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HOUSE BILL NO. 2161

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
(Proposed by the Senate Committee on Local Government
on February 20, 2023)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate Williams)

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 15.2-202, 15.2-619, 15.2-716, 15.2-749, 15.2-958.3, 15.2-958.6, 15.2-1236, 15.2-1301, 15.2-1427, 15.2-1702, 15.2-1703, 15.2-2108.7, 15.2-2204, 15.2-2285, 15.2-2400, 15.2-2401, 15.2-2606, 15.2-2653, 15.2-3401, 15.2-3600, 15.2-4309, 15.2-5104, 15.2-5136, 15.2-5156, 15.2-5431.25, 15.2-5602, 15.2-5702, 15.2-5711, 15.2-5806, 15.2-7502, 21-114, 21-117.1, 21-118, 21-146, 21-229, 21-377, 21-393, 21-420, 22.1-29.1, 22.1-37, 22.1-79, 22.1-92, 33.2-331, 33.2-723, 33.2-909, 33.2-2001, 33.2-2101, 33.2-2103, 33.2-2701, 36-23, 36-44, 58.1-3108, 58.1-3245.2, 58.1-3245.8, 58.1-3256, 58.1-3321, 58.1-3378, 58.1-3651, 58.1-3975, 62.1-44.15:33, as it is currently effective and as it shall become effective, and 62.1-44.15:65, as it is currently effective and as it shall become effective, of the Code of Virginia, relating to local government; standardization of public notice requirements for certain intended actions and hearings; report.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 15.2-202, 15.2-619, 15.2-716, 15.2-749, 15.2-958.3, 15.2-958.6, 15.2-1236, 15.2-1301, 15.2-1427, 15.2-1702, 15.2-1703, 15.2-2108.7, 15.2-2204, 15.2-2285, 15.2-2400, 15.2-2401, 15.2-2606, 15.2-2653, 15.2-3401, 15.2-3600, 15.2-4309, 15.2-5104, 15.2-5136, 15.2-5156, 15.2-5431.25, 15.2-5602, 15.2-5702, 15.2-5711, 15.2-5806, 15.2-7502, 21-114, 21-117.1, 21-118, 21-146, 21-229, 21-377, 21-393, 21-420, 22.1-29.1, 22.1-37, 22.1-79, 22.1-92, 33.2-331, 33.2-723, 33.2-909, 33.2-2001, 33.2-2101, 33.2-2103, 33.2-2701, 36-23, 36-44, 58.1-3108, 58.1-3245.2, 58.1-3245.8, 58.1-3256, 58.1-3321, 58.1-3378, 58.1-3651, 58.1-3975, 62.1-44.15:33, as it is currently effective and as it shall become effective, and 62.1-44.15:65, as it is currently effective and as it shall become effective, of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 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 § 15.2-201, a 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 locality desire that the locality request the General Assembly to grant to it a new charter, or to amend its existing charter. At least ~~ten~~ seven 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 locality. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time, and upon the completion thereof, the locality may request, in the manner provided in § 15.2-201, the General Assembly to grant the new charter or amend the existing charter and the provisions of § 15.2-201 shall be applicable thereto.

If a bill incorporating such charter or amendments is not introduced at the succeeding session of the General Assembly, the authority of the locality to request such charter or amendments by reason of such public hearing shall thereafter be 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, the 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.

§ 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.

Every general reassessment of real estate in the county, unless some other person is designated for this purpose by the county manager in accordance with § 15.2-612 or unless the board creates a separate department of assessments in accordance with § 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.

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. 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

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60 assessment that will make for uniformity in assessments throughout the county.

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

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

67 The taxes for each year on the real estate assessed shall be extended on the basis of the last
68 assessment made prior to such year.

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

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

76 The board shall establish a continuing board of real estate review and equalization to review all
77 assessments made under authority of this section and to which all appeals by any person aggrieved by
78 any real estate assessment shall first apply for relief. The board of real estate review and equalization
79 shall consist of not fewer than three nor more than five members who shall be freeholders in the county.
80 The appointment, terms of office and compensation of the members of such board shall be prescribed by
81 the board of supervisors. The board of real estate review and equalization shall have all the powers
82 conferred upon boards of equalization by general law. All applications for review to such board shall be
83 made not later than April 1 of the year for which extension of taxes on the assessment is to be made.
84 Such board shall grant a hearing to any person making application at a regular advertised meeting of the
85 board, shall rule on all applications within sixty days after the date of the hearing, and shall thereafter
86 promptly certify its action thereon to the director of finance. The equalization board shall conduct
87 hearings at such times as are convenient, after publishing a notice in a newspaper having a general
88 circulation in the county, ~~ten~~ seven days prior to any such hearing at which any person applying for
89 review will be heard.

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

93 **§ 15.2-716. Referendum for establishment of department of real estate assessments; board of**
94 **equalization; general reassessments in county where department established.**

95 A referendum may be initiated by a petition signed by 200 or more qualified voters of the county
96 filed with the circuit court, asking that a referendum be held on the question of whether the county shall
97 have a department of real estate assessments. The court shall on or before August 1 enter of record an
98 order requiring the county election officials to open the polls at the regular election to be held in
99 November of such year on the question stated in such order. If the petition seeks the holding of a
100 special election on the question, then the petition hereinabove referred to shall be signed by 1,000 or
101 more qualified voters of the county and the court shall within fifteen days of the date such petition is
102 filed enter an order, in accordance with § 24.2-684, requiring the election officials to open the polls on a
103 date fixed in the order and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county. The clerk of the county
104 shall cause a notice of such election to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the
105 county once a week for three successive weeks, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days*
106 *before the date on which the referendum is held*, and shall post a copy of such notice at the door of the
107 county courthouse.

108 If a majority of the voters voting in the referendum vote for the establishment of a department of
109 real estate assessments, the board shall by ordinance establish such department, provide for the
110 compensation of the department head and employees therein, and decide such other matters in relation to
111 the powers and duties of the department, the department head and the employees, as the board deems
112 proper. As used in this section the term "department" refers to the department of real estate assessments
113 and where proper the department head thereof.

114 Upon the establishment of the department, the county manager shall select the head thereof and
115 provide for such employees and assistants as required. Such department shall be vested with the powers
116 and duties conferred or imposed upon commissioners of the revenue by general law to the extent that
117 such duties and powers are consistent with this section, in relation to the assessment of real estate. All
118 real estate shall be assessed at its fair market value as of January 1 of each year by the department and
119 taxes for each year on such real estate shall be entered on the land book by the department in the name
120 of the owner thereof. Whenever any such assessment is increased over the last assessment made prior to
121 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. 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, a board of equalization of real estate assessments shall be appointed pursuant to § 15.2-716.1. Any person aggrieved by any assessment made under the provisions of this section may apply for relief to such board as therein provided.

When a department of real estate assessments is appointed, 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 times as the governing body deems proper. 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 income-producing 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 the department on or before a time specified by the director of 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 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.

§ 15.2-749. Certain referenda in certain counties.

If on or before 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 is filed with the circuit court of the county 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 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 referendum to be held at a special election, then the petition hereinabove referred to shall be signed by 1,000 or more 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 voters of the county on a date fixed in his order, which shall be in accordance with § 24.2-682. The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of such election to be published in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the county once a week for three successive weeks, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the date on which the referendum is held*, and shall post a copy of the notice at the door of the county courthouse.

§ 15.2-958.3. Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) financing programs.

A. As used in this section:

"Eligible improvements" means any of the following improvements made to eligible properties:

1. Energy efficiency improvements;
2. Water efficiency and safe drinking water improvements;
3. Renewable energy improvements;
4. Resiliency improvements;
5. Stormwater management improvements;
6. Environmental remediation improvements; and
7. Electric vehicle infrastructure improvements.

A program administrator may include in its C-PACE loan program guide or other administrative documentation definitions, interpretations, and examples of these categories of eligible improvements.

"Eligible properties" means all assessable commercial real estate located within the Commonwealth, with all buildings located or to be located thereon, whether vacant or occupied, whether improved or unimproved, and regardless of whether such real estate is currently subject to taxation by the locality, other than a residential dwelling with fewer than five dwelling units or a condominium as defined in § 55.1-2000 used for residential purposes. Common areas of real estate owned by a cooperative or a property owners' association described in Subtitle IV (§ 55.1-1800 et seq.) of Title 55.1 that have a separate real property tax identification number are eligible properties. Eligible properties shall be eligible to participate in the C-PACE loan program.

"Program administrator" means a third party that is contracted for professional services to administer a C-PACE loan program.

"Resiliency improvement" means an improvement that increases the capacity of a structure or infrastructure to withstand or recover from natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and attacks and accidents, including, but not limited to:

183 1. Flood mitigation or the mitigation of the impacts of flooding;
184 2. Inundation adaptation;
185 3. Natural or nature-based features and living shorelines, as defined in § 28.2-104.1;
186 4. Enhancement of fire or wind resistance;
187 5. Microgrids;
188 6. Energy storage; and
189 7. Enhancement of the resilience capacity of a natural system, structure, or infrastructure.

190 B. Any locality may, by ordinance, authorize contracts to provide C-PACE loans (loans) for the
191 initial acquisition, installation, and refinancing of eligible improvements located on eligible properties by
192 free and willing property owners of such eligible properties. The ordinance may refer to the mode of
193 financing as Commercial Property Assessed Clean Energy (C-PACE) financing and shall include but not
194 be limited to the following:

195 1. The kinds of eligible improvements that qualify for loans;
196 2. The proposed arrangement for such C-PACE loan program (loan program), including (i) a
197 statement concerning the source of funding for the C-PACE loan; (ii) the time period during which
198 contracting property owners would repay the C-PACE loan; and (iii) the method of apportioning all or
199 any portion of the costs incidental to financing, administration, and collection of the c-pace loan among
200 the parties to the C-PACE transaction;
201 3. (i) A minimum dollar amount that may be financed with respect to an eligible property; (ii) if a
202 locality or other public body is originating the loans, a maximum aggregate dollar amount that may be
203 financed with respect to loans originated by the locality or other public body, and (iii) provisions that
204 the loan program may approve a loan application submitted within two years of the locality's issuance of
205 a certificate of occupancy or other evidence that eligible improvements comply substantially with the
206 plans and specifications previously approved by the locality and that such loan may refinance or
207 reimburse the property owner for the total costs of such eligible improvements;
208 4. In the case of a loan program described in clause (ii) of subdivision 3, a method for setting
209 requests from owners of eligible properties for financing in priority order in the event that requests
210 appear likely to exceed the authorization amount of the loan program. Priority shall be given to those
211 requests from owners of eligible properties who meet established income or assessed property value
212 eligibility requirements;
213 5. Identification of a local official authorized to enter into contracts on behalf of the locality. A
214 locality may contract with a program administrator to administer such loan program;
215 6. Identification of any fee that the locality intends to impose on the property owner requesting to
216 participate in the loan program to offset the cost of administering the loan program. The fee may be
217 assessed as a program fee paid by the property owner requesting to participate in the program; and
218 7. A draft contract specifying the terms and conditions proposed by the locality.

219 C. The locality may combine the loan payments required by the contracts with billings for water or
220 sewer charges, real property tax assessments, or other billings; in such cases, the locality may establish
221 the order in which loan payments will be applied to the different charges. The locality may not combine
222 its billings for loan payments required by a contract authorized pursuant to this section with billings of
223 another locality or political subdivision, including an authority operating pursuant to Chapter 51
224 (§ 15.2-5100 et seq.), unless such locality or political subdivision has given its consent by duly adopted
225 resolution or ordinance. The locality may, either by ordinance or its program guide, delegate the billing;
226 collection, including enforcement; and remittance of C-PACE loan payments to a third party.

227 D. The locality shall offer private lending institutions the opportunity to participate in local C-PACE
228 loan programs established pursuant to this section.

229 E. In order to secure the loan authorized pursuant to this section, the locality shall place a voluntary
230 special assessment lien equal in value to the loan against any property where such eligible improvements
231 are being installed. The locality may bundle or package said loans for transfer to private lenders in such
232 a manner that would allow the voluntary special assessment liens to remain in full force to secure the
233 loans. The placement of a voluntary special assessment lien shall not require a new assessment on the
234 value of the real property that is being improved under the loan program.

235 F. A voluntary special assessment lien imposed on real property under this section:

236 1. Shall have the same priority status as a property tax lien against real property, except that such
237 voluntary special assessment lien shall have priority over any previously recorded mortgage or deed of
238 trust lien only if (i) a written subordination agreement, in a form and substance acceptable to each prior
239 lienholder in its sole and exclusive discretion, is executed by the holder of each mortgage or deed of
240 trust lien on the property and recorded with the special assessment lien in the land records where the
241 property is located, and (ii) evidence that the property owner is current on payments on loans secured by
242 a mortgage or deed of trust lien on the property and on property tax payments, that the property owner
243 is not insolvent or in bankruptcy proceedings, and that the title of the benefited property is not in
244 dispute is submitted to the locality prior to recording of the special assessment lien;

2. Shall run with the land, and that portion of the assessment under the assessment contract that has not yet become due is not eliminated by foreclosure of a property tax lien;

3. May be enforced by the local government in the same manner that a property tax lien against real property is enforced by the local government. A local government shall be entitled to recover costs and expenses, including attorney fees, in a suit to collect a delinquent installment of an assessment in the same manner as in a suit to collect a delinquent property tax; and

4. May incur interest and penalties for delinquent installments of the assessment in the same manner as delinquent property taxes.

G. Prior to the enactment of an ordinance pursuant to this section, a public hearing shall be held at which interested persons may object to or inquire about the proposed loan program or any of its particulars. The public hearing shall be ~~advertised~~ *published* once a week for two successive weeks, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing*, in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality.

H. The Department of Energy shall serve as a statewide sponsor for a loan program that meets the requirements of this section. The Department of Energy shall engage a private program administrator through a competitive selection process to develop the statewide loan program. A locality, in its adoption or amendment of its C-PACE ordinance described in subsection B, may opt into the statewide C-PACE loan program sponsored by the Department of Energy, and such action shall not require the locality to undertake any competitive procurement process.

§ 15.2-958.6. Financing the repair of failed septic systems.

A. Any locality may, by ordinance, authorize contracts with property owners to provide loans for the repair of septic systems. Such an ordinance shall state:

1. The kinds of septic system repairs for which loans may be offered;

2. The proposed arrangement for such loan program, including (i) the interest rate and time period during which contracting property owners shall repay the loan; (ii) the method of apportioning all or any portion of the costs incidental to financing, administration, and collection of the arrangement among the consenting property owners and the locality; and (iii) the possibility that the locality may partner with a planning district commission (PDC) to coordinate and provide financing for the repairs, including the locality's obligation to reimburse the PDC as the loan is repaid;

3. A minimum and maximum aggregate dollar amount that may be financed;

4. A method for setting requests from property owners for financing in priority order in the event that requests appear likely to exceed the authorization amount of the loan program. Priority shall be given to those requests from property owners who meet established income or assessed property value eligibility requirements;

5. Identification of a local official authorized to enter into contracts on behalf of the locality; and

6. A draft contract specifying the terms and conditions proposed by the locality or by a PDC acting on behalf of the locality.

B. The locality may combine the loan payments required by the contracts with billings for water or sewer charges, real property tax assessments, or other billings; in such cases, the locality may establish the order in which loan payments will be applied to the different charges. The locality may not combine its billings for loan payments required by a contract authorized pursuant to this section with billings of another locality or political subdivision, including an authority operating pursuant to Chapter 51 (§ 15.2-5100 et seq.), unless such locality or political subdivision has given its consent by duly adopted resolution or ordinance.

C. In cases in which local property records fail to identify all of the individuals having an ownership interest in a property containing a failing septic system, the locality may set a minimum total ownership interest that it will require a property owner or owners to prove before it will allow the owner or owners to participate in the program.

D. The locality or PDC acting on behalf of the locality shall offer private lending institutions the opportunity to participate in local loan programs established pursuant to this section.

E. In order to secure the loan authorized pursuant to this section, the locality is authorized to place a lien equal in value to the loan against any property where such septic system repair is being undertaken. Such liens shall be subordinate to all liens on the property as of the date loans authorized pursuant to this section are made, except that with the prior written consent of the holders of all liens on the property as of the date loans authorized pursuant to this section are made, the liens securing loans authorized pursuant to this section shall be liens on the property ranking on a parity with liens for unpaid local taxes. The locality may bundle or package such loans for transfer to private lenders in such a manner that would allow the liens to remain in full force to secure the loans.

