

Virginia

Virginia ranks 43rd among the states in number of local governments, with 521 as of June 2002.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (95)

The entire area of the state is encompassed by county government except for areas located within the boundaries of the cities. Cities in Virginia exist outside the area of any county and are counted as municipal rather than county governments. The county governing body may be called the county board of supervisors, county board, or urban county board of supervisors.

SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS (229)

Municipal Governments (229)

Municipal governments in Virginia are the city governments and town governments, which are classified generally by population size as follows:

Cities—5,000 inhabitants or more
Towns—1,000 inhabitants or more

The cities, referred to in the Virginia constitution as “independent incorporated communities,” differ from towns because they lie outside the boundaries of any county. These cities perform traditional county functions, as well as traditional municipal functions.¹

Townships may be created under a specific circumstance. When a county consolidates with another city or county or combination thereof into a consolidated city, towns in the county that do not sign the consolidation agreement may continue in existence as separate townships within the consolidated city. These governments would continue to have the same officers as towns and would be counted as a municipal government rather than as a township government for census purposes. As of June 2002, there were no township governments in Virginia.

Under Virginia law, tier-cities are incorporated communities within a consolidated county with a population of 5,000 or more that have been designated as tier-cities by the general assembly. These governments have both the

¹In localities where a city and a county share the same clerk of circuit court, commissioner of revenue, commonwealth’s attorney, sheriff, or treasurer, the officials involved are classified for census purposes as county officials to prevent double counting.

powers of a town and such additional powers as may be granted by the general assembly. As of June 2002, there were no tier-city governments in Virginia.

Township Governments (0)

Virginia has no township governments as defined for census purposes. The “townships” in Virginia are described above under “Municipal Governments.”

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS (133)

School District Governments (1)

The Eastern Virginia Medical College, formerly the Medical College of Hampton Roads and, earlier, the Eastern Virginia Medical Authority, is the only school district government in Virginia. This college was established by special act. A board of 17 trustees governs the college, including six members appointed by the Eastern Virginia Medical College Foundation; one each appointed by the cities of Chesapeake, Hampton, Newport News, Portsmouth, and Suffolk; two appointed by the city of Virginia Beach; and four appointed by the city of Norfolk. The authority may fix and collect fees and rents and issue revenue bonds.

Dependent Public School Systems (132)

Virginia statutes provide for the following types of dependent public school systems:

Systems dependent on county governments:

County school systems

Systems dependent on municipal governments:

City school systems

Town school systems

County, city, and town public school systems in Virginia are classified as dependent agencies of county or municipal governments and are not counted as separate school district governments. County or municipal public school systems receive county or municipal appropriations and state and federal funds. The county and municipal governing bodies set the budgets for their public school systems.

Generally, each county and city in Virginia constitutes a “school division” for the operation of public schools. Each school division is counted as a separate dependent public school system in census statistics. The state board of education may divide or consolidate school divisions upon consent of the school boards and the governing bodies of

the counties and the municipalities affected and with the consent of the general assembly. In addition, two or more school boards may establish joint or regional schools with the consent of the state board of education.

The public schools in the cities of Bedford and Fairfax are operated under contract by the boards of education of Bedford and Fairfax counties, respectively. The public schools in James City County and the city of Williamsburg are jointly operated, as are the public schools in Greensville County and the city of Emporia and in Alleghany County and the city of Clifton Forge. Rockbridge County and the city of Lexington jointly operate one high school; the rest of the schools in those two divisions are operated by their respective school boards.

Generally, city school boards are appointed by the city council. County school boards are usually appointed by the school board selection commission that, in turn, is appointed by the circuit court. Upon voter approval, however, a county school board may be appointed by the county governing body. Also, upon voter approval, city or county school boards may be elected.

In public school systems serving less than one county or city or part or all of more than one county or city, the school board members are appointed by the governing body of the counties or cities they represent. The number of school board members is determined by the governing body of the county or city, if the school division consists of less than one county or city, or by agreement of the governing bodies of the counties and cities in a school division consisting of part or all of more than one county or city.

