In the

Supreme Court of Virginia

Record No. 112233

CHARLOTTESVILLE AREA FITNESS
CLUB OPERATORS ASSOCIATION et al.,

Appellants,

v.

CHARLOTTESVILLE CITY COUNCIL and
MAURICE JONES, in his official capacity,

Appellees.

BRIEF OF AMICI CURIAE
LOCAL GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS OF VIRGINIA, INC.,
VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE,
VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES, AND
VIRGINIA ALLIANCE OF YMCAS
IN SUPPORT OF APPELLEES

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STATEMENTS OF INTEREST OF THE AMICI CURIAE

A. Local Government Attorneys of Virginia, Inc.

The Local Government Attorneys of Virginia, Inc. ("LGA") is a nonprofit professional corporation created to promote the continuing legal education of local government attorneys, furnish information to local government attorneys and their offices that will enable them to better perform their functions, offer a forum through which LGA members may meet and exchange ideas of import to Virginia local government attorneys, and initiate, support, or oppose legislation and litigation that, in the judgment of the LGA, is significant to Virginia's local governments. The LGA was founded in 1975, and its members represent 71 counties, 39 cities, and 55 towns of the Commonwealth. The LGA regularly is asked by the Virginia General Assembly and agencies of the Commonwealth to offer legal advice on matters of state policy and to recommend knowledgeable attorneys to serve on legislative study committees and commissions.

As an organization of attorneys who are charged with the responsibility of protecting the legal interests of Virginia's local governments, the LGA is well qualified to recognize matters of general importance impacting local government law that may be presented to this Court. The LGA, therefore, is well situated to provide assistance to the

Court with respect to local government issues that may impact not only the present litigants but all Virginia local governments and their citizens. The LGA has previously filed amicus curiae briefs in cases before this Court that implicate issues of special importance to Virginia's local governments.

B. Virginia Municipal League

The Virginia Municipal League ("VML") is a non-profit, non-partisan association of Virginia cities, counties, and towns. It was formed in 1905 and is currently maintained pursuant to section 15.2-1303 of the Code of Virginia for the purpose of promoting the interests and welfare of its member-localities, as may be necessary or beneficial. The VML's membership consists of 39 cities, 155 towns, and 15 counties. VML is an instrumentality of its member-localities.

The VML is well situated to provide assistance to the Court with respect to local government issues that may impact not only the present litigants but all Virginia local governments and their citizens. The VML previously has filed amicus curiae briefs in cases before this Court that implicate issues of special importance to Virginia's local governments.

C. Virginia Association of Counties

The Virginia Association of Counties ("VACo") is a non-profit, non-partisan, statewide instrumentality of Virginia's local governments

organized in 1934. VACo was formed to support county officials and to effectively represent, promote, and protect the interests of counties to better serve the people of Virginia. VACo's membership includes all 95 counties in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

VACo is well situated to provide assistance to the Court with respect to local government issues that may impact not only the present litigants but all Virginia local governments and their citizens. VACo has previously filed amicus curiae briefs in cases before this Court that implicate issues of special importance to Virginia's local governments.

D. Virginia Alliance of YMCAs

The Virginia Alliance of YMCAs is the association of the 29 independent YMCAs in Virginia:

- Alleghany Highlands YMCA
- Altavista Area YMCA
- Bedford Area YMCA
- Piedmont Family YMCA
- Danville YMCA
- Southside Virginia Family YMCA
- YMCA of Buchanan County
- YMCA of Central Virginia
- YMCA of South Boston & Halifax County
- Martinsville & Henry County Family YMCA
- Peninsula Metropolitan YMCA
- YMCA of South Hampton Roads
- William A. Hunton Family YMCA
- Mecklenburg County YMCA
- Portsmouth YMCA
- Family YMCA of Emporia/Greensville

- South Hill YMCA
- Hensel Eckman YMCA
- YMCA of Greater Richmond
- YMCA of Roanoke Valley
- Staunton-Augusta YMCA
- Waynesboro Family YMCA
- Four Seasons YMCA
- Rappahannock Area YMCA
- Rockbridge Area YMCA
- Franklin County YMCA
- Virginia YMCA
- YMCA at Virginia Tech
- Armed Services YMCA

Each of these YMCAs is independently chartered and managed. All are organized as non-stock corporations for charitable, religious, scientific or educational purposes as specified in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Each is managed by a board of directors composed of volunteers from the community it serves.

Some of the YMCAs in Virginia operate from a single facility. Others have multiple facilities. All told there are 88 YMCA facilities in Virginia. In addition, the Armed Services YMCA provides services to servicemembers and their families in the Hampton Roads Area, and the Virginia YMCA (not to be confused with the Virginia Alliance of YMCAs) provides leadership development programs for students at high schools around the Commonwealth. Collectively the YMCAs in Virginia served nearly a million Virginians in 2010, over 340,000 of them children.