F. Prior to the enactment of an ordinance pursuant to this section, a public hearing shall be held at which interested persons may object to or inquire about the proposed loan program or any of its particulars. The public hearing shall be ~~advertised~~ *published* once a week for two successive weeks, *with*

306 *the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing, in a newspaper of general*
307 *circulation in the locality.*

308 **§ 15.2-1236. Purchases and sales to be based on competition.**

309 A. All purchases of, and contracts for, supplies and contractual services shall be in accordance with
310 Chapter 43 (§ 2.2-4300 et seq.) of Title 2.2.

311 B. All sales of any personal property which has become obsolete and unusable shall be based
312 wherever feasible on competitive bids. If the amount of the sale is estimated by the county purchasing
313 agent to exceed \$5,000, sealed bids shall, unless the governing body provides otherwise, be solicited by
314 public notice published at least once in a newspaper of countywide circulation at least ~~five~~ seven
315 calendar days before the final date of submitting bids.

316 **§ 15.2-1301. Voluntary economic growth-sharing agreements.**

317 A. Any county, city or town, or combination thereof, may enter voluntarily into an agreement with
318 any other county, city or town, or combination thereof, whereby the locality may agree for any purpose
319 otherwise permitted, including the provision on a multi-jurisdictional basis of one or more public
320 services or facilities or any type of economic development project, to enter into binding fiscal
321 arrangements for fixed time periods, to exceed one year, to share in the benefits of the economic growth
322 of their localities. However, if any such agreement contains any provision addressing any issue provided
323 for in Chapter 32 (§ 15.2-3200 et seq.), 33 (§ 15.2-3300 et seq.), 36 (§ 15.2-3600 et seq.), 38
324 (§ 15.2-3800 et seq.), 39 (§ 15.2-3900 et seq.), or 41 (§ 15.2-4100 et seq.), the agreement shall be
325 subject to the review and implementation process established by Chapter 34 (§ 15.2-3400 et seq.). All
326 such agreements, including those that address any issue provided for in Chapter 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, or
327 41, shall require, at least annually, a report from each locality that is a recipient of funds pursuant to the
328 agreement to each of the other governing bodies of the participating localities that includes (i) the
329 amount of money transferred among the localities pursuant to the agreement and (ii) the uses of such
330 funds by the localities. The parties to any such agreement that has been in effect for at least 10 years as
331 of July 1, 2018, and pursuant to which annual payments exceed \$5 million, shall (a) comply with the
332 reporting requirements of this subsection, notwithstanding whether such requirements are contained in
333 the existing agreement and (b) convene an annual meeting to discuss anticipated future plans for
334 economic growth in the localities.

335 B. The terms and conditions of the revenue, tax base or economic growth-sharing agreement as
336 provided in subsection A shall be determined by the affected localities and shall be approved by the
337 governing body of each locality participating in the agreement, provided the governing body of each
338 such locality first holds a public hearing which shall be advertised once a week for two successive
339 weeks, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing, in a newspaper of*
340 *general circulation in the locality.* However, the public hearing shall not take place until the Commission
341 on Local Government has issued its findings in accordance with subsection D. For purposes of this
342 section, "revenue, tax base, and economic growth-sharing agreements" means any agreement authorized
343 by subsection A which obligates any locality to pay another locality all or any portion of designated
344 taxes or other revenues received by that political subdivision, but shall not include any interlocal service
345 agreement.

346 C. Any revenue, tax base or economic growth-sharing agreement entered into under the provisions of
347 this section that creates a debt pursuant to Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia,
348 shall require the board of supervisors to hold a special election on the question as provided in
349 § 15.2-3401.

350 D. Revenue, tax base, and economic growth-sharing agreements drafted under the provisions of this
351 chapter shall be submitted to the Commission on Local Government for review as provided in
352 subdivision 4 of § 15.2-2903. However, no such review shall be required for two or more localities
353 entering into an economic growth-sharing agreement pursuant to this section in order to facilitate the
354 reception of grants for qualified companies in such locality pursuant to the Port of Virginia Economic
355 and Infrastructure Development Grant Fund and Program established pursuant to § 62.1-132.3:2.

356 **§ 15.2-1427. Adoption of ordinances and resolutions generally; amending or repealing**
357 **ordinances.**

358 A. Unless otherwise specifically provided for by the Constitution or by other general or special law,
359 an ordinance may be adopted by majority vote of those present and voting at any lawful meeting.

360 B. On final vote on any ordinance or resolution, the name of each member of the governing body
361 voting and how he voted shall be recorded; however, votes on all ordinances and resolutions adopted
362 prior to February 27, 1998, in which an unanimous vote of the governing body was recorded, shall be
363 deemed to have been validly recorded. The governing body may adopt an ordinance or resolution by a
364 recorded voice vote unless otherwise provided by law, or any member calls for a roll call vote. An
365 ordinance shall become effective upon adoption or upon a date fixed by the governing body.

366 C. All ordinances or resolutions heretofore adopted by a governing body shall be deemed to have
367 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, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days prior to its the passage of the ordinance*, 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 Chapter 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.

G. In towns, no tax shall be imposed except by a two-thirds vote of the council members.

§ 15.2-1702. Referendum required prior to establishment of county police force.

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.

B. 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 Article 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2, shall require the regular election officials of the county to open the polls and take the sense of the voters on the question as herein provided.

The clerk of the circuit court for the county shall publish notice of the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to the election, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the election*. The notice shall contain the ballot question and a statement of not more than 500 words on the proposed question. The explanation shall be presented in plain English, shall be limited to a neutral explanation, and shall not present arguments by either proponents or opponents of the proposal. The attorney for the county or city or, if there is no county or city attorney, the attorney for the Commonwealth shall prepare the explanation. "Plain English" means written in nontechnical, readily understandable language using words of common everyday usage and avoiding legal terms and phrases or other terms and words of art whose usage or special meaning primarily is limited to a particular field or profession.

C. The county may expend public funds to produce and distribute neutral information concerning the referendum; provided, however, public funds may not be used to promote a particular position on the question, either in the notice called for in subsection B, or in any other distribution of information to the public.

D. The regular election officers of the county shall open the polls on the date specified in such order and conduct 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?

[] Yes

[] 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 the election. If a majority of the voters voting in the election vote "Yes," the court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of the election and a duly certified copy of such order shall be transmitted to the governing body of the county. The governing body shall proceed to establish a police force following the enactment of authorizing legislation by the General Assembly.

E. After a referendum has been conducted pursuant to this section, 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.

§ 15.2-1703. Referendum to abolish county police force.

The police force in any county which established 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 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 county sheriff's office?" The court, by order entered of record in accordance with Article 5 (§ 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 voters on the question as herein provided. The clerk of the circuit court for the county shall publish notice of the election in a newspaper of general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to the election, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before 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?"

[] Yes

[] No

The election shall be held and the results certified as provided in § 24.2-684. If a majority of the voters voting in the election vote in favor of the question, the court shall enter an order proclaiming the results of the election, and a duly certified copy of such order shall be transmitted to the governing body of 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 pursuant to this section, no further referendum shall be held pursuant to this section within four years thereafter.

§ 15.2-2108.7. Public hearings on feasibility study; notice.

A. If the results of the feasibility study satisfy the revenue requirements of subsection D of § 15.2-2108.6, the governing body shall, at the next regular meeting after the governing body receives the results of the feasibility study, schedule at least two public hearings to be held at least seven days apart, but both shall be held not more than 60 days from the date of the meeting at which the public hearings are scheduled. The purpose of such public hearings shall be to allow the feasibility consultant to present the results of the feasibility study, and to inform the public about the feasibility study results and offer the public the opportunity to ask questions of the feasibility consultant about the results of the feasibility study.

B. Except as provided in subsection C, the municipality shall publish notice of the public hearings required under subsection A at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.* The last publication of notice required under this subsection shall be at least three days before the first public hearing required under subsection A.

C. If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the municipality, for each 1,000 residents the municipality shall post at least one notice of the hearings in a conspicuous place within the municipality that is likely to give notice of the hearings to the greatest number of residents of the municipality. The municipality shall post the notices at least seven days before the first public hearing required under subsection A is held.

D. After holding the public hearings required by this section, if the governing body of the municipality elects to proceed, the municipality shall adopt by resolution the feasibility study.

§ 15.2-2204. Advertisement of plans, ordinances, etc.; joint public hearings; written notice of certain amendments.

A. 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 identify the place or places within the locality where copies of the proposed plans, ordinances or amendments may be examined.

The local planning 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 the locality, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the intended adoption*; however, the notice for both the local planning commission and the governing body may be published concurrently. The notice shall specify the time and place of hearing at which persons affected may appear and present their views, ~~not less than five days nor more than 21 days after the second advertisement appears in such newspaper.~~

The local planning commission and governing body may hold a joint public hearing after public notice as set forth in this subsection. If a joint hearing is held, then public notice as set forth in this subsection need be given only by the governing body. As used in this subsection, "two successive weeks" means 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. In any instance in which a locality has submitted a correct and timely notice request to such newspaper and the newspaper fails to publish the notice, or publishes the notice incorrectly, such locality shall be deemed to have met the notice requirements of this subsection so long as the notice was published in the next available edition of a newspaper having general circulation in the locality. After enactment of any plan, ordinance or amendment, further publication thereof shall not be required.

B. When a proposed amendment of the zoning ordinance involves a change in the zoning map classification of 25 or fewer parcels of land, then, in addition to the advertising as required by subsection A, ~~written the advertisement shall include the street address or tax map parcel number of the parcels subject to the action.~~ Written notice shall be given by the local planning 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, including those parcels that 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 have members owning property located within 2,000 feet of the affected property as may be required by the commission or its agent. However, when a proposed amendment to the zoning ordinance involves a tract of land not less than 500 acres owned by the Commonwealth or by the federal government, and when the proposed change affects only a portion of the larger tract, notice need be given only to the owners of those properties that are adjacent to the affected area of the larger tract. 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 parcels of land, or a change to the applicable zoning ordinance text regulations that decreases the allowed dwelling unit density of any parcel of land, then, in addition to the advertising as required by subsection A, ~~written the advertisement shall include the street address or tax map parcel number of the parcels as well as the approximate acreage subject to the action. For more than 100 parcels of land, the advertisement may instead include a description of the boundaries of the area subject to the changes and a link to a map of the subject area.~~ 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, provided, however, that written notice of such changes to zoning ordinance text regulations shall not have to be mailed to the owner, owners, or their agent of lots shown on a subdivision plat approved and recorded pursuant to the provisions of Article 6 (§ 15.2-2240 et seq.) where such lots are less than 11,500 square feet. 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 subsection 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.

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.

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.

C. 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 50 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

552 boundary of an adjoining locality of the Commonwealth, then, in addition to the advertising and written
553 notification as required by this section, written notice shall also be given by the local commission, or its
554 representative, at least 10 days before the hearing to the chief administrative officer, or his designee, of
555 such adjoining locality.

556 D. When (i) a proposed comprehensive plan or amendment thereto, (ii) a proposed change in zoning
557 map classification, or (iii) an application for special exception for a change in use involves any parcel of
558 land located within 3,000 feet of a boundary of a military base, military installation, military airport,
559 excluding armories operated by the Virginia National Guard, or licensed public-use airport then, in
560 addition to the advertising and written notification as required by this section, written notice shall also
561 be given by the local commission, or its representative, at least 30 days before the hearing to the
562 commander of the military base, military installation, military airport, or owner of such public-use
563 airport, and the notice shall advise the military commander or owner of such public-use airport of the
564 opportunity to submit comments or recommendations.

565 E. The adoption or amendment prior to July 1, 1996, of any plan or ordinance under the authority of
566 prior acts shall not be declared invalid by reason of a failure to advertise or give notice as may be
567 required by such act or by this chapter, provided a public hearing was conducted by the governing body
568 prior to such adoption or amendment. Every action contesting a decision of a locality based on a failure
569 to advertise or give notice as may be required by this chapter shall be filed within 30 days of such
570 decision with the circuit court having jurisdiction of the land affected by the decision. However, any
571 litigation pending prior to July 1, 1996, shall not be affected by the 1996 amendment to this section.

572 F. Notwithstanding any contrary provision of law, general or special, the City of Richmond may
573 cause such notice to be published in any newspaper of general circulation in the city.

574 G. When a proposed comprehensive plan or amendment of an existing plan designates or alters
575 previously designated corridors or routes for electric transmission lines of 150 kilovolts or more, written
576 notice shall also be given by the local planning commission, or its representative, at least 10 days before
577 the hearing to each electric utility with a certificated service territory that includes all or any part of
578 such designated electric transmission corridors or routes.

579 H. When any applicant requesting a written order, requirement, decision, or determination from the
580 zoning administrator, other administrative officer, or a board of zoning appeals that is subject to the
581 appeal provisions contained in § 15.2-2311 or 15.2-2314, is not the owner or the agent of the owner of
582 the real property subject to the written order, requirement, decision or determination, written notice shall
583 be given to the owner of the property within 10 days of the receipt of such request. Such written notice
584 shall be given by the zoning administrator or other administrative officer or, at the direction of the
585 administrator or officer, the requesting applicant shall be required to give the owner such notice and to
586 provide satisfactory evidence to the zoning administrator or other administrative officer that the notice
587 has been given. Written notice mailed to the owner at the last known address of the owner as shown on
588 the current real estate tax assessment books or current real estate tax assessment records shall satisfy the
589 notice requirements of this subsection.

590 This subsection shall not apply to inquiries from the governing body, planning commission, or
591 employees of the locality made in the normal course of business.

592 **§ 15.2-2285. Preparation and adoption of zoning ordinance and map and amendments thereto;**
593 **appeal.**

594 A. The planning commission of each locality may, and at the direction of the governing body shall,
595 prepare a proposed zoning ordinance including a map or maps showing the division of the territory into
596 districts and a text setting forth the regulations applying in each district. The commission shall hold at
597 least one public hearing on a proposed ordinance or any amendment of an ordinance, after notice as
598 required by § 15.2-2204, and may make appropriate changes in the proposed ordinance or amendment as
599 a result of the hearing. Upon the completion of its work, the commission shall present the proposed
600 ordinance or amendment including the district maps to the governing body together with its
601 recommendations and appropriate explanatory materials.

602 B. No zoning ordinance shall be amended or reenacted unless the governing body has referred the
603 proposed amendment or reenactment to the local planning commission for its recommendations. Failure
604 of the commission to report 100 days after the first meeting of the commission after the proposed
605 amendment or reenactment has been referred to the commission, or such shorter period as may be
606 prescribed by the governing body, shall be deemed approval, unless the proposed amendment or
607 reenactment has been withdrawn by the applicant prior to the expiration of the time period. The
608 governing body shall hold at least one public hearing on a proposed reduction of the commission's
609 review period. The governing body shall publish a notice of the public hearing in a newspaper having
610 general circulation in the locality at least two weeks prior to the public hearing date and shall also
611 publish the notice on the locality's website, if one exists. In the event of and upon such withdrawal,
612 processing of the proposed amendment or reenactment shall cease without further action as otherwise
613 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 § 15.2-2204, 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, the public notice shall state the general usage and density range of 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~~ *documentation made available for examination pursuant to subsection A of § 15.2-2204* without an additional public hearing after notice required by § 15.2-2204. Zoning ordinances shall be enacted in the same manner as all other ordinances.

D. Any county which has adopted an urban county executive form of government provided for under Chapter 8 (§ 15.2-800 et seq.) 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 the adoption or amendment.

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 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.

§ 15.2-2400. Creation of service districts.

Any locality may by ordinance, or any two or more localities may by concurrent ordinances, create service districts within the locality or localities in accordance with the provisions of this article. Service districts may be created to provide additional, more complete or more timely services of government than are desired in the locality or localities as a whole.

Any locality seeking to create a service district shall have a public hearing prior to the creation of the service district. Notice of such hearing shall be published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the locality, ~~and the hearing shall be held no sooner than ten days after the date the second notice appears in the newspaper with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.~~

§ 15.2-2401. Creation of service districts by court order in consolidated cities.

