### Planned demolitions (agency-indicated)

Section 2.2-1153, Code of Virginia, requires that all departments, agencies and institutions submit to DGS a land use plan for state-owned property it possesses or has under its control, showing present and planned uses of such property. This information is due to DGS' Division of Real Estate Services (DRES) each year by September 1st. As part of the annual submission, agencies are required to report whether



they have either executed or planned any building demolitions since the previous year's land use submission. Accordingly, agencies 2016 submissions indicate the following planned building demolitions:

- Nine agencies provided information regarding approximately 54 buildings for which demolition is planned (see Table 2, below)
- Based on the information available, of the 54 projects:
  - 28 are assumed to be funded via existing agency resources
  - 24 are being executed as part of a building project (i.e. demolish existing to build new)
  - 2 are on hold awaiting funding

**Table 2: Agency Responses to DRES Survey Question: "Buildings Demolished/Planned?"\***

Agency	Demo Planned- No Further Detail	Demo Planned- Part of a Capital Project	Demo Planned- Awaiting Funding	TOTAL
Dept of Game & Inland Fisheries	1	0	0	1
Dept of Military Affairs	10	0	0	10
George Mason University	0	0	2	2
Norfolk State University	0	1	0	1
Virginia Community College System	3	2	0	5
Virginia Dept of Transportation	10	21	0	31
Virginia Military Institute	2	0	0	2
Virginia State Police	1	0	0	1
Virginia State University	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>54</b>

*\*Not reflected in Table 2 are demolitions planned by the College of William and Mary and Virginia Tech; agencies that have delegated Building Office authority in accord with a Memorandum of Understanding for Higher Education Management*

### Vacant buildings for which no demolition is planned

In addition to indicating planned demolitions, four agencies (Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Military Affairs, Department of Transportation, and Virginia State University) reported buildings that are vacant, but for which they have no plans to demolish. An additional agency with buildings that are vacant and eligible for demolition, but for which no demolitions are planned, is the Department of Behavioral Health and Disability Services (DBHDS).

### Case Study: Department of Behavioral Health and Disability Services

DBHDS manages nine mental health facilities, three training centers, one behavioral rehabilitation center, and one medical center. On the campuses of these facilities are 132 buildings totaling over 1.4 million square feet that are vacant and eligible for demolition (see Table 3 and images of vacant DBHDS buildings, both below).



*Vacant building at Central State Hospital, October 2016. Photo courtesy of DBHDS*

**Table 3: Vacant/Abandoned Buildings on DBHDS Campuses**  
As of August 2016

<b>Facility</b>	<b>Total # of Buildings Eligible for Demolition</b>	<b>Total Square Feet</b>
Catawba Hospital	3	6,200
Central State Hospital	53	764,680
Central Virginia Training Center	52	259,628
Eastern State Hospital	14	266,524
Piedmont Geriatric Hospital	3	22,092
SW Virginia Mental Health Institute	3	71,695
SW Virginia Training Center	4	23,560
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1,414,379</b>

DBHDS has not yet conducted these demolitions due to funding priorities that direct available funds to maintenance of operating buildings and patient services. Budget cuts and changes in state law that have increased the demand for patient beds are also a significant factor in recent priority considerations. DBHDS estimates that any operational savings in the out years resulting from demolition would be negligible since most these buildings have been “mothballed” to save resources. Should funding become available, collaboration between DBHDS and VADOC ESU to demolish the vacant inventory at Central State Hospital could begin as early as mid-2019. (Note: For DBHDS buildings on DBHDS-declared surplus property where the surplus property is offered for sale by the Commonwealth, the most cost effective and efficient marketing of the property will be in an “as is” condition with existing buildings remaining on the property).

The impact of using VADOC ESU labor to deconstruct vacant buildings on DBHDS property would be very similar to that which would be posed by a private contractor. Namely, specific instances of temporary interference are possible, but operational risk to the staff or residents participating in DBHDS programs is minimal. This is due to several factors that include:

- Strict guidelines controlling Offender eligibility for the program including time left on sentences (motivation for release), nature of the offense, behavior record, etc.
- No on-site housing at any time
- Close supervision by VADOC staff
- Restricted area of work planned with participation by the DBHDS facilities staff
- Successful history of Offender performance and behavior on past projects



*Vacant building at Central State Hospital, October 2016  
Photo courtesy of DBHDS*