Virginia law also recognizes separate town school districts that existed on July 1, 1978, except that, if the town converts to an independent city, the town will also become a school division. Town school districts are classified for census reporting as dependent agencies of the town governments because the town council appoints members of the school board and provides for the system fiscal requirements.

Each county and some city school divisions are divided into “districts” from which members of the respective school boards are appointed. These districts exist only for representational purposes.

Other Educational Activities

School boards may enter into agreements with other school boards to provide special and vocational education services or programs under contract or to operate joint programs or schools. These programs are not counted as separate governments. In cases where two or more school boards provide these programs jointly, these programs or schools are classified as joint educational service agencies of the participating county, city, or town school systems.

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS (196)

Virginia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are counted as governments. These are discussed in detail below.

Airport Authorities and Commissions (special acts and interlocal agreements)

Airport authorities and commissions may be established by special act. Those established jointly by two or more local governments are counted for census reporting as governments. A board appointed by the participating local governments governs each of the airport authorities, except the Blue Ridge Airport Authority’s board is appointed by the circuit judge. These authorities may fix and collect fees and all except the Cumberland Airport Commission and the Mecklenburg-Brunswick Airport Commission may issue revenue bonds.

In addition, two or more counties, cities, or towns may form a joint airport authority, board, or commission by interlocal agreement under general law. The composition of the governing body of such an entity is specified in the agreement. Powers of airport authorities, boards, and commissions created under general law are similar to those of airport authorities created under special acts.

Airport authorities created jointly by several local governments prior to July 1, 1994, may continue as joint authorities even in the event that all but one of the local governments withdraws.

The Tri-City Airport Commission, serving the Bristol area, is counted under “Tennessee—Special District Governments.”

Airport authorities serving a single county or city and lacking fiscal or administrative autonomy are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Area Agencies on Aging Created as Joint Exercise of Powers

These agencies provide services to the aging. They are created by local governments through joint exercise of powers agreements. The agencies may receive funds from the state, federal, and local governments and may accept private contributions.

Breaks Interstate Park Commission

This commission was created by an interstate compact between Virginia and Kentucky to develop and operate Breaks Interstate Park. The commission consists of three members appointed from each state by the respective governors. The commission may issue revenue bonds.

Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel District

This district was established by special act to build, operate, and maintain the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Tunnel. An 11-member commission governs the district, with one

member from each city and county in the area appointed by the judges of the circuit court. The district may fix tolls and fees and issue revenue bonds.

Community Development Authorities

These authorities are created upon petition of landowners meeting specific requirements and ordinance or resolution by two or more local governments. The number of board members is specified in the articles of incorporation. The authorities provide a variety of facilities and services. The authorities may fix and collect fees and issue bonds. The authorities may request that the local government levy a special property tax. Community development authorities created by a single local government are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Health Center or Hospital Commissions

These commissions are created by resolution of one or more county or municipal governing bodies to provide and operate health centers (nursing homes, adult care residences, independent living facilities, and assisted living facilities) or hospitals. Commission members are appointed by the participating governments. The commission may issue bonds and fix and collect fees.

Hospital Authorities

A hospital authority may be established to provide and operate hospitals by a city council on its own initiative or on petition of voters. A board of commissioners appointed by the mayor governs each authority. The authority may issue bonds and fix and collect fees.

The Chesapeake Hospital Authority and the Patrick Hospital Authority were established by special acts. Their governing boards are appointed by the city council and the county board of supervisors, respectively. Their financial powers are the same as those provided for under general legislation.

Jail Authorities—1990 law

These authorities provide regional jail facilities. They may be created by resolution of the governing bodies of two or more counties, cities, or combinations thereof. A board consisting of representatives of the member governments governs each authority. The authorities may fix and collect rents, rates, and charges and issue revenue bonds. Similar provisions apply to the Riverside Regional Jail Authority, which was established by a special act.