In any city which results from the consolidation of two or more localities, service districts may, in addition to the method prescribed in § 15.2-2400, be created by order of the circuit court for the city upon the petition of fifty 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 published once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the city, ~~and the hearing shall not be held sooner than ten days after the last publication with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the election.~~ 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 voters of the territory proposed to be added, or if such territory contains less than 100 voters, of fifty percent of the 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 for the city which order shall prescribe the metes and bounds of the territory so added.

§ 15.2-2606. 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 locality, the governing body of the 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 locality, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.* The notice shall (i) state the estimated maximum amount of the bonds proposed to be issued, (ii) state the proposed use of the bond proceeds, and if there is more than one use, state the proposed uses for which more than 10 percent of the total bond proceeds is expected to be used, and (iii) 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

675 nor more than 21 days after the date the second notice appears in the newspaper.

676 B. No notice or public hearing shall be required for (i) bonds which have been approved by a
677 majority of the voters of the issuing locality voting on the issuance of such bonds or (ii) obligations
678 issued pursuant to § 15.2-2629, 15.2-2630 or 15.2-2643.

679 **§ 15.2-2653. Contesting issuance of bonds; notice and hearing; service on member of governing**
680 **body, etc.**

681 Any person, corporation, or association desiring to contest the issuance of any bonds pursuant to the
682 provisions of this chapter, or any other law, general or special, shall proceed by filing a motion for
683 judgment within thirty days after the filing of the resolution or ordinance authorizing the issuance of the
684 bonds with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the issuer, or in contesting the validity of a petition
685 for or the results of a referendum, within thirty days after the date that the result of the election for the
686 issuance of the bonds is certified, in the court having jurisdiction as provided in § 15.2-2651. For bonds
687 which are not authorized pursuant to a referendum, or for which the authorizing resolution or ordinance
688 is not required to be filed with the circuit court, the contestant shall proceed by filing a motion for
689 judgment within thirty days after the adoption of the authorizing resolution or ordinance. Upon the filing
690 of a motion for judgment, the court shall fix a time and place for hearing the proceeding and shall enter
691 an order requiring the publication of the motion for judgment or a summary of it approved by the court,
692 together with the order setting forth the time and place of the hearing, once a week for two consecutive
693 weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the jurisdiction where the issuer is
694 located, *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing*. The date fixed for the
695 hearing shall not be sooner than ten days after the date the second publication of the motion for
696 judgment or summary and the order appears in the newspaper. In addition to such publication, the
697 plaintiff shall secure personal service on at least one member of the governing body of the issuer.

698 **§ 15.2-3401. Referendum on contracting of debt by counties in voluntary settlement agreements.**

699 Before a county, under the terms of a voluntary agreement pursuant to this chapter, contracts a debt
700 pursuant to Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia, the board of supervisors shall, in
701 conformity with Article VII, Section 10 (b) of the Constitution of Virginia, petition the circuit court for
702 the county for an order calling for a special election in the county on the question of contracting such
703 debt.

704 The question on the ballot shall be as follows, provided that the circuit court in its order calling for
705 the election may substitute alternative language necessary to specify the type of agreement or the
706 particular debt which the county proposes to contract under an agreement:

707 "Shall (name of county) be authorized to contract a debt by entering into a contract for the payment
708 (describe the debt or payment) to (name of locality to whom payments are to be made) as a part of the
709 proposed voluntary annexation and immunity settlement agreement between the county and (name of
710 other locality)?

711 [] Yes

712 [] No"

713 The clerk of the county shall cause a notice of the referendum to be published in a newspaper having
714 general circulation in the county once a week for three consecutive weeks, the first such notice of which
715 must be published not more than ~~sixty~~ 21 days prior to the election and shall post a copy of the notice
716 at the door of the county courthouse.

717 The election shall be held and the results thereof ascertained and certified in accordance with Article
718 5 (§ 24.2-681 et seq.) of Chapter 6 of Title 24.2. If a majority of the voters of the county voting in such
719 election approve the contracting of such debt, the county may proceed to adopt, by ordinance, the
720 agreement.

721 **§ 15.2-3600. Petition for incorporation of community; appointment of special court.**

722 A petition signed by 100 voters of any community may be presented to the circuit court for the
723 county in which such community, or the greater part thereof, is situated, requesting that the community
724 be incorporated as a town. A plat showing the boundaries of the community shall be attached to the
725 petition. The circuit court with which the petition is filed shall notify the Supreme Court, which shall
726 appoint a special court to hear the case as prescribed by Chapter 30 (§ 15.2-3000 et seq.) of this title.
727 The plat shall be prepared by a registered surveyor in a form suitable for recording in the clerk's office
728 of the circuit court. A copy of the petition shall be served upon the county attorney or, if there is no
729 county attorney, the attorney for the Commonwealth, and each member of the governing body of the
730 county or counties wherein the area sought to be incorporated lies. The governing body at its option
731 may become a party to the proceeding. The petition shall be accompanied by proof that:

732 1. The petition has been available for public inspection in the office of the clerk of the circuit court;
733 and

734 2. The following have been published once a week for ~~four~~ three successive weeks in a newspaper
735 having general circulation in the county, *with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days*
736 *before the petition will be presented*:

- a. Notice of the time and place the petition would be presented; and
- b. The text of the petition in full; or
- c. A descriptive summary of the petition and notice that the petition may be inspected at the circuit court clerk's office.

§ 15.2-4309. Hearing; creation of district; conditions; notice.

A. 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.

B. 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 the parcel remains within the district. 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 operation on the same property, or for members of the immediate family of the owner, or divisions of parcels for such family members, unless the 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~~ *seven days* 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.

C. The local governing body shall act to adopt or reject the application, or any modification of it, no later than 180 days from (i) November 1 or (ii) the other date selected by the locality as provided in § 15.2-4305. 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.

§ 15.2-5104. Advertisement of ordinance, agreement or resolution and notice of hearing.

The governing body of each participating locality shall cause to be advertised at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in such locality a copy of the ordinance, agreement or resolution 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 the day, not less than ~~thirty~~ *seven* days after publication of the advertisement, on which a public hearing will be held on the ordinance, agreement or resolution.

§ 15.2-5136. Rates and charges.

A. The authority may fix and revise rates, fees and other charges (which shall include, but not be limited to, a penalty not to exceed 10 percent on delinquent accounts, and interest on the principal), subject to the provisions of this section, for the use of and for the services furnished or to be furnished by any system, or streetlight system in King George County, or refuse collection and disposal system or facilities incident thereto, owned, operated or maintained by the authority, or facilities incident thereto, for which the authority 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, for which such bonds 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 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.

B. The rates for water (including fire protection) and sewer service (including disposal) shall be

798 sufficient to cover the expenses necessary or properly attributable to furnishing the class of services for
799 which the charges are made. However, the authority may fix rates and charges for the services and
800 facilities of its water system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining its
801 sewer system (including disposal) and all or any part of the principal of or the interest on the revenue
802 bonds issued for such sewer or sewage disposal system, and may pledge any surplus revenues of its
803 water system, subject to prior pledges thereof, for such purposes.

804 C. Rates, fees and charges for the services of a sewer or sewage disposal system shall be just and
805 equitable, and may be based upon:

806 1. The quantity of water used or the number and size of sewer connections;

807 2. The number and kind of plumbing fixtures in use in the premises connected with the sewer or
808 sewage disposal system;

809 3. The number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected with
810 such premises or the type or character of such premises;

811 4. Any other factor affecting the use of the facilities furnished; or

812 5. Any combination of the foregoing factors.

813 However, the authority may fix rates and charges for services of its sewer or sewage disposal system
814 sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining its water system, including
815 distribution and disposal, and all or any part of the principal of or the interest on the revenue bonds
816 issued for such water system, and to pledge any surplus revenues of its water system, subject to prior
817 pledges thereof, for such purposes.

818 D. Water and sewer rates, fees and charges established by any authority shall be fair and reasonable.
819 An authority may charge fair and reasonable rates, fees, and charges to create reserves for expansion of
820 its water and sewer or sewage disposal systems. Such rates, fees, and charges shall be reviewed by the
821 authority periodically and shall be adjusted, if necessary, to assure that they continue to be fair and
822 reasonable. However, any authority may charge and collect rates, fees, and charges to create a reserve
823 fund for reasonable expansion of its water, sewer, or sewage disposal system. Nothing herein shall affect
824 existing contracts with bondholders which are in conflict with any of the foregoing provisions.

825 E. Rates, fees and charges for the service of a streetlight system shall be just and equitable, and may
826 be based upon:

827 1. The portion of such system used;

828 2. The number and size of premises benefiting therefrom;

829 3. The number or average number of persons residing or working in or otherwise connected with
830 such premises;

831 4. The type or character of such premises;

832 5. Any other factor affecting the use of the facilities furnished; or

833 6. Any combination of the foregoing factors.

834 However, the authority may fix rates and charges for the service of its streetlight system sufficient to
835 pay all or any part of the cost of operating and maintaining such system.

836 F. The authority may also fix rates and charges for the services and facilities of a water system or a
837 refuse collection and disposal system sufficient to pay all or any part of the cost of operating and
838 maintaining facilities incident thereto for the generation or transmission of power and all or any part of
839 the principal of or interest upon the revenue bonds issued for any such facilities incident thereto, and to
840 pledge any surplus revenues from any such system, subject to prior pledges thereof, for such purposes.
841 Charges for services to premises, including services to manufacturing and industrial plants, obtaining all
842 or a part of their water supply from sources other than a public water system may be determined by
843 gauging or metering or in any other manner approved by the authority.

844 G. No rates, fees or charges shall be fixed under subsections A through F of this section or under
845 subdivision 10 of § 15.2-5114 until after a public hearing at which all of the users of the systems or
846 facilities; the owners, tenants or occupants of property served or to be served thereby; and all others
847 interested have had an opportunity to be heard concerning the proposed rates, fees and charges. After
848 the adoption by the authority of a resolution setting forth the preliminary schedule or schedules fixing
849 and classifying such rates, fees and charges, notice of a public hearing, setting forth the proposed
850 schedule or schedules of rates, fees and charges, shall be given by two publications, at least six days
851 apart, published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the
852 area to be served by such systems or facilities, with the second notice being published at least 14 days
853 before the date fixed in such notice for the hearing first notice appearing no more than 14 days before
854 the hearing. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time. A copy of the notice shall be mailed to
855 the governing bodies of all localities in which such systems or facilities or any part thereof is located.
856 After the hearing the preliminary schedule or schedules, either as originally adopted or as amended, shall
857 be adopted and put into effect.

858 H. A copy of the schedule or schedules of the final rates, fees and charges fixed in accordance with
859 subsection G shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk or secretary of the governing body of each

locality in which such systems or any part thereof is located, and shall be open to inspection by all interested parties. 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 a hearing or notice. Any increase in any rates, fees or charges under this section shall be made in the manner provided in subsection G. Any other change or revision of the rates, fees or charges may be made in the same manner as the rates, fees or charges were originally established as provided in subsection G.

I. No rates, fees or charges established, fixed, changed or revised before January 1, 2013, by any authority pursuant to this section or to subdivision 10 of § 15.2-5114 shall be invalidated because of any defect in or failure to publish or provide any notice required under this section or any predecessor provision.

§ 15.2-5156. Hearing; notice.

A. An ordinance or resolution creating 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 published once a week for three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the locality, *with the first notice appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing*. The petitioning landowners shall bear the expense of 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 mail a true copy of its proposed ordinance or resolution creating the development authority to the petitioning landowners or their attorney in fact. Unless waived in writing, any petitioning landowner shall have thirty days from mailing of the proposed ordinance or resolution in which to withdraw his signature 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, the local governing body may pass the proposed ordinance or resolution only upon certification by the petitioners that the petition continues to meet the requirements of § 15.2-5152. If all petitioning landowners waive the right to withdraw their signatures from the petition, the local governing body may adopt the ordinance or resolution upon compliance with the provisions of subsection A and any other applicable provisions of law.

§ 15.2-5431.25. Rates and charges.

A. The authority may fix and revise rates, fees and other charges (which shall include, but not be limited to, a penalty not to exceed 10 percent on delinquent accounts, and interest on the principal), subject to the provisions of this section, for the use of a project or any portion thereof and for the services furnished or to be furnished by the authority, or facilities incident thereto, owned, operated or maintained by the authority, or facilities incident thereto, for which the authority has issued revenue bonds as authorized by this chapter or received loan funding from other sources. 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 project or systems, or facilities incident thereto, for which such bonds were issued or loans obtained, 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 they become due and reserves therefor, or other loan principal and interest, 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. The authority shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with the requirements of this section concerning the fixing and revision of rates, fees, and charges that shall be made available for inspection and copying by the public pursuant to the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.2-3700 et seq.).

B. No rates, fees or charges shall be fixed under subsection A until after a public hearing at which all of the users of such facilities; the owners, tenants or occupants of property served or to be served thereby; and all others interested 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 a public hearing, setting forth the proposed schedule or schedules of rates, fees and charges, ~~shall be given by two publications, at least six days apart, shall be published once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area to be served by such systems at least 60 days before the date fixed in such notice for,~~ *with the first notice appearing no more than 14 days before the* hearing. The hearing may be adjourned from time to time. A copy of the notice shall be mailed to the governing bodies of all localities in which such systems or any part thereof is located. After the hearing the preliminary schedule or schedules, either as originally adopted or as amended, shall be adopted and put into effect.

C. A copy of the schedule or schedules of the final rates, fees and charges fixed in accordance with subsection B shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk or secretary of the governing body of the locality, and shall be open to inspection by all interested parties. 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 a hearing or notice. Any increase in any rates, fees or charges under this section shall be made in the manner provided in subsection B. Any other change or revision of the rates, fees or charges may be made in the same manner as the rates, fees or charges were originally established as provided in subsection B.

D. Connection fees established by any authority shall be fair and reasonable. Such fees shall be reviewed by the authority periodically and shall be adjusted, if necessary, to assure that they continue to be fair and reasonable. Nothing herein shall affect existing contracts with bondholders which are in conflict with any of the foregoing provisions.

§ 15.2-5602. Creation of authorities.

A. A locality may by ordinance or resolution, or two or more localities, may by concurrent ordinances or resolutions, signify their intention to create an authority under an appropriate name and title containing the word "authority." Each participating locality shall hold a public hearing, notice of which shall be given by publication at least once, not less than ~~ten~~ seven days prior to the date fixed for the hearing, in a newspaper having general circulation in the locality. The notice shall contain a brief statement of the substance of the proposed authority, shall set forth the proposed articles of incorporation of the authority and shall state the time and place of the public hearing. The locality, by resolution, may call for a referendum on the question of the creation of an authority, which shall be held as provided by § 24.2-681 et seq. When a referendum is to be held in more than one locality, the referendum shall be held on the same date in all of such localities.

B. The articles of incorporation shall set forth:

1. The name of the authority and address of its principal office.
2. A statement that the authority is created under this chapter.
3. The name of each participating locality.
4. The names, addresses and terms of office of the first members of the authority.
5. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is to be created.

C. Passage of such ordinance or resolution by the governing body or governing bodies shall constitute the authority a body politic and corporate of the Commonwealth.

D. Any locality may become a member of an existing authority, and any locality which is a member of an existing authority may withdraw therefrom, but no locality shall be permitted to withdraw from any authority that has outstanding obligations unless United States securities have been deposited for their payment or without the unanimous consent of all holders of the outstanding obligations.

E. Having specified the initial purpose or purposes of the authority in the articles of incorporation, the governing bodies of the participating localities 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.

§ 15.2-5702. Creation of authorities.

A. A locality may by ordinance or resolution, or two or more 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 body politic and corporate.

Whenever an authority has been incorporated by two or more localities, any one or more of the localities may withdraw therefrom, but no locality shall be permitted to withdraw from any authority 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 ordinance or resolution shall include articles of incorporation setting forth:

1. The name of the authority and the address of its principal office.
2. The name of each incorporating locality, together with the names, addresses and terms of office of the first members of the board of the authority.
3. The purpose or purposes for which the authority is created.

