

# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2025 REGULAR SESSION**

**Introduced**

### **Senate Bill 601**

By Senator Deeds

[Introduced February 26, 2025; referred  
to the Committee on Government Organization]

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §7-17-12 and §8-13-13 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as  
2 amended, relating to fees and charges for municipality-provided fire services; requiring  
3 county commission approval before such fees are imposed on individuals or businesses  
4 located outside the municipality; and providing a process for individuals or businesses  
5 located outside the municipality to challenge municipality-provided fire services.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

## **CHAPTER 7. COUNTY COMMISSIONS AND OFFICERS.**

### **ARTICLE 17. COUNTY FIRE BOARDS.**

#### **§7-17-12. County fire service fees; petition; election; dedication; and amendment.**

1 (a) Every county commission which provides fire protection services has plenary power  
2 and authority to provide by ordinance for the continuance or improvement of such service, to make  
3 regulations with respect thereto, and to impose by ordinance, upon the users of such services,  
4 reasonable fire service rates, fees, and charges to be collected in the manner specified in the  
5 ordinance.

6 (b) Any fees imposed under this article are dedicated to the county fire board for the  
7 purposes provided in this article.

8 (c) A county commission can impose by ordinance, upon the users of such service, a  
9 reasonable fire service fee, by one of two methods:

10 (1) Ten percent of the qualified voters shall present a petition duly signed by them in their  
11 own handwriting, and filed with the clerk of the county commission, directing that the county  
12 commission impose such a fee. The county commission shall not have a lien on any property as  
13 security for payments due under the ordinance. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of  
14 this section shall be published as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions  
15 of §59-3-1 *et seq.* of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be the county in  
16 which the county fire board is located. In the event 30 percent of the qualified voters of the county

by petition duly signed by them in their own handwriting and filed with the clerk of the county commission within 45 days after the expiration of such publication protest against such ordinance as enacted or amended, the ordinance may not become effective until it is ratified by a majority of the legal votes cast thereon by the qualified voters of such county at any primary or general election as the county commission directs. Voting thereon may not take place until after notice of the submission has been given by publication as above provided for the publication of the ordinance after it is adopted. The powers and authority hereby granted to county commissions are in addition to and supplemental to the powers and authority otherwise granted to them by other provisions of this code; or

(2) If the county fire board determines an amendment in the fee imposed in subsection (a) of this article is necessary, it may, by resolution, request the county commission for such a change. Upon receipt of the resolution from the county fire board, the county commission may take such action on the resolution as, in the sole exercise of its discretion, the commission determines is appropriate, including, but not limited to, rejection thereof. If the county commission agrees that an amendment of the fee is necessary, it shall, by ballot referendum, amend the ordinance imposing a fire fee and adopt the changes in the fee it has determined is necessary.

(A) This referendum, to determine whether it is the will of the voters of a county that an amendment to the fire fee is necessary, may be held at any regular primary or general election, or, in conjunction with any other countywide election. Any election at which the question of amending the fire fee is voted upon shall be held at the voting precincts established for holding primary or general elections. All of the provisions of the election laws, when not in conflict with the provisions of this article, shall apply to voting and elections hereunder, insofar as practicable. The county commission shall, not less than 90 days before the election, order that the issue be placed on the ballot and referendum held at the next primary or general election to determine whether it is the will of the voters of the county that a fire fee be amended: *Provided*, That prior to issuing the order, the county commission shall publish the ordinance which must contain the anticipated allocation of

any fees or charges and which would be enacted should the referendum succeed as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq.* of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be the county in which the county fire board is located.

(B) The ballot, or the ballot labels where voting machines are used, shall have printed thereon substantially the following:

"Shall the county commission be permitted to amend the fire fee in \_\_\_\_\_ County, West Virginia?

\_\_\_ For the fee amendment.

\_\_\_ Against the fee amendment.

(Place a cross mark in the square opposite your choice.)"

(C) If a majority of legal votes cast upon the question be for the fire fee amendment, the county commission shall, after the certification of the results of the referendum, thereafter adopt an ordinance, within 60 days of certification, establishing the fire fee amendment in the county: *Provided*, That such program shall be implemented and operational no later than 12 months following certification. If a majority of the legal votes cast upon the question be against the fire fee amendment, then the policy shall not take effect, but the question may again be submitted to a referendum at any subsequent election in the manner herein provided.

(d) In the event that a municipality situated in the county imposes an ordinance for fire fee or charge pursuant to §8-13-13 of this code which affects county residents who are not residents of the municipality, residents of the county may protest the ordinance in the same manner prescribed in subsection (c) of this section. In the event 30 percent of the qualified voters of the county, including residents of the municipality attempting to enact the ordinance, by petition duly signed by them in their own handwriting and filed with the clerk of the county commission within 45 days after the expiration of the notice requirement prescribed in §8-13-13(e) of this code protest against such ordinance as enacted, the ordinance may not become effective until it is ratified by a majority of the legal votes cast thereon by the qualified voters of such county at any primary or general election as

69 the county commission directs. Voting thereon may not take place until after notice of the  
70 submission has been given by publication as provided in subsection (c) of this section for the  
71 publication of the ordinance for after it is adopted. The powers and authority hereby granted to  
72 county commissions are in addition to and supplemental to the powers and authority otherwise  
73 granted to them by other provisions of this code.