Regional jail boards created under an earlier law authorizing joint exercise of powers agreements are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority

This authority was established early in 1987 by interstate compact between Virginia and the District of Columbia and upon approval by the United States Congress. Its purpose is to assume operation of Washington Dulles International Airport and the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport under lease from the Federal Aviation Administration. A board of directors, consisting of five appointed by the Governor of Virginia, three appointed by the Mayor of the District of Columbia, two appointed by the Governor of Maryland, and three by the President of the United States, governs the authority. The authority may impose fees and other charges and may issue revenue bonds.

Middle Peninsula Chesapeake Bay Public Access Authority

This authority was created by special act to acquire and improve sites to provide access to the Chesapeake Bay. Each participating government appoints one or two members. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue bonds.

Northern Virginia Transportation Authority

This authority was established by special act to provide highways and mass transit systems in northern Virginia. The board consists of the chief elected officer of each member county and city, state officials ex officio, and citizens appointed by the Governor. The authority may issue bonds.

Park Authorities

These authorities may be created by resolution of a combination of counties, cities, or towns to provide park facilities. The authority board is appointed by the member governments. Members of the governing body may be appointed to the board but may not compose a majority. The authorities may fix fees for use of the park facilities and issue revenue bonds. Authorities that encompass only a single county or municipality are not counted as separate governments for census purposes. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Produce Market Authorities

These authorities provide facilities for the marketing of agricultural produce. The authorities are created by the Governor on petition of the governing body of any city, county, or combination thereof. A board of directors, appointed by the Governor, governs each authority. The governing body of Hanover County, however, may at its sole discretion establish such an authority and appoint the board of directors without the proclamation of the Governor. The authorities may issue bonds and fix and collect fees. No authorities of this type were reported in operation as of June 2002.

Regional Industrial Facilities Authorities

These authorities are created by ordinance of participating local governments in certain planning districts. The boards consist of two members for each local government. In some planning districts, only members of the participating governing bodies may be appointed to the board. The authorities may fix and collect fees and may issue bonds.

Regional Public Library Boards

Boards to operate regional public libraries in two or more counties or cities may be established by agreement between the participating counties and cities. In the case of established county or city free library systems, however, the library boards must agree to such action. Each board consists of one or more members selected by the governing body of each participating government according to the provisions of the agreement establishing the board. Regional public library boards receive contributions from participating governments in accordance with the provisions of the agreement creating the board.

Regional public libraries that are administered by a single county or city government under contract are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Richmond Eye and Ear Hospital Authority

This authority was created by special act to issue bonds to finance facilities for the Richmond Eye and Ear Hospital. A board of directors appointed by the Governor governs the authority. The authority may fix fees and rentals and issue revenue bonds.

Richmond Metropolitan Authority

This authority provides express highways, bridges, tunnels, parking garages, and stadiums. It was established by a 1966 special act. A board of directors governs the authority; it consists of two members from each of the counties of Chesterfield and Henrico appointed by their boards of county supervisors, six members appointed by the mayor of the city of Richmond, and a member of the state highway commission. The authority may fix tolls and other fees for use of its facilities and issue revenue bonds.

Sanitation Districts

Sanitation districts in areas containing tidal waters: These districts prevent the pollution of tidal waters by treatment plants. The districts may be created by the circuit court on petition of the voters and after referendum and with approval of the state health commissioner. A board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor, administers each district. The district may issue bonds after referendum and fix and collect rents, fees, and charge. Similar provisions apply to the Hampton Roads Sanitation District, which was created by special act.

Sanitation districts in areas with nontidal waters: These districts prevent the pollution of nontidal waters by sewage treatment plants. The districts may be established by the circuit court on petition of voters and after referendum and with approval of the state health commissioner. A board of commissioners appointed by the state health commissioner governs each district. The district may issue bonds after referendum and fix rates and charges.²

Sanitary districts (as distinct from sanitation districts) are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Sanitation authorities are created under the water and waste authority law, below.

Service Districts—Joint Service Districts and Service Districts Created by Court Order With Landowner Boards

Joint service districts are created by two or more counties or cities by ordinance. Service districts created by court order with boards composed of landowners also are considered to be independent governments. These entities may perform a wide variety of functions. The creating governments may compose the board ex officio or may appoint a separate board. The districts may levy taxes and accept funds from any source. In cities with a population of 350,000 or more, the city council may levy a transient room rental tax for the benefit of the service district.