C. Each participating locality shall cause to be published at least one time in a newspaper of general circulation in its locality, a copy of the ordinance or resolution together with a notice stating that on a day certain, not less than ~~ten~~ seven days after publication of the notice, a public hearing will be held on such ordinance or resolution. If at the hearing substantial opposition to the proposed park authority is heard, the members of the participating localities' governing bodies may in their discretion call for a referendum on the question of establishing such an authority. The request for a referendum shall be initiated by resolution of the governing body and filed with the clerk of the circuit court for the locality. The court shall order the referendum as provided for in § 24.2-681 et seq. Where two or more localities are participating in the formation of an authority the referendum, if any be ordered, shall be held on the same date in all such localities so participating. In any event if ten percent of the registered voters in such locality file a petition with the governing body at the hearing calling for a referendum such governing body shall request a referendum as herein provided.

D. Having specified the initial plan of organization of the authority, and having initiated the program, the 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 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.

§ 15.2-5711. Conveyance or lease of park to authority; contract for park services; when referendum required before certain contracts made.

Each locality and other public body is hereby authorized and empowered:

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 locality or other public body; and

2. To contract with any authority created hereunder for park services; provided, that no locality shall enter into any contract with an authority involving payments by such locality to such authority for park services which requires the locality to incur an indebtedness extending beyond one fiscal year, unless the question of entering into such contract shall first be submitted to the voters of the locality for approval or rejection by a majority vote. Nothing herein shall prevent any locality from making a voluntary contribution to any authority.

In the event that a locality shall desire to contract with an authority under 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 for the locality to order an election upon the question of entering into such contract. A copy of such resolution, certified by the clerk of the governing body, shall be filed with the judge of the circuit court who shall thereupon enter an order in accordance with § 24.2-681 et seq. Notice of such election entered and paid for by the locality shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality at least ~~ten~~ seven days before the election.

The question to be submitted to the voters for determination shall include the names of the locality and the authority between whom the contract is proposed and the nature, duration and cost of such contract.

§ 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~~ seven 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-purchase 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

1044 financing shall be submitted to the Treasury Board for review and approval of terms and structures in a
1045 manner consistent with § 2.2-2416.

1046 F. The Commonwealth shall not enter into any purchase agreement, lease agreement, lease-purchase
1047 agreement, master lease agreement or any other contractual arrangement that creates a direct or
1048 contingent financial obligation of the Commonwealth unless such agreement or arrangement has first
1049 been reviewed and approved as required by subsection E and subsequently approved in writing by the
1050 Governor.

1051 **§ 15.2-7502. Public hearing required prior to creation or designation of a land bank entity.**

1052 The governing body of a locality shall not adopt an ordinance creating a land bank entity pursuant to
1053 § 15.2-7501 or designating a planning district commission or an existing nonprofit entity pursuant to
1054 § 15.2-7512 until notice of intention to do so has been published once a week for two successive weeks
1055 in some newspaper published or having general circulation in the locality, *with the first publication*
1056 *appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.* The notice shall specify the time and place of a
1057 hearing at which affected or interested persons may appear and present their views; ~~not less than five~~
1058 ~~days nor more than 21 days after the second advertisement appears in such newspaper.~~ After the public
1059 hearing has been conducted pursuant to this section, the governing body shall be empowered to create a
1060 land bank entity or designate a planning district commission or an existing nonprofit entity.

1061 **§ 21-114. Hearing and notice thereof.**

1062 Upon the filing of the petition, the governing body of a county shall fix a day for a hearing on the
1063 question of the proposed sanitary district, which hearing shall embrace a finding of fact of whether
1064 creation of the proposed district or enlargement of the existing district is necessary, practical, fiscally
1065 responsible, and supported by at least 50 percent of persons who own real property in (i) the proposed
1066 district or (ii) in cases of enlargement, the area proposed to be included in an existing district. All
1067 interested persons who reside in or who own real property in (a) a proposed district or (b) an existing
1068 district in cases of enlargement shall have the right to appear and show cause why the property under
1069 consideration should or should not be included in the proposed district or enlargement of same at such
1070 hearing. Such hearing shall be subject to minimum standards regarding timeliness; notice of such
1071 hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in some newspaper of
1072 general circulation within the county to be designated by the governing body. ~~At least 10 days shall~~
1073 ~~intervene between the completion of the publication and the date set for the hearing, and such~~
1074 ~~publication shall be considered complete on the twenty-first day after the first publication, and no, with~~
1075 ~~the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing. No~~ such district shall be
1076 created until the notice has been given and the hearing had.

1077 **§ 21-117.1. Abolishing sanitary districts.**

1078 Any sanitary district heretofore or hereafter created in any county under the provisions of the
1079 preceding sections of this article may be abolished by ordinance adopted by the governing body of such
1080 county, upon the petition of no less than 50 qualified voters residing within the boundaries of the district
1081 desired to be abolished or, if the district contains less than 100 qualified voters, upon petition of 50
1082 percent of the qualified voters residing within the boundaries of such district.

1083 Upon filing of the petition, the governing body of the county shall fix a day for a hearing on the
1084 question of abolishing the sanitary district, which hearing shall embrace a consideration of whether the
1085 property in the sanitary district will or will not be benefited by the abolition thereof, and the governing
1086 body of the county shall be fully informed as to the obligations and functions of the sanitary district.
1087 Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in some
1088 newspaper of general circulation within the county to be designated by the governing body of the
1089 county. ~~At least 10 days shall intervene between the completion of the publication and the date set for~~
1090 ~~hearing, and such publication shall be considered complete on the twenty-first day after the first~~
1091 ~~publication, and no, with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing. No~~
1092 such district shall be abolished until the notice has been given and the hearing had.

1093 Any interested parties may appear and be heard on any matters pertaining to the subject of the
1094 hearing.

1095 Upon the hearing, such ordinance shall be adopted as to the governing body of the county may seem
1096 equitable and proper, concerning the abolition of the district and as to the funds on hand to the credit of
1097 the district, provided, however, that no such ordinance shall be adopted abolishing the sanitary district
1098 unless any bonds of the sanitary district that have theretofore been issued have been redeemed and the
1099 purposes for which the sanitary district was created have been completed, or unless all obligations and
1100 functions of the sanitary district have been taken over by the county as a whole, or unless the purposes
1101 for which the sanitary district was created are impractical or impossible of accomplishment and no
1102 obligations have been incurred by said sanitary district.

1103 **§ 21-118. Powers and duties of governing body.**

1104 After the adoption of such ordinance creating a sanitary district in such county, the governing body
1105 thereof shall have the following powers and duties, subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter

prescribed:

1. To construct, maintain and operate water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, light, fire-fighting equipment and power and gas systems and sidewalks for the use and benefit of the public in such sanitary districts.

2. To acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to maintain and operate any such water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, light, fire-fighting equipment and power and gas systems and sidewalks in such district and to acquire by gift, condemnation, purchase, lease, or otherwise, rights, title, interest, or easements therefor in and to real estate in such district; and to sell, lease as lessor, transfer or dispose of any part of any such property, real, personal or mixed, so acquired in such manner and upon such terms as the governing body of the district may determine to be in the best interests of the district; provided a public hearing is first held with respect to such disposition at which inhabitants of the district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least ~~ten~~ *seven* days' notice of the time and place of such hearing and a brief description of the property to be disposed shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the district. Such public hearing may be adjourned from time to time.

3. To contract with any person, firm, corporation or municipality to construct, establish, maintain and operate any such water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, light, fire-fighting equipment and power and gas systems and sidewalks in such district.

4. 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 10 days from action by the governing body.

5. To fix and prescribe or change the rates of charge for the use of any such system or systems after a public hearing upon notice as provided in § 21-118.4 (d), and to provide for the collection of such charges. In fixing such rates the sanitary district may seek the advice of the State Corporation Commission.

6. To levy and collect an annual tax upon all the property in such sanitary district subject to local taxation to pay, either in whole or in part, the expenses and charges incident to constructing, maintaining and operating water supply, sewerage, garbage removal and disposal, heat, light, fire-fighting equipment and power and gas systems and sidewalks for the use and benefit of the public in such sanitary district. Any locality imposing a tax pursuant to this subdivision may base the tax on the full assessed value of the taxable property within the district, notwithstanding any special use value assessment of property within the sanitary district for land preservation pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1-3229 et seq.) of Chapter 32 of Title 58.1, provided the owner of such property has given written consent.

7. 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 deemed necessary for the construction, operation or maintenance of any such system or systems and sidewalks.

8. 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 sanitary district.

9. The governing body shall have the same power and authority for the abatement of nuisances in such sanitary district as is vested by law in councils of cities and towns for the abatement of nuisances therein, and it shall be the duty of the governing body to exercise such power when any such nuisance shall be shown to exist.

10. Proceedings for the acquisition of rights, title, interest or easements in and to real estate, by such sanitary districts 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 such sanitary district. If the property proposed to be condemned is:

a. For a waterworks system, the procedure shall be in the manner and under the restrictions prescribed by Chapter 19.1 (§ 15.2-1908 et seq.) of Title 15.2, and by Chapter 2 (§ 25.1-200 et seq.) of Title 25.1;

b. For the purpose of constructing water or sewer lines, the proceedings shall be instituted and conducted in accordance with the procedures prescribed either by Chapter 2 of Title 25.1 or in Chapter 3 (§ 25.1-300 et seq.) of Title 25.1; or

c. For the purpose of constructing water and sewage treatment plants and facilities and improvements reasonably necessary to the construction and operation thereof, the proceedings shall be instituted and conducted in accordance with the procedures provided for the condemnation of land in Chapter 3 of Title 25.1.

11. To appoint, employ and compensate out of the funds of the district as many persons as special

1167 policemen as may be deemed necessary to maintain order and enforce the criminal and police laws of
1168 the Commonwealth and of the county within such district. Such special policemen shall have, within
1169 such district and within one-half mile thereof, all of the powers vested in policemen appointed under the
1170 provisions of Article 1 (§ 15.2-1700 et seq.) of Chapter 17 of Title 15.2.

1171 **§ 21-146. Notice of hearing on petition for creation.**

1172 Upon the presentation of a petition complying with the requirements of this article, praying for the
1173 creation of a sanitation district, fixing the boundaries thereof and naming the counties, cities and towns
1174 which in whole or in part are to be embraced therein, the circuit court of any such county, or of any
1175 county in which any such town is situated, or the corporation court of any such city shall make an order
1176 filing such petition and fixing a day for a hearing by such court on such petition and the question of the
1177 creation of the proposed sanitation district. Such order shall direct notice of such hearing to be given by
1178 publication once a week for at least three consecutive weeks ~~beginning at least twenty-eight days prior~~
1179 ~~to the day of such hearing~~ in some newspaper or newspapers, ~~named in such order,~~ having general
1180 circulation in the proposed sanitation district, *with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days*
1181 *before the hearing.* Such notice shall set forth the petition as filed, but need not set forth the signatures
1182 or exhibits thereto, and shall state the time and place of hearing and that at such hearing all persons
1183 desiring to controvert the allegations of such petition or question the conformity thereof to this article
1184 will be heard and all objections to the creation of the proposed sanitation district considered.

1185 **§ 21-229. Notice of hearing on petition for creation.**

1186 Upon the presentation of a petition complying with the requirements of this article, praying for the
1187 creation of a sanitation district, fixing the boundaries thereof and naming the counties, cities and towns
1188 which in whole or in part are to be embraced therein, the circuit court of any such county, or of any
1189 county in which any such town is situated, or the corporation court of any such city shall make an order
1190 filing such petition and fixing a day for a hearing by such court on such petition and the question of the
1191 creation of the proposed sanitation district. Such order shall direct notice of such hearing to be given by
1192 publication once a week for at least three consecutive weeks ~~beginning at least twenty-eight days prior~~
1193 ~~to the day of such hearing~~ in some newspaper or newspapers, ~~named in such order,~~ having general
1194 circulation in the proposed sanitation district, *with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days*
1195 *before the hearing.* Such notice shall set forth the petition as filed, but need not set forth the signatures
1196 or exhibits thereto, and shall state the time and place of hearing and that at such hearing all persons
1197 desiring to controvert the allegations of such petition or question the conformity thereof to this article
1198 will be heard and all objections to the creation of the proposed sanitation district considered.

1199 **§ 21-377. Notice of sale of delinquent land.**

1200 If any assessment is delinquent for more than a year, the treasurer of the county within which the
1201 land assessed lies shall, after the expiration of such year, proceed to sell the land by having notice of
1202 such intended sale served on the record owner of the land, if he is a resident of this Commonwealth and
1203 his whereabouts herein is known, as process is served in actions at law, by publishing the notice of such
1204 sale in a newspaper published or having general circulation in his county, and by posting the notice at
1205 the courthouse door; such service, publication and posting shall be not less than ~~thirty~~ *seven* days in
1206 advance of the date set for the sale. Such publication and posting shall be sufficient notice of the sale to
1207 all parties in interest except the owner resident in this Commonwealth. Such notice with the return
1208 thereon, if it is served, and the certificate of the treasurer setting forth the date and medium of
1209 publication shall be filed by the treasurer in his office.

1210 **§ 21-393. Notice of issuance of bonds.**

1211 The board of viewers of the county in which the petition was filed shall give notice by publication
1212 once a week for three successive weeks in some newspaper published in the county in which the
1213 project, or some part thereof, is situated, if there be any such newspaper, *with the first publication*
1214 *appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing,* and also by posting a written or printed notice at
1215 the door of the courthouse and at five conspicuous places in the project, reciting that they propose to
1216 issue drainage bonds for the total cost of the improvement, giving the amount of the bonds to be issued,
1217 the rate of interest that they are to bear, and the time when payable.

1218 **§ 21-420. How additional assessments made.**

1219 If additional or new assessments are so levied, such assessments shall be made on the same basis as
1220 the original assessments, and shall be levied only after all persons interested shall have been given full
1221 hearing by the board of viewers on the question of benefits and any other question on which they shall
1222 desire to be heard. Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication once a week for two
1223 consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in a county in which such project is
1224 located in whole or in part, ~~and the~~ *with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before*
1225 *the hearing.* The determination of the board of viewers shall be final.

1226 **§ 22.1-29.1. Public hearing before appointment of school board members.**

1227 At least seven days prior to the appointment of any school board member pursuant to the provisions
1228 of this chapter, of §§ 15.2-410, 15.2-531, 15.2-627 or § 15.2-837, or of any municipal charter, the

appointing authority shall hold one or more public hearings to receive the views of citizens within the school division. The appointing authority shall cause public notice to be given at least ~~ten~~ seven days prior to any hearing by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation within the school division. No nominee or applicant whose name has not been considered at a public hearing shall be appointed as a school board member.

§ 22.1-37. Notice by commission of meeting for appointment.

Before any appointment is made by the school board selection commission, it shall give notice, by publication once a week for ~~four~~ three successive weeks in a newspaper having general circulation in such county, *with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing*, of the time and place of any meeting for the purpose of appointing the members of the county school board. Such notice shall be given whether the appointment is of a member or members of the county school board for the full term of office as provided by law or of a member to fill a vacancy occurring in the membership of the county school board or of a member from a new school district.

§ 22.1-79. Powers and duties.