74 ~~(d)~~(e) In the event that a majority of the votes cast upon a question submitted pursuant to  
75 this section at any primary election be against the question, the question may again be submitted  
76 to the voters at the next succeeding general election.

## CHAPTER 8. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

### ARTICLE 13. TAXATION AND FINANCE.

#### §8-13-13. Special charges for municipal services.

1 (a) Notwithstanding any charter provisions to the contrary, a municipality which furnishes  
2 any essential or special municipal service, including, but not limited to, police and fire protection,  
3 parking facilities on the streets or otherwise, parks and recreational facilities, street cleaning,  
4 street lighting, street maintenance and improvement, sewerage and sewage disposal, and the  
5 collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, waste, ashes, trash, and any other similar matter, has  
6 plenary power and authority to provide by ordinance for the installation, continuance,  
7 maintenance, or improvement of the service, to make reasonable regulations of the service, and to  
8 impose by ordinance upon the users of the service reasonable rates, fees, and charges to be  
9 collected in the manner specified in the ordinance: Provided, That no ordinance for fire protection  
10 fee or charge may be imposed pursuant to this section on any resident or business situated  
11 outside the boundaries of any municipality without approval of the county commission having  
12 jurisdiction over such resident or business: *Provided, however, That no resident or business*  
13 situated outside the boundaries of any municipality may be required to simultaneously pay any fire

protection fee or charge imposed by both a municipality and the county commission of the county in which that municipality is situated.

(b) Any sewerage and sewage disposal service and any service incident to the collection and disposal of garbage, refuse, waste, ashes, trash, and any other similar matter is subject to the provisions of Chapter 24 of this code.

(c) A municipality shall not have a lien on any property as security for payments due under subsection (a) of this section except as provided in subsection (d) of this section.

(d) A municipality may enact an ordinance, pursuant to this section, permitting it to file a lien on real property located within the municipal corporate limits for unpaid and delinquent fire, police, or street fees. The ordinance must provide an administrative procedure for the municipality's assessment and collection of the fees. The administrative procedure must require that, before any lien is filed, the municipality will give notice to the property owner, by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the municipality will file the lien unless the delinquency is paid by a date stated in the notice, which must be no less than 90 days from the date the notice is mailed. The administrative procedure must include the right to appeal to the circuit court of the county in which the real property is located. The circuit court shall consider the appeal under its general authority, including but not limited to §51-2-2(f) of this code.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of §8-11-4 of this code, any ordinance enacted or substantially amended under the provisions of this section shall be published as a Class II legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of §59-3-1 *et seq.* of this code. The publication area for the publication is the municipality.

(f) In the event 30 percent of the qualified voters of the municipality, by petition duly signed by them in their own handwriting and filed with the recorder of the municipality within 45 days after the expiration of the publication, protest against the ordinance as enacted or amended, the ordinance shall not become effective until it is ratified by a majority of the legal votes cast by the qualified voters of the municipality at a regular municipal election or special municipal election, as

the governing body directs. Voting shall not take place until after notice of the submission is given by publication as provided in subsection (e) of this section.

(g) The powers and authority granted to municipalities and to the governing bodies of municipalities in this section are in addition and supplemental to the powers and authority named in any charters of the municipalities.

(h) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, if rates, fees, and charges provided in this section are imposed by the governing body of a municipality for the purpose of replacing, and in amounts approximately sufficient to replace in its general fund amounts appropriated to be paid from ad valorem taxes upon property within the municipality, pursuant to an election duly called and held under the Constitution and laws of the state to authorize the issuance and sale of the municipality's general obligation bonds for public improvement purposes, the call for the election shall state that the governing body of the municipality proposes to impose rates, fees, and charges in specified amounts under this section for the use of one or more of the services specified in subsection (a) of this section, which shall be related to the public improvement proposed to be made with the proceeds of the bonds, no notice, publication of notice, or referendum, or election or other condition or prerequisite to the imposition of the rates, fees, and charges shall be required or necessary other than the legal requirements for issuance and sale of the general obligation bonds.

(i) Payments for rates, fees, and charges due under this section that are postmarked after the due date by which they are owed shall be considered late and may be subject to late fees or penalties: *Provided*, That payments that are received by the municipality after the due date, but that were postmarked on or before the due date shall be considered to be on time and shall not be assessed any late fees or penalties.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill relates to charges for municipality-provided fire services; requires county commission approval before such fees are imposed on individuals or businesses located outside the municipality; and provides a process for individuals or

businesses located outside the municipality to challenge municipality-provided fire services.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from a heading or the present law and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.