## Findings

### 1. The state should demolish its vacant buildings. Potential benefits include:

- *Reduction in crime and vandalism on vacant sites*
- *Increase in state property values*
- *Reduction in agency ongoing maintenance costs*
- *Positive reflection on the state as a responsible steward of taxpayer resources*
- *Less risk to the state's insurance and liability portfolio*

### 2. VADOC ESU is a feasible option to demolish state property and should be considered as a primary option for demolition services

- *Job training for Offenders*
- *Leverages existing resources (capital and staffing)*
- *Familiar with requirements for deconstruction on state property*
- *Can mobilize to perform work at locations statewide*
- *Re-sale or re-purpose of materials and revenues within governmental entities*

### 3. Additional funding source needed

Regardless of the method used to execute a demolition (whether by VADOC ESU or a private contractor), funding is needed to support these projects' costs. Unless they have authorization to conduct the demolition as a capital project, agencies must use their operating funds. As such, many agencies choose to forgo demolitions so as to dedicate capital requests and operating funds to primary program services and associated support of their mission. (Note: maintenance reserve funding is not an eligible fund source for demolition projects; see Department of Planning and Budget 2017 Capital Project Instructions, p. 11; available at [www.dpb.virginia.gov](http://www.dpb.virginia.gov)). One possibility is the creation of a statewide demolition revolving fund; after the allocation of an initial lump-sum amount, the fund may be able to be replenished by revenues from the surplus of materials salvaged from demolitions. Such a statewide funding mechanism is critical in order for the state to realize the benefits of removing its vacant buildings.

## Conclusion

The Commonwealth would benefit from a dedicated funding source for agencies to utilize in order to undergo demolition of their vacant buildings. By mid-2019, VADOC ESU will be a feasible option for state demolition projects of a size and timing that comply with the program's capacity and availability. Maximization of the use of VADOC ESU services by the state at large will result in the additional benefits of job training for Offenders and leveraging of existing state resources. However, regardless of whether VADOC ESU or private contractors are leveraged to undergo the actual demolition, state agencies still require a separate, likely central, funding source to be able to afford demolitions. The provision of this funding, along with the full leveraging of VADOC ESU's capacity, will allow maximization of potential benefits that the state stands to gain from the demolition of its vacant properties.



# Appendix A: VADOC ESU Process for Demolishing Buildings on State Property

As of November 2016

1. Identify building(s) to be demolished
2. Obtain approval/funding for demolition
3. Design the demolition
4. Plan for reallocation and/or surplus of salvageable resources from the building(s)
5. Undergo Asbestos and Lead Surveys (and if necessary, abatement)
6. Develop safety and environmental plans for personnel and equipment
7. Obtain necessary permits
  - a. Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) permit for general storm water discharge (VAR 10 VPDES permit) and Erosion and Sedimentation plans
  - b. Virginia Occupational Safety and Health Compliance Program (VOSH) and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
  - c. Bureau of Capital Outlay Management (BCOM) Demolition Permit (CO-17)
  - d. Send notice to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
8. Consolidate hazardous materials and dispose of according to state and federal regulations
9. Begin soft demolition
  - a. Isolate utilities in preparation of deconstruction
  - b. Establish site security
  - c. Remove recyclable infrastructure (copper wire, stainless steel, aluminum, etc.)
10. Conduct deconstruction
11. Restore grounds (grading, planting, etc.) as required by permits
12. Demobilize equipment and personnel

## Appendix B: Process for Obtaining Approval to Demolish Buildings on State Property

As of November 2016

**“Demolition:”** As defined on page 15 of the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget’s 2017 Capital Project Requests Instructions (available at [www.dpb.virginia.gov](http://www.dpb.virginia.gov)), “demolition” refers to the “removal of a building or facility either for land clearance or to make land available.”

### **Requisite Board and Agency Approvals**

Before demolishing a building on state property, agencies must obtain authorization from the following:

- (1) **Art and Architectural Review Board (AARB).** Authority: § 2.2-2402, Code of Virginia. Agencies submit the proposed demolition for AARB review and recommendation at one of their monthly meetings. AARB determinations are officially recorded through distribution of final Meeting Minutes (available on the DGS website), and taken into consideration by the DGS Director, acting on behalf of the Governor (as delegated by Executive Order 88, 2001).
- (2) **Department of Historic Resources (DHR)** (if applicable). Authority: § 4-4.01 of the Appropriation Act. DHR review is required to guarantee that the historical and/or architectural integrity of any state-owned properties listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register and the knowledge to be gained from archaeological sites agencies in charge of properties listed as state-owned Registered Historic Landmarks will not be adversely affected because of inappropriate changes. Accordingly, owners of such properties must submit plans for demolition to DHR for review, and DHR comments are then submitted to the Governor through DGS for use in making a final determination ([DHR website](#)).
- (3) **Governor’s Designee.** Authority: § 2.2-2402, Code of Virginia. Approval is granted via a Demolition Permit (DGS form CO-17.1) signed by (1) the State Building Official with jurisdiction over the property in question (either the Director of the DGS Division of Engineering and Buildings acting in accord with § 36-98.1, Code of Virginia reference the Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code); and (2) the Governor’s designee (either the Director of DGS acting in accord with § 2.2-2402, Code of Virginia, or alternate designee acting in accord with a Memorandum of Understanding for Delegation of Capital Outlay/Real Estate Approvals). The permit requires the agency to list the dates of approval by both DHR and AARB, and to conform to all federal, state, and local regulations for notices, safety, erosion and sediment control, environmental quality, and disposal of materials.

Once the demolition is complete, the agency must notify DGS’s Division of Real Estate Services so that the property record can be updated accordingly.

### **Requisite Permits or Surveys (applicability dependent upon site conditions):**

- Asbestos Survey
- Lead-Based Paint Survey
- Handling and Disposal Permits for Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Materials (if applicable)
- Abatement Designs
- Date of Release by Utilities

## Appendix C: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2016 (July 1, 2015- June 30, 2016)

*Source: DGS' Bureau of Capital Outlay Management*

Agency	# of Buildings	Project Number(s)
Virginia Dept of General Services	1	194-A5194
Virginia Dept of Conservation and Recreation	13	199-18174
Virginia Military Institute	1	211-A5211
Virginia State University	3	212-17312-031 (2), 212-A6212 (1)
University of Mary Washington	2	215-18133-001
James Madison University	6	216-18143 (1); 216-A5216 (5)
Radford University	2	217-07217-006
Virginia Commonwealth University	1	236-A5236-004
Virginia Community College System	2	260-A5260-010; 260-A6260-010
Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries	10	403-A5403
Virginia Dept of Transportation	63	501-A5501-000 (8); 501-A5501-025 (4); 501-A5501-026 (6); 501-A5501-027 (2); 501-A6501-000 (43)
Virginia Dept of Corrections	1	799-18063-003
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	

## Appendix D: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2015 (July 1, 2014- June 30, 2015)

*Source: DGS' Bureau of Capital Outlay Management*

Agency	# of Buildings	Project Number(s)
Virginia Dept of Conservation and Recreation	1	199-18057-002
Virginia State University	2	212-17665
Norfolk State University	1	213-17981-001
Longwood University	1	214-A4214
James Madison University	5	216-A4216 (4); 216-A5216 (1)
Radford University	1	217-17984
Christopher Newport University	1	242-17800
Virginia Community College System	1	260-A4260-049
Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries	1	403-A5403
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation	1	425-17626
Virginia Dept of Transportation	10	501-A5501
Dept of Blind and Vision Impaired	2	702-A4702
Dept of Behavioral Health and Disability Services	1	720-A5720
Dept of Juvenile Justice	1	777-A5777-003
Virginia Dept of Corrections	1	799-A4799
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	

## Appendix E: Demolition Permits Issued by BCOM in FY 2014 (July 1, 2013- June 30, 2014)

*Source: DGS' Bureau of Capital Outlay Management*

Agency	# of Buildings	Project Number(s)
Dept of Conservation and Recreation	3	199-16927-005 (1); 199-A3199 (2)
Virginia Military Institute	1	211-17996-001
Virginia State University	14	212-17312-012; 212-17312-014; 212-17312-019; 212-17312-026 (2); 212-17312-027 (3); 212-17665-002; 212-17665-010; 212-17665-024; 212-17665-048; 212-17665-052 (2)
James Madison University	1	216-A4216
Radford University	1	217-18095
Virginia Commonwealth University	1	236-A4236-002
Christopher Newport University	1	242-17632
Virginia Community College System	1	260-A3260-010
Dept of Game and Inland Fisheries	1	403-A4403
Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation	1	425-17626
Virginia Dept of Transportation	28	501-18041-005 (2); 501-A3501 (4); 501-A4501 (22)
Dept of Forensic Science	1	778-17978
Virginia Dept of Corrections	28	799-A3799 (20); 799-A4799 (8)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>82</b>	