A school board shall:

1. See that the school laws are properly explained, enforced and observed;
2. Secure, by visitation or otherwise, as full information as possible about the conduct of the public schools in the school division and take care that they are conducted according to law and with the utmost efficiency;
3. Care for, manage and control the property of the school division and provide for the erecting, furnishing, equipping, and noninstructional operating of necessary school buildings and appurtenances and the maintenance thereof by purchase, lease, or other contracts;
4. Provide for the consolidation of schools or redistricting of school boundaries or adopt pupil assignment plans whenever such procedure will contribute to the efficiency of the school division;
5. Insofar as not inconsistent with state statutes and regulations of the Board of Education, operate and maintain the public schools in the school division and determine the length of the school term, the studies to be pursued, the methods of teaching and the government to be employed in the schools;
6. In instances in which no grievance procedure has been adopted prior to January 1, 1991, establish and administer by July 1, 1992, a grievance procedure for all school board employees, except the division superintendent and those employees covered under the provisions of Article 2 (§ 22.1-293 et seq.) and Article 3 (§ 22.1-306 et seq.) of Chapter 15 of this title, who have completed such probationary period as may be required by the school board, not to exceed 18 months. The grievance procedure shall afford a timely and fair method of the resolution of disputes arising between the school board and such employees regarding dismissal or other disciplinary actions, excluding suspensions, and shall be consistent with the provisions of the Board of Education's procedures for adjusting grievances. Except in the case of dismissal, suspension, or other disciplinary action, the grievance procedure prescribed by the Board of Education pursuant to § 22.1-308 shall apply to all full-time employees of a school board, except supervisory employees;
7. Perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the Board of Education or as are imposed by law;
8. Obtain public comment through a public hearing not less than ~~40~~ seven days after reasonable notice to the public in a newspaper of general circulation in the school division prior to providing (i) for the consolidation of schools; (ii) the transfer from the public school system of the administration of all instructional services for any public school classroom or all noninstructional services in the school division pursuant to a contract with any private entity or organization; or (iii) in school divisions having 15,000 pupils or more in average daily membership, for redistricting of school boundaries or adopting any pupil assignment plan affecting the assignment of 15 percent or more of the pupils in average daily membership in the affected school. Such public hearing may be held at the same time and place as the meeting of the school board at which the proposed action is taken if the public hearing is held before the action is taken. If a public hearing has been held prior to the effective date of this provision on a proposed consolidation, redistricting or pupil assignment plan which is to be implemented after the effective date of this provision, an additional public hearing shall not be required;
9. (Expires July 1, 2025) At least annually, survey the school division to identify critical shortages of (i) teachers and administrative personnel by subject matter and (ii) school bus drivers and report such critical shortages to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and to the Virginia Retirement System; however, the school board may request the division superintendent to conduct such survey and submit such report to the school board, the Superintendent, and the Virginia Retirement System; and
10. Ensure that the public schools within the school division are registered with the Department of State Police to receive from the State Police electronic notice of the registration, reregistration, or verification of registration information of any person required to register with the Sex Offender and Crimes Against Minors Registry pursuant to Chapter 9 (§ 9.1-900 et seq.) of Title 9.1 within that school

1290 division pursuant to § 9.1-914.

1291 **§ 22.1-92. Estimate of moneys needed for public schools; notice of costs to be distributed.**

1292 A. It shall be the duty of each division superintendent to prepare, with the approval of the school
1293 board, and submit to the governing body or bodies appropriating funds for the school division, by the
1294 date specified in § 15.2-2503, the estimate of the amount of money deemed to be needed during the next
1295 fiscal year for the support of the public schools of the school division. The estimate shall set up the
1296 amount of money deemed to be needed for each major classification prescribed by the Board of
1297 Education and such other headings or items as may be necessary.

1298 Upon preparing the estimate of the amount of money deemed to be needed during the next fiscal
1299 year for the support of the public schools of the school division, each division superintendent shall also
1300 prepare and distribute, within a reasonable time as prescribed by the Board of Education, notification of
1301 the estimated average per pupil cost for public education in the school division for the coming school
1302 year in accordance with the budget estimates provided to the local governing body or bodies. Such
1303 notification shall also include actual per pupil state and local education expenditures for the previous
1304 school year. The notice may also include federal funds expended for public education in the school
1305 division.

1306 The notice shall be made available in a form provided by the Department of Education and shall be
1307 published on the school division's website or in hard copy upon request. To promote uniformity and
1308 allow for comparisons, the Department of Education shall develop a form for this notice and distribute
1309 such form to the school divisions for publication.

1310 B. Before any school board gives final approval to its budget for submission to the governing body,
1311 the school board shall hold at least one public hearing to receive the views of citizens within the school
1312 division. A school board shall cause public notice to be given at least ~~10~~ *seven* days prior to any
1313 hearing by publication in a newspaper having a general circulation within the school division. The
1314 passage of the budget by the local government shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the
1315 requirements of this section.

1316 **§ 33.2-331. Annual meeting with county officers; six-year plan for secondary state highways;
1317 certain reimbursements required.**

1318 For purposes of this section, "cancellation" means complete elimination of a highway construction or
1319 improvement project from the six-year plan.

1320 The governing body of each county in the secondary state highway system may, jointly with the
1321 representatives of the Department as designated by the Commissioner of Highways, prepare a six-year
1322 plan for the improvements to the secondary state highway system in that county. Each such six-year
1323 plan shall be based upon the best estimate of funds to be available to the county for expenditure in the
1324 six-year period on the secondary state highway system. Each such plan shall list the proposed
1325 improvements, together with an estimated cost of each project so listed. Following the preparation of the
1326 plan in any year in which a proposed new funding allocation is greater than \$100,000, the board of
1327 supervisors or other local governing body shall conduct a public hearing after publishing notice in a
1328 newspaper published in or having general circulation in the county once a week for two successive
1329 weeks, *with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing*, and posting notice
1330 of the proposed hearing at the front door of the courthouse of such county 10 days before the meeting.
1331 At the public hearings, which shall be conducted jointly by the board of supervisors and the
1332 representative of the Department, the entire six-year plan shall be discussed with the citizens of the
1333 county and their views considered. Following the discussion, the local governing body, together with the
1334 representative of the Department, shall finalize and officially adopt the six-year plan, which shall then be
1335 considered the official plan of the county.

1336 At least once in each calendar year in which a proposed new funding allocation is greater than
1337 \$100,000, representatives of the Department in charge of the secondary state highway system in each
1338 county, or some representative of the Department designated by the Commissioner of Highways, shall
1339 meet with the governing body of each county in a regular or special meeting of the local governing
1340 body for the purpose of preparing a budget for the expenditure of improvement funds for the next fiscal
1341 year. The representative of the Department shall furnish the local governing body with an updated
1342 estimate of funds, and the board and the representative of the Department shall jointly prepare the list of
1343 projects to be carried out in that fiscal year taken from the six-year plan by order of priority and
1344 following generally the policies of the Board in regard to the statewide improvements to the secondary
1345 state highway system. In any year in which a proposed new funding allocation is greater than \$100,000,
1346 such list of priorities shall then be presented at a public hearing duly advertised in accordance with the
1347 procedure outlined in this section, and comments of citizens shall be obtained and considered. Following
1348 this public hearing, the board, with the concurrence of the representative of the Department, shall adopt,
1349 as official, a priority program for the ensuing year, and the Department shall include such listed projects
1350 in its secondary highways budget for the county for that year.

1351 At least once every two years following the adoption of the original six-year plan, the governing

body of each county, together with the representative of the Department, may update the six-year plan of the county by adding to it and extending it as necessary so as to maintain it as a plan encompassing six years. Whenever additional funds for secondary highway purposes become available, the local governing body may request a revision in its six-year plan in order that such plan be amended to provide for the expenditure of the additional funds. Such additions and extensions to each six-year plan shall be prepared in the same manner and following the same procedures as outlined herein for its initial preparation. Where the local governing body and the representative of the Department fail to agree upon a priority program, the local governing body may appeal to the Commissioner of Highways. The Commissioner of Highways shall consider all proposed priorities and render a decision establishing a priority program based upon a consideration by the Commissioner of Highways of the welfare and safety of county citizens. Such decision shall be binding.

Nothing in this section shall preclude a local governing body, with the concurrence of the representative of the Department, from combining the public hearing that may be required pursuant to this section for revision of a six-year plan with the public hearing that may be required pursuant to this section for review of the list of priorities, provided that notice of such combined hearing is published in accordance with procedures provided in this section.

All such six-year plans shall consider all existing highways in the secondary state highway system, including those in the towns located in the county that are maintained as a part of the secondary state highway system, and shall be made a public document.

If any county cancels any highway construction or improvement project included in its six-year plan after the location and design for the project has been approved, such county shall reimburse the Department the net amount of all funds expended by the Department for planning, engineering, right-of-way acquisition, demolition, relocation, and construction between the date on which project development was initiated and the date of cancellation. To the extent that funds from secondary highway allocations have been expended to pay for a highway construction or improvement project, all revenues generated from a reimbursement by the county shall be deposited into that same county's secondary highway allocation. The Commissioner of Highways may waive all or any portion of such reimbursement at his discretion.

The provisions of this section shall not apply in instances where less than 100 percent of the right-of-way is available for donation for unpaved highway improvements.

§ 33.2-723. Assumption of district highway indebtedness by counties.

A. Any county may assume the payment of and pay any outstanding indebtedness of any magisterial district or districts thereof incurred for the purpose of constructing public highways that were subsequently taken over by the Commonwealth, provided the assumption thereof is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question at an election to be held as provided in this section.

B. The governing body of the county may, by a resolution entered of record in its minute book, require the judges of election to open a poll at the next regular election and take the sense of the qualified voters of the county upon the question whether or not the county shall assume the highway indebtedness of _____ district, or _____ districts. The local governing body shall cause notice of such election to be given by the posting of written notice thereof at the front door of the county courthouse at least 30 days prior to the date the same is to be held and by publication thereof once a week for two successive weeks in a newspaper published or having general circulation in the county, ~~which~~ *with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the election.* Such notice shall set forth the date of such election and the question to be voted on.

C. The ballots for use in voting upon the question so submitted shall be prepared, printed, distributed, voted, and counted and the returns made and canvassed in accordance with the provisions of § 24.2-684. The results shall be certified by the commissioners of election to the county clerk, who shall certify the same to the governing body of the county, and such returns shall be entered of record in the minute book of the local governing body.

D. If a majority of the voters voting on the question vote in favor of the assumption by the county of the highway indebtedness of any district of the county, such indebtedness shall become and be an obligation of the county and as binding thereon as if the same had been originally contracted by the county. In such event the governing body of the county is authorized to levy and collect taxes throughout the county for the payment of the district indebtedness so assumed, both as to principal and interest.

E. Nothing contained in this section shall affect the validity of such district highway obligations in the event that the result of such election is against the assumption thereof by the county, but they shall continue to be as valid and binding in all respects as they were in their inception.

§ 33.2-909. Abandonment of highway, landing, or railroad crossing; procedure.

A. The governing body of any county on its own motion or upon petition of any interested

landowner may cause any section of the secondary state highway system, or any crossing by the highway of the lines of a railroad company or crossing by the lines of a railroad company of the highway, deemed by it to be no longer necessary for the uses of the secondary state highway system to be abandoned altogether as a public highway, a public landing, or a public railroad crossing by complying substantially with the procedure provided in this section.

B. The governing body of the county shall give notice of its intention to abandon any such highway, landing, or railroad crossing (i) by posting a notice of such intention at least three days before the first day of a regular term of the circuit court at the front door of the courthouse of the county in which the section of the highway, landing, or railroad crossing sought to be abandoned as a public highway, public landing, or public railroad crossing is located or (ii) by posting notice in at least three places on and along the highway, landing, or railroad crossing sought to be abandoned for at least 30 days and in either case by publishing notice of its intention in two or more issues of a newspaper having general circulation in the county. In addition, the governing body of the county shall give notice of its intention to abandon such highway, landing, or railroad crossing to the Board or the Commissioner of Highways. In any case in which the highway, landing, or railroad crossing proposed to be abandoned lies in two or more counties, the governing bodies of such counties shall not abandon such highway, landing, or railroad crossing unless and until all affected governing bodies agree. The procedure in such cases shall conform mutatis mutandis to the procedure prescribed for the abandonment of a highway, landing, or railroad crossing located entirely within a county.

When the governing body of a county gives notice of intention to abandon a public landing, the governing body shall also give such notice to the Department of Wildlife Resources.

C. If one or more landowners in the county whose property abuts the highway, landing, or railroad crossing proposed to be abandoned, or if only a section of a highway, landing, or railroad crossing is proposed to be abandoned, whose property abuts such section, or the Board or the Department of Wildlife Resources, in the case of a public landing, files a petition with the governing body of the county within 30 days after notice is posted and published as provided in this section, the governing body of the county shall hold a public hearing on the proposed abandonment and shall give notice of the time and place of the hearing by publishing such information ~~in at least two issues once a week for two successive weeks~~ in a newspaper having general circulation in the county ~~and, with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.~~ The governing body shall also give notice to the Board or, if a public landing is sought to be abandoned, to the Department of Wildlife Resources.

D. If a petition for a public hearing is not filed as provided in this section, or if after a public hearing is held the governing body of the county is satisfied that no public necessity exists for the continuance of the section of the secondary highway as a public highway or the railroad crossing as a public railroad crossing or the landing as a public landing or that the safety and welfare of the public would be served best by abandoning the section of highway, the landing, or the railroad crossing as a public highway, public landing, or public railroad crossing, the governing body of the county shall (i) within four months of the 30-day period during which notice was posted where no petition for a public hearing was filed or (ii) within four months after the public hearing adopt an ordinance or resolution abandoning the section of highway as a public highway, or the landing as a public landing, or the railroad crossing as a public railroad crossing, and with that ordinance or resolution the section of highway shall cease to be a public highway, a public landing, or a public railroad crossing. If the governing body is not so satisfied, it shall dismiss the application within the applicable four months provided in this subsection.

E. A finding by the governing body of a county that a section of the secondary state highway system is no longer necessary for the uses of the secondary state highway system may be made if the following conditions exist:

1. The highway is located within a residence district as defined in § 46.2-100;
2. The residence district is located within a county having a density of population exceeding 1,000 per square mile;
3. Continued operation of the section of highway in question constitutes a threat to the public safety and welfare; and
4. Alternate routes for use after abandonment of the highway are readily available.

F. In considering the abandonment of any section of highway under the provisions of this section, due consideration shall be given to the historic value, if any, of such highway.

G. Any ordinance or resolution of abandonment issued in compliance with this section shall give rise in subsequent proceedings, if any, to a presumption of adequate justification for the abandonment.

H. No public landing shall be abandoned unless the Board of Wildlife Resources shall by resolution concur in such abandonment.

§ 33.2-2001. Creation of district.

A. A district may be created in a single locality or in two or more contiguous localities. If created in

a single locality, a district shall be created by a resolution of the local governing body. If created in two or more contiguous localities, a district shall be created by the resolutions of each of the local governing bodies. Any such resolution shall be considered only upon the petition, to each local governing body of the locality in which the proposed district is to be located, of the owners of at least 51 percent of either the land area or the assessed value of land in each locality that (i) is within the boundaries of the proposed district and (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes. Any proposed district within a county or counties may include any land within a town or towns within the boundaries of such county or counties.

B. The petition to the local governing body or bodies shall:

1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;
2. Describe the transportation improvements proposed within the district;
3. Propose a plan for providing such transportation improvements 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 that can be expected from the provision of such transportation improvements within the district; and
5. Request the local governing body or bodies to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.

C. Upon the filing of such a petition, each local 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 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 own taxable real property within 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 within a town is included in the proposed district, the governing body shall deliver a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing to the town council at least 30 days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may by resolution 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 local governing body at the public hearing required by this section. Such resolution shall be binding upon the local governing body 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 locality. ~~At least 10 days shall intervene between the third publication and the date set for the hearing, with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.~~

D. If each local governing body finds the creation of the proposed district would be in furtherance of the locality's 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 welfare, then each local governing body may 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 this chapter. The resolution shall provide a description with specific terms and conditions of all commercial and industrial zoning classifications that shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with any related criteria and a term of years, not to exceed 20 years, as to which each zoning classification and each related criterion set forth therein shall remain in force within the district without elimination, reduction, or restriction, except (i) upon the written request or approval of the owner of any property affected by a change or (ii) as specifically required to comply with state or federal law.

Each resolution creating a district shall also provide (a) that the district shall expire 35 years from the date upon which the resolution is passed or (b) that the district shall expire when the district is abolished in accordance with § 33.2-2014. After the public hearing, each local governing body shall deliver a certified copy of its proposed resolution creating the district to the petitioning landowners or their attorneys-in-fact. Any petitioning landowner may then withdraw his signature on the petition, in writing, at any time prior to the vote of the local governing body. In the case where any signatures on the petition are withdrawn, the local governing body may pass the proposed resolution only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of this section. After all local governing bodies have adopted resolutions creating the district, the district shall be established and the name of the district shall be "The _____ Transportation Improvement District."

§ 33.2-2101. Creation of district.

A. A district may be created in a county by a resolution of the governing body. Any such resolution shall be considered only upon the petition, to the governing body, of the owners of at least 51 percent of either the land area or the assessed value of real property that (i) is within the boundaries of the

1536 proposed district, (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes, and
1537 (iii) would be subject to the annual special improvement tax authorized by § 33.2-2105 if the proposed
1538 district is created. Any proposed district within a county may include any real property within a town or
1539 towns within the boundaries of such county.