Service districts created by one local government are not counted as separate governments. Service districts created by court order with a local government in charge of the board also are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Soil and Water Conservation Districts

Soil and water conservation districts are created by the state soil and water conservation board on petition either by local governing bodies or by a specified percentage of the registered voters within the proposed district. After a public hearing, the board may approve or disapprove creation of the proposed district.

The governing body of a soil and water conservation district that includes more than one county or city, or portions thereof, consists of two directors elected by the voters of each county or city and two appointed by the state board. The governing body of a district that covers only one county or city, or portion thereof, consists of a five-member board: three directors elected by the voters and two appointed by the state board. The districts may accept federal or state contributions and may require contributions from benefited landowners.

²Legislation for the Moccasin Gap Sanitation Commission was abolished on July 1, 2001.

Watershed improvement districts are classified as subdistricts of the soil and water conservation districts and are not counted as separate governments. They are created by the board of a soil and water conservation district after petition of landowners and referendum. The directors of the parent soil and water conservation district govern each watershed improvement district. The directors may levy taxes and issue bonds upon voter approval.

Southside Virginia Tourism Development Authority

This authority was created by special act. It serves the West Piedmont Planning District and the Southside Planning District. Each participating county and city appoints one board member. The authority may borrow money; accept federal, state, and local funds; and accept gifts, grants, and donations from any source.

Tourist Train Development Authority

This authority was created by act of the general assembly. The eightmember board appointed by the Governor must include three officials from the governing bodies of Tazewell County, the town of Bluefield, and the town of Pocahontas; four citizen members who are residents of Tazewell; and one member of the general assembly representing Tazewell. The authority may issue bonds and receive state and local appropriations.

Transportation Districts—1964 law

These districts may be created by a resolution of a combination of counties or cities to provide transit facilities, public highways, and other modes of transportation. A board of commissioners, appointed by the governing bodies of the participating counties and cities according to the provisions of the creating agreement, governs each district. In addition, for districts established on or after July 1, 1986, the board of commissioners includes two members of the house of delegates and one member of the senate plus the chair of the commonwealth transportation board. For the Transportation District Commission of Hampton Roads, the commission includes one member of the house of delegates and one member of the senate plus the chair of the commonwealth transportation board. The districts may set fares and issue revenue bonds. The Northern Virginia Transportation District has its own tax revenue.

The law also authorizes state transportation districts, of which there are nine. These are planning areas. The local officials in these areas are entitled to representation on the commonwealth transportation board. These areas are not counted as separate governments.

A single county or city may create a transportation district or transit district if no contiguous county or city wishes to combine for such purpose. Districts created under this act

by a single government are not counted as separate governments. Districts created under the local transportation district act or as public transportation systems also are not counted as separate governments. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

Virginia Geographic Information Authority

This authority became a state division and is no longer classified as a special district.

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

This authority is counted under “District of Columbia—Special District Governments.”

Water and Waste Authorities

Authorities of this type that encompass two or more counties, cities, or towns may provide water supply, sewerage, storm water collection, garbage collection and disposal services, and electric power. They are established by ordinance or resolution of any one or more counties or municipalities after public hearing. Voter approval for the establishment of the authority is required if petitioned. A board, of whom one or more represents each county or municipality served in accordance with the articles of incorporation, governs each authority. Water and sewer authorities may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds. These authorities may be known by a variety of names. Certain authorities also may request that the counties or cities served levy earmarked ad valorem taxes and special assessments. Some authorities established under this law are called “service authorities” or “sanitation authorities.”

Water and sewer authorities that encompass a single county or municipality are not counted as separate governments for census purposes. See “Subordinate Agencies and Areas,” below.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Virginia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but that are treated in census statistics as subordinate agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below (see “Public School Systems,” above, regarding educational agencies of this nature).

