

HOUSE BILL NO. 1052

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE

(Proposed by the House Committee on Health and Human Services

on _____)

(Patron Prior to Substitute--Delegate Batten)

A BILL to amend and reenact § 15.2-2157 of the Code of Virginia, relating to Department of Health; local government; alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 15.2-2157 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 15.2-2157. Onsite sewage systems when sewers not available; civil penalties.

A. Any locality may require the installation, maintenance and operation of, regulate and inspect onsite sewage systems or other means of disposing of sewage when sewers or sewerage disposal facilities are not available; without liability to the owner thereof, may prevent the maintenance and operation of onsite sewage systems or such other means of disposing of sewage when they contribute or are likely to contribute to the pollution of public or private water supplies or the contraction or spread of infectious, contagious and dangerous diseases; and may regulate and inspect the disposal of human excreta.

A locality shall review the Department of Health's database prior to notifying the owners of an alternative or conventional onsite sewage system on their maintenance responsibility to ensure proper maintenance requirements are provided to the owners of such systems.

B. Any locality that (i) has a record of the location of alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems and alternative discharging systems; (ii) has notified owners of their maintenance responsibility for such systems; and (iii) has a method to identify property transfer may adopt an ordinance establishing a uniform schedule of civil penalties for violations of specified provisions for the operation and maintenance of alternative and conventional onsite sewage systems and alternative discharging systems, as defined in § 32.1-163, that are not abated or remedied within 30 days after receipt of notice of violation from the local health director or his designee. No civil action authorized under this section shall proceed

27 while a criminal action is pending and no criminal action shall proceed if the violation has been abated or
28 remedied through civil enforcement.

29 This schedule of civil penalties shall be uniform for each type of specified violation, and the
30 penalty for any one violation shall be a civil penalty of not more than \$100 for the initial summons and
31 not more than \$150 for each additional summons. Each day during which the violation is found to have
32 existed shall constitute a separate offense. However, specified violations arising from the same operative
33 set of facts shall not be charged more frequently than once in any 10-day period, and a series of specified
34 violations arising from the same operative set of facts shall not result in civil penalties exceeding a total
35 of \$3,000. If the violation is not abated after the imposition of the maximum fine, the locality may pursue
36 other remedies as provided by law. Designation of a particular ordinance violation for a civil penalty
37 pursuant to this section shall be in lieu of criminal penalties, except for any violation that contributes to
38 or is likely to contribute to the pollution of public or private water supplies or the contraction or spread of
39 infectious, contagious, and dangerous diseases.

40 The local health director or his designee may issue a civil summons ticket as provided by law for
41 a scheduled violation. Any person summoned or issued a ticket for a scheduled violation may make an
42 appearance in person or in writing by mail to the department of finance or the treasurer of the locality
43 prior to the date fixed for trial in court. Any person so appearing may enter a waiver of trial, admit liability,
44 and pay the civil penalty established for the offense charged.

45 If a person charged with a scheduled violation does not elect to enter a waiver of trial and admit
46 liability, the violation shall be tried in the general district court in the same manner and with the same
47 right of appeal as provided for by law. In any trial for a scheduled violation, the locality shall have the
48 burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the liability of the alleged violator. An admission
49 of liability or finding of liability under this section shall not be deemed an admission at a criminal
50 proceeding.

51 This section shall be not interpreted to allow the imposition of civil penalties for activities related
52 to land development.

53 C. When sewers or sewerage disposal facilities are not available, a locality shall not prohibit the
54 use of alternative onsite sewage systems that have been approved by the Virginia Department of Health
55 for use in the particular circumstances and conditions in which the proposed system is to be operating.

56 D. A locality shall not require maintenance standards and requirements for alternative onsite
57 sewage systems that exceed those allowed under or established by the State Board of Health pursuant to
58 § 32.1-164.

59 E. The State Health Commissioner shall require, as a precondition to the issuance of an alternative
60 onsite sewage system permit pursuant to § 32.1-164 to serve a residential structure, that the property owner
61 record an instrument identifying by reference the applicable maintenance regulations for each component
62 of the system in the land records of the clerk of the circuit court in the jurisdiction where all or part of the
63 site or proposed site of the onsite sewage system is to be located, which shall be transferred with the title
64 to the property upon the sale or transfer of the land that is the subject of the permit.

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