1540 B. The petition to the governing body shall:

1541 1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;

1542 2. Describe the transportation improvements proposed within the district;

1543 3. Propose a plan for providing such transportation improvements within the district and describe
1544 specific terms and conditions with respect to all commercial and industrial zoning classifications and
1545 uses, densities, and criteria related thereto that the petitioners request for the proposed district;

1546 4. Describe the benefits that can be expected from the provision of such transportation improvements
1547 within the district; and

1548 5. Request the governing body to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the
1549 petition.

1550 C. Upon the filing of such a petition, the governing body shall fix a day for a hearing on the
1551 question of whether the proposed district shall be created. The hearing shall consider whether the
1552 residents and owners of real property within the proposed district would benefit from the establishment
1553 of the proposed district. All interested persons who either reside in or own taxable real property within
1554 the proposed district shall have the right to appear and show cause why any property or properties
1555 should not be included in the proposed district. If real property within a town is included in the
1556 proposed district, a copy of the petition and notice of the public hearing shall be delivered to the town
1557 council at least 30 days prior to the public hearing, and the town council may by resolution determine if
1558 the town council wishes any property located within the town to be included within the proposed district
1559 and any such resolution shall be delivered to the governing body prior to the public hearing required by
1560 this section. Such resolution shall be binding upon the governing body with respect to the inclusion or
1561 exclusion of such properties within the proposed district. If that resolution permits any commercial or
1562 industrial property located within a town to be included in the proposed district, then if requested to do
1563 so by the petition the town council of any town that has adopted a zoning ordinance also shall pass a
1564 resolution, to be effective upon creation of the proposed district, that is consistent with the requirements
1565 of subsection E with respect to commercial and industrial zoning classifications that shall be in force in
1566 that portion of the town included in the district. The petition shall comply with the provisions of this
1567 section with respect to minimum acreage or assessed valuation. Notice of the hearing shall be given by
1568 publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the
1569 locality. ~~At least 10 days shall intervene between the third publication and the date set for the hearing,~~
1570 ~~with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.~~ Such public hearing may
1571 be adjourned from time to time.

1572 D. If the governing body finds the creation of the proposed district would be in furtherance of the
1573 county's comprehensive plan for the development of the area, in the best interests of the residents and
1574 owners of real property within the proposed district, and in furtherance of the public health, safety, and
1575 welfare, the governing body may pass a resolution that is reasonably consistent with the petition, that
1576 creates the district upon final adoption, and that provides for the appointment of an advisory board in
1577 accordance with this chapter upon final adoption. Any such resolution shall be conclusively presumed to
1578 be reasonably consistent with the petition if, following the public hearing, as provided in the following
1579 provisions of this section, the petition continues to comply with the provisions of this section with
1580 respect to the criteria relating to minimum acreage or assessed valuation.

1581 E. The resolution shall provide a description with specific terms and conditions of all commercial
1582 and industrial zoning classifications that apply within the district, but not within any town within the
1583 district that has adopted a zoning ordinance, that shall be in force in the district upon its creation,
1584 together with any related criteria and a term of years, not to exceed 20 years, as to which each such
1585 zoning classification and each related criterion set forth therein shall remain in force within the district
1586 without elimination, reduction, or restriction, except (i) upon the written request or approval of the
1587 owner of any property affected by a change, (ii) as required to comply with the provisions of the
1588 Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act (§ 62.1-44.15:67 et seq.) or the regulations adopted pursuant thereto,
1589 (iii) as required to comply with the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act regarding municipal and
1590 industrial stormwater discharges (33 U.S.C. § 1342(p)) and regulations promulgated thereunder by the
1591 federal Environmental Protection Agency, or (iv) as specifically required to comply with any other state
1592 or federal law.

1593 F. A resolution creating a district shall also provide (i) that the district shall expire 50 years from the
1594 date upon which the resolution is passed or (ii) that the district shall expire when the district is
1595 abolished in accordance with § 33.2-2115. After the public hearing, the governing body may adopt a
1596 proposed resolution creating the district. No later than two business days following the adoption of the
1597 proposed resolution, copies of the proposed resolution shall be available in the office of the clerk of the

governing body for inspection and copying by the petitioning landowners and their representatives, by members of the public, and by representatives of the news media. No later than seven business days following the adoption of the proposed resolution, any petitioning landowner may notify the clerk of the governing body in writing that the petitioning landowner is withdrawing his signature from the petition. Within the same seven-day period, the owner of any property in the proposed district that will be subject to the annual special improvements tax authorized by § 33.2-2105, if the proposed district is created, or the attorney-in-fact of any such owner may notify the clerk of the governing body in writing that he is adding his signature to the petition. The governing body may then proceed to final adoption of the proposed resolution following that seven-day period. If any petitioner has withdrawn his signature from the petition during that seven-day period, then the governing body may readopt the proposed resolution only if the petition, including any landowners who have added their signatures after adoption of the proposed resolution, continues to meet the provisions of this section. After the governing body has readopted the resolution creating the district, the district shall be established and the name of the district shall be "The _____ Transportation Improvement District."

§ 33.2-2103. Powers and duties of commission.

The commission may:

1. Expend district revenues to construct, reconstruct, alter, improve, or expand transportation improvements and make loans or otherwise provide for the cost of transportation improvements and for financial assistance to operate transportation improvements in the district for the use and benefit of the public.

2. Acquire by gift, purchase, lease, in-kind contribution to construction costs, or otherwise any transportation improvements in the district and 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 such disposition. At the hearing, the residents and owners of property within the district shall have an opportunity to be heard. At least 40 seven 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. Negotiate and contract with any person with regard to any matter necessary and proper to provide any transportation improvements, including the financing, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, alteration, improvement, expansion, operation, or maintenance of any transportation improvements in the district. For the purposes of this chapter, transportation improvements are within the district if they are located within the boundaries of the transportation improvement district or are reasonably deemed necessary for the construction or operation of transportation improvements within the boundaries of the transportation improvement district.

4. Enter into a continuing service contract for a purpose authorized by this chapter and make payments of the proceeds received from the special taxes levied pursuant to this chapter, together with any other revenues, for 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 this chapter. However, payments for any such service contract shall be conditioned upon the receipt of services pursuant to the contract. Such a contract shall not obligate a county or participating town to make payments for services of the district.

5. Accept the allocations, contributions, or funds of any available source or reimburse from any available source, including any person, for the whole or any part of the costs, expenses, and charges incident to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, improvement, and expansion or the operation of any transportation improvements in the district.

6. Contract for the extension and use of any public mass transit system or highway into territory outside the district on such terms and conditions as the commission determines.

7. Employ and fix the compensation of personnel who may be deemed necessary for the construction, operation, or maintenance of any transportation improvements in the district.

8. Have prepared an annual audit of the district's financial obligations and revenues, and upon review of such audit, request a tax rate adequate to provide tax revenues that, together with all other revenues, are required by the district to fulfill its annual obligations.

§ 33.2-2701. Creation of district.

A. A district may be created in the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle by resolutions of such localities' governing bodies. Such resolutions shall be considered upon the petition to each governing body of a locality in which the proposed district by the owners of at least 51 percent of either the land area or the assessed value of land, in each locality that (i) is within the boundaries of the proposed district and (ii) has been zoned for commercial or industrial use or is used for such purposes.

B. The petition to the local governing bodies shall:

1. Set forth the name and describe the boundaries of the proposed district;

2. Describe the transportation improvements proposed within the district;

3. Propose a plan for providing such transportation improvements 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 that the petitioners request for the proposed district;

4. Describe the benefits that can be expected from the provision of such transportation improvements within the district; and

5. Request the local governing bodies to establish the proposed district for the purposes set forth in the petition.

C. Upon the filing of such a petition, each local 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 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 own taxable real property within 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. Such resolution shall be binding upon the local governing body 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 locality. ~~At least 10 days shall intervene between the third publication and the date set for the hearing, with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.~~

D. If both local governing bodies find the creation of the proposed district would be in furtherance of their comprehensive plans 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 welfare, both local governing bodies may pass resolutions that are reasonably consistent with the petition, creating the district and providing for the appointment of an advisory board in accordance with this chapter. The resolutions shall provide a description with specific terms and conditions of all commercial and industrial zoning classifications that shall be in force in the district upon its creation, together with all related criteria and a term of years, not to exceed 20 years, as to which each such zoning classification and each related criterion set forth therein shall remain in force within the district without elimination, reduction, or restriction, except (i) upon the written request or approval of the owner of any property affected by a change or (ii) as specifically required to comply with federal or state law.

Each resolution creating the district shall also provide (a) that the district shall expire 35 years from the date upon which the resolution is passed or (b) that the district shall expire when the district is abolished in accordance with § 33.2-2714. After the public hearing, each local governing body shall deliver a certified copy of its proposed resolution creating the district to the petitioning landowners or their attorneys-in-fact. Any petitioning landowner may then withdraw his signature on the petition, in writing, at any time prior to the vote of the local governing body. In the case where any signature on the petition is withdrawn, the local governing body may pass the proposed resolution only upon certification that the petition continues to meet the provisions of this section. After both local governing bodies have adopted resolutions creating the district, the district shall be established and the name of the district shall be "The Charlottesville-Albemarle Transportation Improvement District."

§ 36-23. Housing authority operations in other municipalities.

In addition to its other powers, any housing authority may exercise any or all of its powers within the territorial boundaries of any municipality not included in the area of operation of such housing authority, for the purpose of planning, undertaking, financing, rehabilitating, constructing and operating a housing project or projects or a multi-family residential building or buildings within such municipality; provided that a resolution shall have been adopted (a) by the governing body of such municipality in which the housing authority is to exercise its powers and (b) by the authority of such municipality (if one has been theretofore established by such municipality and authorized to exercise its powers therein) declaring that there is a need for the aforesaid housing authority to exercise its powers within such municipality. A municipality shall have the same powers to furnish financial and other assistance to such housing authority exercising its powers within such municipality under this section as though the municipality were within the area of operation of such authority.

No governing body of a municipality shall adopt a resolution as provided in this section declaring that there is a need for the housing authority (other than a housing authority established by such municipality) to exercise its powers within such municipality, unless a public hearing has first been held by such governing body and unless such governing body shall have found in substantially the following terms: (a) that insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such municipality or that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such municipality available to

persons of low income at rentals they can afford; and (b) that these conditions can be best remedied through the exercise of the aforesaid housing authority's powers within the territorial boundaries of such municipality; provided that such findings shall not have the effect of establishing an authority for any such municipality under § 36-4 nor of thereafter preventing such municipality from establishing an authority or joining in the creation of a consolidated housing authority or the increase of the area of operation of a consolidated housing authority. The clerk of the city or other municipality shall give notice of the time, place and purpose of the public hearing at least ~~ten~~ seven days prior to the date on which the hearing is to be held, in a newspaper published in such municipality, or if there is no newspaper published in such municipality, then in a newspaper published in the Commonwealth and having a general circulation in such municipality. Upon the date fixed for such public hearing an opportunity to be heard shall be granted to all residents of such municipality and to all other interested persons.

During the time that, pursuant to these findings, the aforesaid housing authority has outstanding (or is under contract to issue) any evidences of indebtedness for a project within the municipality, no other housing authority may undertake a project within such municipality without the consent of the housing authority which has such outstanding indebtedness or obligation.

§ 36-44. Public hearing to create regional authority or change its area of operation, and findings.

The board of supervisors of a county shall not adopt any resolution authorized by §§ 36-40, 36-41 or 36-42 unless a public hearing has first been held. The clerk of such county shall give notice of the time, place, and purpose of the public hearing at least ~~ten~~ seven days prior to the day on which the hearing is to be held, in a newspaper published in such county, or if there is no newspaper published in such county, then in a newspaper published in the Commonwealth and having a general circulation in such county. Upon the date fixed for such public hearing an opportunity to be heard shall be granted to all residents of such county and to all other interested persons.

In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary the board of supervisors of a county shall take into consideration the safety and sanitation of dwellings, the light and air space available to the inhabitants of such dwellings, the degree of overcrowding, the size and arrangement of the rooms and the extent to which conditions exist in such dwellings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.

In connection with the issuance of bonds or the incurring of other obligations, a regional housing authority may covenant as to limitations on its right to adopt resolutions relating to the increase or decrease of its area of operation.

§ 58.1-3108. Commissioner to render taxpayer assistance and may go to convenient places to receive returns; advertisement by commissioner.

A. Each commissioner of the revenue shall render such taxpayer assistance as may be necessary for the preparation of any return required by law to be filed with his office. Such commissioners may go to convenient public places within the county or city for the purpose of receiving state and local tax returns. Compliance by the commissioner of the revenue with this section shall not relieve him of the duty to obtain tax returns as required by § 58.1-3107.

B. Each commissioner shall advertise, in some newspaper of general circulation in the city or county, at least once during the ~~thirty~~ seven days prior to the time fixed by law for filing returns without penalty, the location of the commissioner's office, the location of such branch offices as he may establish, and the hours of the day, not less than eight hours each day, during which such office or offices shall be open for business. Such advertisement shall state the time when returns of taxpayers must be filed.

§ 58.1-3245.2. Tax increment financing.

A. The governing body of any county, city or town may adopt tax increment financing by passing an ordinance designating a development project area and providing that real estate taxes in the development project area shall be assessed, collected and allocated in the following manner for so long as any obligations or development project cost commitments secured by the Tax Increment Financing Fund, hereinafter authorized, are outstanding and unpaid.

1. The local assessing officer shall record in the land book both the base assessed value and the current assessed value of the real estate in the development project area.

2. Real estate taxes attributable to the lower of the current assessed value or base assessed value of real estate located in a development project area shall be allocated by the treasurer or director of finance pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

3. Real estate taxes attributable to the increased value between the current assessed value of any parcel of real estate and the base assessed value of such real estate shall be allocated by the treasurer or director of finance and paid into a special fund entitled the "Tax Increment Financing Fund" to pay the principal and interest on obligations issued or development project cost commitments entered into to

1782 finance the development project costs.

1783 B. The governing body shall hold a public hearing on the need for tax increment financing in the
1784 county, city or town prior to adopting a tax increment financing ordinance. Notice of the public hearing
1785 shall be published once each week for three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the public hearing
1786 in each newspaper of general circulation in such county, city or town, *with the first publication*
1787 *appearing no more than 21 days before the hearing.* The notice shall include the time, place and
1788 purpose of the public hearing, define tax increment financing, indicate the proposed boundaries of the
1789 development project area, and propose obligations to be issued to finance the development project area
1790 costs.

1791 **§ 58.1-3245.8. Adoption of local enterprise zone development taxation program.**

1792 A. The governing body of any county, city, or town may adopt a local enterprise zone development
1793 taxation program by passing an ordinance designating an enterprise zone located within its boundaries as
1794 a local enterprise zone; however, an ordinance may designate an area as a local enterprise zone
1795 contingent upon the designation of the area as an enterprise zone pursuant to Chapter 49 (§ 59.1-538 et
1796 seq.) of Title 59.1. If the county, city, or town contains more than one enterprise zone, such ordinance
1797 may designate one or more as a local enterprise zone. If an enterprise zone is located in more than one
1798 county, city, or town, the governing body may designate the portion of the enterprise zone located
1799 within its boundaries as a local enterprise zone. An ordinance designating a local enterprise zone shall
1800 provide that all or a specified percentage of the real estate taxes, machinery and tools taxes, or both, in
1801 the local enterprise zone shall be assessed, collected and allocated in the following manner:

1802 1. The local assessing officer shall record in the appropriate books both the base assessed value and
1803 the current assessed value of the real estate or machinery and tools, or both, in the local enterprise zone.

1804 2. Real estate taxes or machinery and tools taxes attributable to the lower of the current assessed
1805 value or base assessed value of real estate or machinery and tools located in a local enterprise zone shall
1806 be allocated by the treasurer or director of finance as they would be in the absence of such ordinance.