Among the subordinate agencies and areas listed below, some represent “special taxing areas” within the territory of an established government. This method of financing additional services in limited areas by property taxation, while also used by some municipal and township governments in a few states, is more widely utilized by county governments. In the listing below of authorized county-related agencies, a bullet (▪) appears for each entity of this

kind, i.e., any that may individually serve a portion rather than all of a county and for which a tax may be levied against the assessed value of property in the area served.

Industrial or economic development authorities (county or municipal). These authorities are established by county or municipal ordinance to finance and lease industrial, pollution control, museum, medical, and higher education facilities, and facilities for certain nonprofit organizations. An authority also may be established jointly by two or more county or municipal governments. An authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds. Some authorities of this type are named or have been renamed “economic development authorities.” Some industrial development authorities have been established by special acts.

Redevelopment and housing authorities (county or municipal). These authorities may be established after local referendum either called by resolution of the county, city, or town governing body or petitioned for by landowners. A board of commissioners appointed by the county or municipal governing body governs each authority. The authority board may collect rentals and issue bonds. The governing body of the sponsoring government must approve all contracts and projects.

Two or more contiguous counties may establish regional housing authorities. Two or more municipalities, whether or not contiguous, may establish consolidated housing authorities. In addition, 1960 legislation authorizes the establishment of county urban renewal authorities after referendum in counties meeting a specified population density (as of June 2002, only Arlington County met the population density requirements).

Sanitary districts (county or municipal). Sanitary districts are created by order of the circuit court upon petition of qualified voters who reside in the area desiring establishment of a district. Sanitary districts provide water supply, sewerage, garbage collection and disposal, heat, light, power, gas, and fire-fighting services. The county board of supervisors or the city or town council constitutes the governing body of the sanitary district. The district may fix charges for the services it provides and may issue bonds. Sanitary districts also may provide sidewalks, curbs, gutters, parking lots, community buildings, and recreational buildings for their residents.

Virginia Aviation Board (state). This board was formerly the Virginia Aviation Commission. The board was created by special act to acquire, build, operate, maintain, and regulate airports. Members of the board are appointed by the Governor (an additional member is appointed by the President of the United States, if the board takes over a United States airport facility). An additional member also may be appointed by any county or city where the board acquires or constructs an airport. The board may fix and

collect fees and may issue revenue bonds. As of 2002, the board did not own or operate any airports. Its primary function is to license airports and promote aviation.

Virginia College Building Authority (state). This authority was established by a special act. The authority board of commissioners consists of seven members appointed by the Governor plus the state treasurer, the director of planning and budget, the director of the state council of higher education and the state comptroller. The authority may issue revenue bonds or other obligations of specified educational institutions in Virginia. This authority also administers the Education Facilities Authority Act, through which it assists institutions of higher learning in the acquisition, construction, financing, and refinancing of needed facilities.

Virginia Education Loan Authority (state). This entity was dissolved in 1996. The legislation was repealed in 1998.

Virginia Housing Development Authority (state). This authority, authorized by act of the general assembly, was formed to provide mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income housing. The governing body is a board of ten commissioners, seven of whom are appointed by the Governor, plus a representative from the board of housing and community development, the director of the department of housing and community development, and the state treasurer. The authority may fix and collect fees in connection with loans and issue revenue bonds.

Virginia Port Authority (state). This authority was created by special act to acquire, build, operate, and maintain port facilities. A board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor plus the state treasurer governs the authority. The authority may issue revenue bonds and set charges for its facilities.

Virginia Public School Authority (state). This authority was established by special act. The authority’s board of commissioners consists of eight members: five appointed by the Governor plus the state treasurer, the state comptroller, and the superintendent of public instruction. The authority may issue revenue bonds to be used for the purchase of local school system bonds. Specified state funds are set aside for authority use.

Virginia Resources Authority (state). This authority was created in 1984 by act of the general assembly to finance water supply, wastewater treatment, drainage, solid waste, public safety, and resource recovery facilities and major league baseball stadiums. A board of directors consisting of the state treasurer, the state health commissioner, the director of the department of environmental quality, the director of the department of aviation, and seven members appointed by the Governor governs the authority. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

State Education Assistance Authority (state). Legislation for this authority was repealed in 1998.