1807 3. All or the specified percentage of the increase in real estate taxes or machinery and tools taxes, or
1808 both, attributable to the difference between (i) the current assessed value of such property and (ii) the
1809 base assessed value of such property shall be allocated by the treasurer or director of finance and paid
1810 into a special fund entitled the "Local Enterprise Zone Development Fund" to be used as provided in
1811 § 58.1-3245.10. Such amounts paid into the fund shall not include any additional revenues resulting
1812 from an increase in the tax rate on real estate or machinery and tools after the adoption of a local
1813 enterprise zone development taxation ordinance, nor shall it include any additional revenues merely
1814 resulting from an increase in the assessed value of real estate or machinery and tools which were located
1815 in the zone prior to the adoption of a local enterprise zone development taxation ordinance unless such
1816 property is improved or enhanced.

1817 B. The governing body shall hold a public hearing on the need for a local enterprise zone
1818 development taxation program in the county, city, or town prior to adopting a local enterprise zone
1819 development taxation ordinance. Notice of the public hearing shall be published once each week for
1820 three consecutive weeks immediately preceding the public hearing in each newspaper of general
1821 circulation in such county, city, or town, *with the first publication appearing no more than 21 days*
1822 *before the hearing.* The notice shall include the time, place and purpose of the public hearing; define
1823 local enterprise zone development taxation; indicate the proposed boundaries of the local enterprise zone;
1824 state whether all or a specified percentage of real property or machinery or tools, or both, will be
1825 subject to local enterprise zone development taxation; and describe the purposes for which funds in the
1826 Local Enterprise Zone Development Fund are authorized to be used.

1827 **§ 58.1-3256. Reassessment in towns; appeals of assessments.**

1828 In any incorporated town there may be for town taxation and debt limitation, a general reassessment
1829 of the real estate in any such town in the year designated, and every fourth year thereafter, that the
1830 council of such town shall declare by ordinance or resolution the necessity therefor. Every such general
1831 reassessment of real estate in any such town shall be made by a board of assessors consisting of three
1832 residents, a majority of whom shall be freeholders, who hold no official office or position with the town
1833 government, appointed by the council of such town for each general reassessment and the compensation
1834 of the person so designated shall be prescribed by the council and paid out of the town treasury. The
1835 assessors so designated shall assess the property in accordance with the general law and Constitution of
1836 Virginia. If for any cause the board is unable to complete an assessment within the year for which it is
1837 appointed, the council shall extend the time therefor for three months. Any vacancy in the membership
1838 of the board shall be filled by the council within 30 days after the occurrence thereof, but such vacancy
1839 shall not invalidate any assessment. The assessments so made shall be open for public inspection after
1840 notice of such inspection shall have been advertised in a newspaper of general circulation within the
1841 town at least ~~five~~ *seven* days prior to such date or dates of inspection. Within 30 days after the final
1842 date of inspection the assessors shall file the completed reassessments in the office of the town clerk and
1843 at the same time forward to the Department of Taxation a copy of the recapitulation sheets of such

assessments.

Any person, firm, or corporation claiming to be aggrieved by any assessment may, within 30 days after the filing of reassessments in the office of the town clerk, apply to the town board of equalization for a correction of such assessment by filing with the town clerk a written statement setting forth his grievances. The board of equalization of every such town shall, within 30 days of the filing of such complaint, fix a date for a hearing on such application and, after giving the applicant at least 10 days' notice of the time fixed, shall hear such evidence as may be introduced by interested parties and correct the assessment by increasing or reducing the same. The circuit court having jurisdiction within the town shall, in each tax year immediately following the year in which a general reassessment was conducted, appoint for such town a board of equalization of real estate assessments made up of three to five citizens of the town. Any such town board of equalization shall be subject to the same member composition requirements and limits on terms of service as provided for boards of equalization pursuant to § 58.1-3374. In addition, at least once in every four years of service on a town board of equalization, each member of such board shall take continuing education instruction provided by the Tax Commissioner pursuant to § 58.1-206. In equalizing real property tax assessments, such board of equalization shall hear complaints, including but not limited to, that real property is assessed at more than fair market value. In hearing complaints, the board shall establish the value of real property as provided in § 58.1-3378. The provisions of § 58.1-3379 shall apply to all complaints heard by any town board of equalization.

Town taxes for each year on real estate subject to reassessment shall be extended on the basis of the last general reassessment made prior to such year subject to such changes as may have been lawfully made. The town tax assessor shall make changes required by new construction, subdivision and disaster loss. The council of any town may provide by ordinance that it will have a general reassessment of real estate in the town in the year designated by the town council and every year thereafter. The town council may declare the necessity for such general reassessment by such ordinance, but in all other respects this section shall be controlling. No county or district levies shall be extended on any assessments made under the provisions of this section.

Any town which has failed to conduct a general reassessment within five years shall use only those assessed values assigned by the county.

§ 58.1-3321. Effect on rate when assessment results in tax increase; public hearings; referendum.

A. When any annual assessment, biennial assessment, or general reassessment of real property by a county, city, or town would result in an increase of one percent or more in the total real property tax levied, such county, city, or town shall reduce its rate of levy for the forthcoming tax year so as to cause such rate of levy to produce no more than 101 percent of the previous year's real property tax levies, unless subsection B is complied with, which rate shall be determined by multiplying the previous year's total real property tax levies by 101 percent and dividing the product by the forthcoming tax year's total real property assessed value. An additional assessment or reassessment due to the construction of new or other improvements, including those improvements and changes set forth in § 58.1-3285, to the property shall not be an annual assessment or general reassessment within the meaning of this section, nor shall the assessed value of such improvements be included in calculating the new tax levy for purposes of this section. Special levies shall not be included in any calculations provided for under this section.

B. The governing body of a county, city, or town may, after conducting a public hearing, which shall not be held at the same time as the annual budget hearing, increase the rate above the reduced rate required in subsection A if any such increase is deemed to be necessary by such governing body.

C. Notice of any public hearing held pursuant to this section shall be given at least ~~30~~ seven days before the date of such hearing by the publication of a notice in (i) at least one newspaper of general circulation in such county or city and (ii) a prominent public location at which notices are regularly posted in the building where the governing body of the county, city, or town regularly conducts its business, except that such notice shall be given at least 14 days before the date of such hearing in any year in which neither a general appropriation act nor amendments to a general appropriation act providing appropriations for the immediately following fiscal year have been enacted by April 30 of such year. Additionally, in a county, city, or town that conducts its reassessment more than once every four years, the notice for any public hearing held pursuant to this section shall be published on a different day and in a different notice from any notice published for the annual budget hearing. Any such notice shall be at least the size of one-eighth page of a standard size or a tabloid size newspaper, and the headline in the advertisement shall be in a type no smaller than 18-point. The notice described in clause (i) shall not be placed in that portion, if any, of the newspaper reserved for legal notices and classified advertisements. The notice described in clauses (i) and (ii) shall be in the following form and contain the following information, in addition to such other information as the local governing body

1905 may elect to include:

1906 NOTICE OF PROPOSED REAL PROPERTY TAX INCREASE

1907 The (name of the county, city or town) proposes to increase property tax levies.

1908 1. Assessment Increase: Total assessed value of real property, excluding additional assessments due
1909 to new construction or improvements to property, exceeds last year's total assessed value of real property
1910 by _____ percent.

1911 2. Lowered Rate Necessary to Offset Increased Assessment: The tax rate which would levy the same
1912 amount of real estate tax as last year, when multiplied by the new total assessed value of real estate
1913 with the exclusions mentioned above, would be \$ _____ per \$100 of assessed value. This rate will be
1914 known as the "lowered tax rate."

1915 3. Effective Rate Increase: The (name of the county, city or town) proposes to adopt a tax rate of \$
1916 _____ per \$100 of assessed value. The difference between the lowered tax rate and the proposed rate
1917 would be \$ _____ per \$100, or _____ percent. This difference will be known as the "effective tax rate
1918 increase."

1919 Individual property taxes may, however, increase at a percentage greater than or less than the above
1920 percentage.

1921 4. Proposed Total Budget Increase: Based on the proposed real property tax rate and changes in other
1922 revenues, the total budget of (name of county, city or town) will exceed last year's by _____ percent.

1923 A public hearing on the increase will be held on (date and time) at (meeting place).

1924 D. All hearings shall be open to the public. The governing body shall permit persons desiring to be
1925 heard an opportunity to present oral testimony within such reasonable time limits as shall be determined
1926 by the governing body.

1927 E. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to the assessment of public service
1928 corporation property by the State Corporation Commission.

1929 F. Notwithstanding other provisions of general or special law, the tax rate for taxes due on or before
1930 June 30 of each year may be fixed on or before May 15 of that tax year.

1931 **§ 58.1-3378. Sitings; notices thereof.**

1932 Each board of equalization shall sit at and for such time or times as may be necessary to discharge
1933 the duties imposed and to exercise the powers conferred by this chapter. Of each sitting public notice
1934 shall be given at least ~~40~~ *seven* days beforehand by publication in a newspaper having general
1935 circulation in the county or city and, in a county, also by posting the notice at the courthouse and at
1936 each public library, voting precinct or both. Such posting shall be done by the sheriff or his deputy.
1937 Such notice shall inform the public that the board shall sit at the place or places and on the days named
1938 therein for the purpose of equalizing real estate assessments in such county or city and for the purpose
1939 of hearing complaints of inequalities wherein the property owners allege a lack of uniformity in
1940 assessment, or errors in acreage in such real estate assessments. The board also shall hear complaints
1941 that real property is assessed at more than fair market value. Except as otherwise provided by the Code
1942 of Virginia:

1943 1. The fair market value of real property shall be established by the board as of January 1 of the
1944 applicable year; or

1945 2. If a county or city has adopted July 1 as its tax day for real property pursuant to § 58.1-3011,
1946 then, for other than public service corporation property, the fair market value of real property shall be
1947 established by the board as of July 1 of the applicable year.

1948 The governing body of any county or city may provide by ordinance the date by which applications
1949 must be made by property owners or lessees for relief. Such date shall not be earlier than 30 days after
1950 the termination of the date set by the assessing officer to hear objections to the assessments as provided
1951 in § 58.1-3330. If no applications for relief are received by such date, the board of equalization shall be
1952 deemed to have discharged its duties. Such governing body may also provide by ordinance the deadline
1953 by which all applications must be finally disposed of by the board of equalization. All such deadlines
1954 shall be clearly stated on the notice of assessment. Notwithstanding such deadlines, if a taxpayer applies
1955 to the commissioner of the revenue or other official performing the duties imposed on commissioners of
1956 the revenue for relief from a real property tax assessment prior to such deadlines, and such deadlines
1957 occur prior to a final determination on such application for relief, and the taxpayer advises the circuit
1958 court that he wishes to appeal the determination to the board of equalization, then the circuit court may
1959 require the board of equalization to hear and act on such appeal. The governing body may provide for
1960 applications for relief to be made electronically; however, taxpayers retain the right to file applications
1961 on traditional paper forms provided by the governing body as long as such forms are submitted prior to
1962 the established deadline. If such paper forms are mailed by the applicant, the postmark date shall be
1963 considered the date of receipt by the governing body. A hearing for relief before the board of
1964 equalization regarding an assessment on residential property shall not be denied on the basis of a lack of
1965 information on the application for relief, as long as the application includes the address, the parcel
1966 number, and the owner's proposed assessed value for the property. If the application for relief is sent

electronically, the date the applicant sends the application shall be considered the date of receipt by the governing body. The application is considered sent when it meets the requirements of subsection (a) of § 58.1-493. A hearing for relief before the board of equalization regarding an assessment on commercial, multi-family residential, or industrial property on the basis of fair market value shall not be denied on the basis of a lack of information on the application, as long as documentation of any applicable assessment methodologies is submitted with the application, and the application includes the address, the parcel number, and the owner's proposed assessed value for the property.

§ 58.1-3651. Property exempt from taxation by classification or designation by ordinance adopted by local governing body on or after January 1, 2003.

A. Pursuant to subsection 6 (a)(6) of Article X of the Constitution of Virginia, on and after January 1, 2003, any county, city, or town may by designation or classification exempt from real or personal property taxes, or both, by ordinance adopted by the local governing body, the real or personal property, or both, owned by a nonprofit organization, including a single member limited liability company whose sole member is a nonprofit organization, that uses such property for religious, charitable, patriotic, historical, benevolent, cultural, or public park and playground purposes. The ordinance shall state the specific use on which the exemption is based, and continuance of the exemption shall be contingent on the continued use of the property in accordance with the purpose for which the organization is classified or designated. No exemption shall be provided to any organization that has any rule, regulation, policy, or practice that unlawfully discriminates on the basis of religious conviction, race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, or national origin.

B. Any ordinance exempting property by designation pursuant to subsection A shall be adopted only after holding a public hearing with respect thereto, at which citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. The local governing body shall publish notice of the hearing once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, city, or town where the real property is located. The notice shall include the assessed value of the real and tangible personal property for which an exemption is requested as well as the property taxes assessed against such property. The public hearing shall not be held until at least five ~~seven~~ days after the notice is published in the newspaper. The local governing body shall collect the cost of publication from the organization requesting the property tax exemption. Before adopting any such ordinance the governing body shall consider the following questions:

1. Whether the organization is exempt from taxation pursuant to § 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

2. Whether a current annual alcoholic beverage license for serving alcoholic beverages has been issued by the Board of Directors of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Authority to such organization, for use on such property;

3. Whether any director, officer, or employee of the organization is paid compensation in excess of a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services which such director, officer, or employee actually renders;

4. Whether any part of the net earnings of such organization inures to the benefit of any individual, and whether any significant portion of the service provided by such organization is generated by funds received from donations, contributions, or local, state or federal grants. As used in this subsection, donations shall include the providing of personal services or the contribution of in-kind or other material services;

5. Whether the organization provides services for the common good of the public;

6. Whether a substantial part of the activities of the organization involves carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation and whether the organization participates in, or intervenes in, any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office;

7. The revenue impact to the locality and its taxpayers of exempting the property; and

8. Any other criteria, facts and circumstances that the governing body deems pertinent to the adoption of such ordinance.

C. Any ordinance exempting property by classification pursuant to subsection A shall be adopted only after holding a public hearing with respect thereto, at which citizens shall have an opportunity to be heard. The local governing body shall publish notice of the hearing once in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, city, or town. The public hearing shall not be held until at least five days after the notice is published in the newspaper.

D. Exemptions of property from taxation under this article shall be strictly construed in accordance with Article X, Section 6 (f) of the Constitution of Virginia.

E. Nothing in this section or in any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall affect the validity of either a classification exemption or a designation exemption granted by the General Assembly prior to January 1, 2003, pursuant to Article 2 (§ 58.1-3606 et seq.), 3 (§ 58.1-3609 et seq.) or 4 (§ 58.1-3650 et seq.) of this chapter. An exemption granted pursuant to Article 4 (§ 58.1-3650 et seq.) of this chapter may be revoked in accordance with the provisions of § 58.1-3605.

20528 § 58.1-3975. Nonjudicial sale of tax delinquent real properties of minimal size and value.

20529 A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the treasurer or other officer responsible for
20530 collecting taxes may sell, at public auction, any parcel of real property that is assessed at \$10,000 or
20531 less, provided that the taxes on such parcel are delinquent on December 31 following the third
20532 anniversary of the date on which such taxes have become due.

20533 B. The treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes may in addition sell, at public
20534 auction, any parcel of real property that is assessed at more than \$10,000 but no more than \$25,000,
20535 provided that the taxes on such parcel are delinquent on December 31 following the third anniversary of
20536 the date on which such taxes have become due, it is not subject to a recorded mortgage or deed of trust
20537 lien, and such parcel:

20538 1. Is unimproved and measures no more than 43,560 square feet (1.0 acre);

20539 2. Is unimproved and is determined to be unsuitable for building due to the size, shape, zoning,
20540 floodway, or other environmental designations of the parcel made by the locality's zoning administrator
20541 or other official designated by the locality to administer its zoning ordinance and carry out the duties set
20542 forth in subdivision A 4 of § 15.2-2286;

20543 3. Has a structure on it that has been condemned by the local building official pursuant to applicable
20544 law or ordinance;

20545 4. Has been declared by the locality a nuisance as that term is defined in § 15.2-900;

20546 5. Contains a derelict building as that term is defined in § 15.2-907.1; or

20547 6. Has been declared by the locality to be blighted as that term is defined in § 36-3.

20548 For purposes of determining the area of any parcel, the area or acreage found in the locality's land
20549 book shall be determinative.

20550 C. At least 30 days prior to conducting a sale under this section, the treasurer or other officer
20551 responsible for collecting taxes shall:

20552 1. Send notice by certified or registered mail to the record owner or owners of such property and
20553 anyone appearing to have an interest in the property at their last known address as contained in the
20554 records of the treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes; and

20555 2. Post notice of such sale at the property location, if such property has frontage on any public or
20556 private street, and at the circuit courthouse of the locality.

20557 D. The treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes shall also cause a notice of sale to
20558 be published in the legal classified section of a newspaper of general circulation in the locality in which
20559 the property is located at least seven days ~~but no more than 24 days~~ prior to the sale; however, if the
20560 annual taxes assessed on the property are less than \$500, such notice may be placed, in lieu of
20561 publication, on the treasurer's or local government's website beginning at least ~~24~~ seven days prior to
20562 sale and through the date of sale. The pro rata costs of posting notice, publication, and mailing shall
20563 become a part of the tax and shall be collected if payment is made in redemption of such real property.

20564 E. The treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes may advertise and sell multiple
20565 parcels at the same time and place pursuant to one notice of sale.

20566 F. The treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes may enter into an agreement with the
20567 owner of such parcel for payment over time.

20568 G. The owner of any property, or other interested party, may redeem it at any time prior to the date
20569 of the sale by paying all accumulated taxes, penalties, interest, and costs thereon, including reasonable
20570 attorney fees. Partial payment of delinquent taxes, penalties, interest, or costs shall be insufficient to
20571 redeem the property and shall not operate to suspend, invalidate, or nullify any sale brought pursuant to
20572 this section.

20573 H. At the time of sale, the treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes shall sell to the
20574 highest bidder at public auction each parcel that has not been redeemed by the owner. Such sale shall be
20575 free and clear of the locality's tax lien, but shall not affect easements or other rights of record recorded
20576 prior to the date of sale or liens recorded prior to the date of sale unless the treasurer has given the
20577 lienholder written notice of the sale at least 30 days prior to the sale, at the lienholder's address of
20578 record and through his registered agent, if any. The treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting
20579 taxes shall tender a special warranty deed pursuant to this section to effectuate the conveyance of the
20580 parcel to the highest bidder.

20581 I. If the sale proceeds are insufficient to pay the amounts owed in full, the treasurer or other officer
20582 responsible for collecting taxes may remove the unpaid taxes from the books and mark the same as
20583 satisfied. The sale proceeds shall be applied first to the costs of sale, then to the taxes, penalty, interest,
20584 and fees due on the parcel, and thereafter to any other taxes or other charges owed by the former owner
20585 to the jurisdiction.

20586 J. Any excess proceeds shall remain the property of the former owner, subject to claims of creditors,
20587 and shall be kept by the treasurer or other officer responsible for collecting taxes in an interest-bearing
20588 escrow account. If any petition for excess proceeds is made to the treasurer or other officer responsible
20589 for collecting taxes under this section, the treasurer or officer holding the funds shall forward the funds

to the locality's circuit court clerk to be interpleaded along with a copy of the claim for excess proceeds. A copy of such transmission shall be forwarded to the claimant. The burden of scheduling a hearing with the circuit court on the claim shall be that of the claimant and shall be made within two years of the date of the sale of the property that generated the excess funds. In the event that funds remain with the court two years after the date of the sale, the locality may petition to have the funds distributed to the locality's general fund. If no claim for payment of excess proceeds is made within two years after the date of sale, the treasurer or other responsible officer shall deposit the excess proceeds in the jurisdiction's general fund.

K. If the sale does not produce a successful bidder, the treasurer or other responsible officer shall add the costs of sale incurred by the jurisdiction to the delinquent real estate account.

§ 62.1-44.15:33. (For expiration date, see Acts 2016, cc. 68 and 758, as amended by Acts 2017, c. 345) Authorization for more stringent ordinances.

A. Localities that are VSMP authorities are authorized to adopt more stringent stormwater management ordinances than those necessary to ensure compliance with the Board's minimum regulations, provided that the more stringent ordinances are based upon factual findings of local or regional comprehensive watershed management studies or findings developed through the implementation of a MS4 permit or a locally adopted watershed management study and are determined by the locality to be necessary to prevent any further degradation to water resources, to address TMDL requirements, to protect exceptional state waters, or to address specific existing water pollution including nutrient and sediment loadings, stream channel erosion, depleted groundwater resources, or excessive localized flooding within the watershed and that prior to adopting more stringent ordinances a public hearing is held ~~after giving due notice~~. *Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality seeking to adopt the ordinance, with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.*

B. Localities that are VSMP authorities shall submit a letter report to the Department when more stringent stormwater management ordinances or more stringent requirements authorized by such ordinances, such as may be set forth in design manuals, policies, or guidance documents developed by the localities, are determined to be necessary pursuant to this section within 30 days after adoption thereof. Any such letter report shall include a summary explanation as to why the more stringent ordinance or requirement has been determined to be necessary pursuant to this section. Upon the request of an affected landowner or his agent submitted to the Department with a copy to be sent to the locality, within 90 days after adoption of any such ordinance or derivative requirement, localities shall submit the ordinance or requirement and all other supporting materials to the Department for a determination of whether the requirements of this section have been met and whether any determination made by the locality pursuant to this section is supported by the evidence. The Department shall issue a written determination setting forth its rationale within 90 days of submission. Such a determination, or a failure by the Department to make such a determination within the 90-day period, may be appealed to the Board.

C. Localities shall not prohibit or otherwise limit the use of any best management practice (BMP) approved for use by the Director or the Board except as follows:

1. When the Director or the Board approves the use of any BMP in accordance with its stated conditions, the locality serving as a VSMP authority shall have authority to preclude the onsite use of the approved BMP, or to require more stringent conditions upon its use, for a specific land-disturbing project based on a review of the stormwater management plan and project site conditions. Such limitations shall be based on site-specific concerns. Any project or site-specific determination purportedly authorized pursuant to this subsection may be appealed to the Department and the Department shall issue a written determination regarding compliance with this section to the requesting party within 90 days of submission. Any such determination, or a failure by the Department to make any such determination within the 90-day period, may be appealed to the Board.

2. When a locality is seeking to uniformly preclude jurisdiction-wide or otherwise limit geographically the use of a BMP approved by the Director or Board, or to apply more stringent conditions to the use of a BMP approved by the Director or Board, upon the request of an affected landowner or his agent submitted to the Department, with a copy submitted to the locality, within 90 days after adoption, such authorizing ordinances, design manuals, policies, or guidance documents developed by the locality that set forth the BMP use policy shall be provided to the Department in such manner as may be prescribed by the Department that includes a written justification and explanation as to why such more stringent limitation or conditions are determined to be necessary. The Department shall review all supporting materials provided by the locality to determine whether the requirements of this section have been met and that any determination made by the locality pursuant to this section is reasonable under the circumstances. The Department shall issue its determination to the locality in writing within 90 days of submission. Such a determination, or a failure by the Department to make

2151 such a determination within the 90-day period, may be appealed to the Board.

2152 D. Based on a determination made in accordance with subsection B or C, any ordinance or other
2153 requirement enacted or established by a locality that is found to not comply with this section shall be
2154 null and void, replaced with state minimum standards, and remanded to the locality for revision to
2155 ensure compliance with this section. Any such ordinance or other requirement that has been proposed
2156 but neither enacted nor established shall be remanded to the locality for revision to ensure compliance
2157 with this section.

2158 E. Any provisions of a local stormwater management program in existence before January 1, 2013,
2159 that contains more stringent provisions than this article shall be exempt from the requirements of this
2160 section. However, such provisions shall be reported to the Board at the time of the locality's VSMP
2161 approval package.

2162 **§ 62.1-44.15:33. (For effective date, see Acts 2016, cc. 68 and 758, as amended by Acts 2017, c.**
2163 **345) Authorization for more stringent ordinances.**

2164 A. Localities that are serving as VESMP authorities are authorized to adopt more stringent soil
2165 erosion control or stormwater management ordinances than those necessary to ensure compliance with
2166 the Board's minimum regulations, provided that the more stringent ordinances are based upon factual
2167 findings of local or regional comprehensive watershed management studies or findings developed
2168 through the implementation of an MS4 permit or a locally adopted watershed management study and are
2169 determined by the locality to be necessary to prevent any further degradation to water resources, to
2170 address total maximum daily load requirements, to protect exceptional state waters, or to address specific
2171 existing water pollution including nutrient and sediment loadings, stream channel erosion, depleted
2172 groundwater resources, or excessive localized flooding within the watershed and that prior to adopting
2173 more stringent ordinances a public hearing is held ~~after giving due notice~~. *Notice of such hearing shall*
2174 *be given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in*
2175 *the locality seeking to adopt the ordinance, with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days*
2176 *before the hearing.* This process shall not be required when a VESMP authority chooses to reduce the
2177 threshold for regulating land-disturbing activities to a smaller area of disturbed land pursuant to
2178 § 62.1-44.15:34. However, this section shall not be construed to authorize a VESMP authority to impose
2179 a more stringent timeframe for land-disturbance review and approval than those provided in this article.

2180 B. Localities that are serving as VESMP authorities shall submit a letter report to the Department
2181 when more stringent stormwater management ordinances or more stringent requirements authorized by
2182 such stormwater management ordinances, such as may be set forth in design manuals, policies, or
2183 guidance documents developed by the localities, are determined to be necessary pursuant to this section
2184 within 30 days after adoption thereof. Any such letter report shall include a summary explanation as to
2185 why the more stringent ordinance or requirement has been determined to be necessary pursuant to this
2186 section. Upon the request of an affected landowner or his agent submitted to the Department with a
2187 copy to be sent to the locality, within 90 days after adoption of any such ordinance or derivative
2188 requirement, localities shall submit the ordinance or requirement and all other supporting materials to the
2189 Department for a determination of whether the requirements of this section have been met and whether
2190 any determination made by the locality pursuant to this section is supported by the evidence. The
2191 Department shall issue a written determination setting forth its rationale within 90 days of submission.
2192 Such a determination, or a failure by the Department to make such a determination within the 90-day
2193 period, may be appealed to the Board.

2194 C. Localities shall not prohibit or otherwise limit the use of any best management practice (BMP)
2195 approved for use by the Director or the Board except as follows:

2196 1. When the Director or the Board approves the use of any BMP in accordance with its stated
2197 conditions, the locality serving as a VESMP authority shall have authority to preclude the onsite use of
2198 the approved BMP, or to require more stringent conditions upon its use, for a specific land-disturbing
2199 project based on a review of the stormwater management plan and project site conditions. Such
2200 limitations shall be based on site-specific concerns. Any project or site-specific determination
2201 purportedly authorized pursuant to this subsection may be appealed to the Department and the
2202 Department shall issue a written determination regarding compliance with this section to the requesting
2203 party within 90 days of submission. Any such determination, or a failure by the Department to make
2204 any such determination within the 90-day period, may be appealed to the Board.

2205 2. When a locality is seeking to uniformly preclude jurisdiction-wide or otherwise limit
2206 geographically the use of a BMP approved by the Director or Board, or to apply more stringent
2207 conditions to the use of a BMP approved by the Director or Board, upon the request of an affected
2208 landowner or his agent submitted to the Department, with a copy submitted to the locality, within 90
2209 days after adoption, such authorizing ordinances, design manuals, policies, or guidance documents
2210 developed by the locality that set forth the BMP use policy shall be provided to the Department in such
2211 manner as may be prescribed by the Department that includes a written justification and explanation as
2212 to why such more stringent limitation or conditions are determined to be necessary. The Department

shall review all supporting materials provided by the locality to determine whether the requirements of this section have been met and that any determination made by the locality pursuant to this section is reasonable under the circumstances. The Department shall issue its determination to the locality in writing within 90 days of submission. Such a determination, or a failure by the Department to make such a determination within the 90-day period, may be appealed to the Board.

D. Based on a determination made in accordance with subsection B or C, any ordinance or other requirement enacted or established by a locality that is found to not comply with this section shall be null and void, replaced with state minimum standards, and remanded to the locality for revision to ensure compliance with this section. Any such ordinance or other requirement that has been proposed but neither enacted nor established shall be remanded to the locality for revision to ensure compliance with this section.

E. Any provisions of a local erosion and sediment control or stormwater management program in existence before January 1, 2016, that contains more stringent provisions than this article shall be exempt from the requirements of this section if the locality chooses to retain such provisions when it becomes a VESMP authority. However, such provisions shall be reported to the Board at the time of submission of the locality's VESMP approval package.

§ 62.1-44.15:65. (For expiration date, see Acts 2016, cc. 68 and 758, as amended by Acts 2017, c. 345) Authorization for more stringent regulations.

A. As part of a VESCP, a district or locality is authorized to adopt more stringent soil erosion and sediment control regulations or ordinances than those necessary to ensure compliance with the Board's regulations, provided that the more stringent regulations or ordinances are based upon factual findings of local or regional comprehensive watershed management studies or findings developed through the implementation of an MS4 permit or a locally adopted watershed management study and are determined by the district or locality to be necessary to prevent any further degradation to water resources, to address total maximum daily load requirements, to protect exceptional state waters, or to address specific existing water pollution including nutrient and sediment loadings, stream channel erosion, depleted groundwater resources, or excessive localized flooding within the watershed and that prior to adopting more stringent regulations or ordinances, a public hearing is held ~~after giving due notice~~. *Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality seeking to adopt the ordinance, with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.* The VESCP authority shall report to the Board when more stringent stormwater management regulations or ordinances are determined to be necessary pursuant to this section. However, this section shall not be construed to authorize any district or locality to impose any more stringent regulations for plan approval or permit issuance than those specified in §§ 62.1-44.15:55 and 62.1-44.15:57.

B. Any provisions of an erosion and sediment control program in existence before July 1, 2012, that contains more stringent provisions than this article shall be exempt from the analysis requirements of subsection A.

§ 62.1-44.15:65. (For effective date, see Acts 2016, cc. 68 and 758, as amended by Acts 2017, c. 345) Authorization for more stringent ordinances.

A. As part of a VESCP, a locality is authorized to adopt more stringent soil erosion and sediment control ordinances than those necessary to ensure compliance with the Board's regulations, provided that the more stringent ordinances are based upon factual findings of local or regional comprehensive watershed management studies or findings developed through the implementation of a locally adopted watershed management study and are determined by the locality to be necessary to prevent any further degradation to water resources, to address total maximum daily load requirements, to protect exceptional state waters, or to address specific existing water pollution including nutrient and sediment loadings, stream channel erosion, depleted groundwater resources, or excessive localized flooding within the watershed and that prior to adopting more stringent ordinances, a public hearing is held ~~after giving due notice~~. *Notice of such hearing shall be given by publication once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the locality seeking to adopt the ordinance, with the first publication appearing no more than 14 days before the hearing.* The VESCP authority shall report to the Board when more stringent erosion and sediment control ordinances are determined to be necessary pursuant to this section. This process shall not be required when a VESCP authority chooses to reduce the threshold for regulating land-disturbing activities to a smaller area of disturbed land pursuant to § 62.1-44.15:55. This section shall not be construed to authorize any VESCP authority to impose any more stringent ordinances for land-disturbance review and approval than those specified in § 62.1-44.15:55.

B. Any provisions of an erosion and sediment control program in existence before July 1, 2012, that contains more stringent provisions than this article shall be exempt from the analysis requirements of subsection A.

2. That the Virginia Code Commission shall convene the work group that met pursuant to

2274 Chapters 129 and 130 of the Acts of Assembly of 2022 to review requirements throughout the
2275 Code of Virginia for localities to provide notice for meetings, hearings, and other intended actions.
2276 In conducting the review, the work group shall examine (i) the varying frequency for publishing
2277 notices in newspapers and other print media, (ii) the number of days required to elapse between
2278 the publications of notices, and (iii) the amount of information required to be contained in each
2279 notice and make recommendations for uniformity and efficiency. The Virginia Code Commission
2280 shall submit a report to the Chairmen of the House Committee on General Laws and the Senate
2281 Committee on General Laws and Technology summarizing the work and any recommendations of
2282 the work group by November 1, 2023.