Other examples include:

State³

Assistive Technology Loan Fund Authority
Chippokes Plantation Farm Foundation
Development authorities for former federal areas
Hampton Roads Sports Facility Authority
Road authorities (state)
Roanoke Higher Education Authority
Rural Virginia Development Foundation
Southwest Virginia Higher Education Center
Southwest Virginia Public Education Consortium
Virginia Arts Foundation
Virginia Baseball Stadium Authority
Virginia Biotechnology Research Park Authority
Virginia Coalfield Coalition Authority
Virginia Coalfield Economic Development Authority
Virginia Commercial Space Flight Authority
Virginia Commonwealth University Health System Authority
Virginia Economic Development Partnership Authority
Virginia Historic Preservation Foundation
Virginia Information Providers Network Authority
Virginia Innovative Technology Authority
Virginia Land Conservation Foundation
Virginia Outdoors Foundation
Virginia Public Building Authority
Virginia Recreational Facilities Authority
Virginia Small Business Financing Authority
Virginia State Parks Foundation
Virginia Tobacco Settlement Foundation
Virginia Tourism Authority
Virginia War Memorial Foundation

County

Agricultural and forestal districts
Bath County Airport District
Behavioral health authorities
Community development authorities (single county)
Community service boards (mental health)
Dinwiddie Airport and Industrial Authority
Drainage districts (county)
Fairfax County Economic Development Authority
▪ Fire or rescue districts
Health partnership authorities (including joint)
Joint and regional juvenile detention commissions (county)
▪ Mosquito control districts (county)
Park authorities (single county)

³The name of the Medical College of Virginia Hospitals Authority was changed to the Virginia Commonwealth University Health System Authority. Legislation authorizing the Virginia Abandoned Waste Site Authority was repealed on October 1, 2001.

Parking authorities (special acts)
Planning districts (joint county-city-town)
Primary highway transportation improvement districts (Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties)
Public facilities districts (county)
Public recreational facilities authorities (single county)
Regional jail boards created under joint exercise of powers agreements
Regional public libraries operated by one county under contract
Road authorities (county)
Service districts (created by one local government or created by court order with a local government in charge of the board)
Special service districts (county)
Transportation districts created under the following acts:
Local transportation districts (single county or two or more contiguous localities)
Public transportation systems
Transportation districts—1964 law (single county)
Transportation service districts
Water and sewer or sanitary authorities (single county)

Municipal⁴

Alexandria Port Commission
Behavioral health authorities
Chesapeake Airport Authority
Chesapeake Port Authority
City of Virginia Beach Industrial Authority (formerly Virginia Beach Industrial Development Authority)
Community development authorities (single municipality)
Danville Industrial Development Authority
Drainage districts (municipal)
Economic Development Authority of the city of Newport News, Virginia (formerly Oyster Point Development Corporation)
Fire or rescue districts
Greater Richmond Convention Center Authority (created under the public recreational facilities authority act)
Housing rehabilitation districts
Health partnership authorities (including joint)
Joint and regional juvenile detention commissions (city)
Mosquito control districts (municipal)
Norfolk Airport Authority (formerly Norfolk Port and Industrial Authority)
Norfolk Area Medical Center Authority
Norton Industrial Development Authority
Park authorities (serving a single city or town)
Parking authorities (special acts)
Peninsula Port Authority of Virginia
Planning districts (joint county-city-town)
Portsmouth Port and Industrial Commission
Public facilities districts (municipal)

⁴The Manassas Airport Authority was renamed the Manassas Regional Airport Commission and reclassified as a special district.

Public recreational facilities authorities (serving a single city or town)
Regional jail boards created under joint exercise of powers agreements
Regional public libraries operated by one city under contract
Richmond Ambulance Authority
Road authorities (municipal)
Service districts (created by one local government or created by court order with a local government in charge of the board)
Special service districts (city or town)

Transportation districts created under the following acts:
Local transportation districts (single municipality or two or more contiguous localities)
Public transportation systems
Transportation districts—1964 law (single municipality)
Water and sewer authorities (single city)

Joint County-Municipal

Regional criminal justice training academies

Virginia laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.