All YMCA programs and facilities are open to all, regardless of race, religion, or ability to pay. In 2010, Virginia YMCAs received almost $20 million in charitable contributions from Virginia businesses, individuals, foundations, and United Ways to help Virginia YMCAs ensure that no one will ever be turned away from a YMCA because of an inability to pay. Virginia YMCAs also received another $10 million in private charitable donations in 2010 for the construction of new YMCA facilities. Over the past several years, local governments in Virginia have contributed over $17 million for new YMCA construction around the Commonwealth (excluding the gifts made to the Piedmont Family YMCA). Local governments have also donated land and buildings and made donations of ground leases at nominal rates.

There are YMCA facilities in 57 different Virginia counties and cities. Some YMCAs are organized to serve the residents of more than one locality (the YMCA of Emporia/Greensville and the Martinsville & Henry County Family YMCA, for example, as well as the Piedmont Family YMCA, which serves not only the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle but also residents of Greene, Nelson, Madison, Orange, and Louisa Counties), and every facility serves children and families who live outside the jurisdiction where the facility is located.

The members of the Virginia Alliance of YMCAs have interests that will be affected by this appeal. The Alliance also has a unique perspective on the many ways that local governments and non-profits partner to meet the needs of Virginia citizens. The Alliance has previously submitted an amicus curiae brief to the Court in a case that implicated an issue of special importance to non-profits in the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The amici curiae adopt of the statement of the case contained in the brief of Appellees Charlottesville City Council and Maurice Jones.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The amici curiae adopt of the statement of facts contained in the brief of Appellees Charlottesville City Council and Maurice Jones.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The amici curiae adopt of the standard of review contained in the brief of Appellees Charlottesville City Council and Maurice Jones.

ARGUMENT

SECTION 15.2-953 OF THE CODE OF VIRGINA AUTHORIZES LOCALITIES TO MAKE CONDITIONAL GIFTS TO LOCAL NON-PROFITS TO ENSURE THE AVAILABILITY OF CRITICAL SERVICES TO THE LOCALITIES' RESIDENTS.

Virginia localities have the authority to appropriate funds to charitable organizations that provide services to the localities' residents. *See*

generally Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-953 (Supp. 2011). The drafters of the Virginia Constitution recognized that government gifts to charity may serve the public interest because "[p]rivate charitable organizations often perform the functions which, were they not the subject of private initiative, would surely have to be performed by public bodies at public expense." *See* Comm'n on Constitutional Revision, *The Constitution of Virginia: Report of the Commission on Constitutional Revision to His Excellency, Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Governor of Virginia, the General Assembly of Virginia, and the People of Virginia* 155–56 (1969) (discussing Va. Const. art. IV, § 16). Nevertheless, to prevent a multitude of private groups from vying to "share in the public largess," the drafters retained the previous constitution's prohibition on charitable donations by the General Assembly. *Id*.

At the same time, however, the drafters also retained the longstanding exception to the prohibition that allows the legislature to empower localities, whose "largess" is exceedingly smaller than the Commonwealth's, to make charitable donations. *See id.*; *see also* Va. Const. art. IV, § 16 ("[T]he General Assembly may, however, . . . authorize counties, cities, or towns to make such appropriations to any charitable institution or association."); Va. Const. of 1902 art. IV, § 67 ("[N]othing herein contained shall prohibit the General Assembly from authorizing

counties, cities, or towns to make such appropriations to any charitable institution or association."). And for over a hundred years, the General Assembly has exercised that authority and allowed localities to support the charitable organizations that support their residents. *See* Act of Mar. 15, 1906, ch. 259, § 1, 1906 Va. Acts 456, 457 (codified in part, as amended, at Va. Code § 15.2-953) (enabling Va. Const. of 1902 art. IV, § 67 and, later, Va. Const. art. IV, § 16).

A. The underlying purpose of, and statutory restrictions on, localities' charitable giving are ensured by the imposition of conditions.

In its current form, the statutory authorization for localities to donate to non-profits provides that

> [a]ny locality may make appropriations of public funds, of personal property or of any real estate and donations . . . to any charitable institution or association, located within their respective limits or outside their limits if such institution or association provides services to residents of the locality . . . .

Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-953(A). The statute imposes a limitation—that the non-profit provide services to the locality's residents—to promote the underlying rationale for government donations to charity: the provision of services to the locality's residents that, without the private charitable organization, the government itself otherwise would have to provide or, as is often the case with the smallest units of government with the most limited

resources, the government otherwise could not provide. *Cf.* Comm'n on Constitutional Revision, *supra*, at 155–56. Thus, by operation of Virginia's adherence to the Dillon Rule, the General Assembly has specifically precluded localities from using taxpayer money to support organizations, no matter how noble their causes, that do not directly serve the taxpayers' communities. *See* Va. Code Ann. § 953(A); *see also Advanced Towing Co. v. Fairfax Cnty. Bd. of Supervisors*, 280 Va. 187, 193, 694 S.E.2d 621, 624 (2010) (explaining that, under Virginia's Dillon Rule, localities are "limited to those powers conferred expressly or by necessary implication by statute").

To ensure that their donations serve the purposes of governmental giving and conform to the requirements of section 15.2-953, localities must be careful to donate their taxpayers' funds only to those charitable organizations that serve the donor-localities' residents. See Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-953(A); *cf. Advanced Towing*, 280 Va. at 193, 694 S.E.2d at 624. To achieve this, localities often must necessarily condition the gifts on the charity's provision of specific services *to the locality's residents*. Without conditions, non-profits, especially non-profits that serve multiple communities, could freely funnel their gifts to programs and services not

supported by the donor-localities, or to programs and services that do not even serve the donor-localities' residents.

The gift at issue in the present case—the City of Charlottesville's appropriation to the Piedmont Family YMCA—is a perfect example of a donation designed to ensure compliance with the provisions and underlying policy of section 15.2-953. The City of Charlottesville identified a need for recreation and community space for its residents, but lacked sufficient funding to construct and operate its own facility. Thus, under section 15.2-953, the City appropriated $1.25 million to the local YMCA to assist in its construction of just such a facility in the City. To ensure that its substantial gift would benefit the residents of the City of Charlottesville, as required by section 15.2-953, the City conditioned the funds on the YMCA's involvement of City officials in oversight of the facility and the facility's provision of its non-profit services to City residents.

B. The ability to make conditional gifts under section 15.2-953 enables Virginia localities to provide critical services to their residents.

The City of Charlottesville's gift to the Piedmont Family YMCA is not unique. Section 15.2-953 is an important tool that allows localities to help provide services for residents that the localities would not otherwise be able to afford. YMCAs around the Commonwealth frequently partner with local

governments to meet otherwise unmet needs, particularly for after-school child care. Collectively the YMCA is the Commonwealth's largest provider of after-school care, and many of those programs receive financial support from local school systems. Gifts under the statute also fund a large variety of public services, including health and human services organizations (e.g., Roanoke County's donations to Big Brothers and Big Sisters and to Habitat for Humanity and Augusta County's donations to the Verona Food Pantry), arts and cultural institutions and festivals (e.g., Fredericksburg's donations to the Fredericksburg Area Museum and Roanoke County's donations to the Harrison Museum of African American Culture), and animal welfare organizations (e.g., York County's donations to the Heritage Humane Society and Fredericksburg's donations to the SPCA).

Often, localities making appropriations under section 15.2-953 must condition their gifts to ensure that the donations serve the locality's residents, and thus comply with the statutory requirements—just as the City of Charlottesville did in this case. For example, earlier this year, the City of Virginia Beach enacted an ordinance authorizing the City to make a gift of real estate to the YMCA of South Hampton Roads for the construction of a recreational and educational center and swimming pool. To ensure that the gift complies with section 15.2-953—that is, to ensure that the YMCA uses

the gift for the benefit of Virginia Beach residents—the ordinance conditions the gift on the land being used solely as a non-profit facility that would grant access to low- and moderate-income families in the community.[1]

Similarly, since 1999, the City of Lynchburg has made an annual financial gift to the Lynchburg Neighborhood Development Foundation, Inc. ("LNDF"). LNDF provides affordable housing assistance in the greater Lynchburg region. *See* About the Foundation, http://www.lndf.org/LNDFHistory.htm (last visited May 3, 2012). To ensure that LNDF uses its annual gift for programming and services *within* the City of Lynchburg, the City conditions its gift by a written agreement specifying how the donated funds should be used within the City and for the benefit of City residents.[2]

The economic efficiency of these donations is self-evident. In the face of an identified need for recreational and educational community space, Virginia Beach was able to satisfy the need by partnering with the local YMCA, an organization with an existing framework for developing and operating just such a facility, and making the relatively modest gift of a real estate donation. In the face of a need to provide housing assistance,

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[1] The City of Virginia Beach's ordinance and accompanying "summary of terms" are attached to this brief at Appendix A.

[2] The City of Lynchburg's written agreement with LNDF is attached to this brief at Appendix B.

Lynchburg has been able to satisfy its need by partnering with LNDF, an organization with an existing framework for providing just the sort of services needed, and making a relatively modest annual financial donation. Without the ability to make conditioned gifts, these localities would have had to have built their respective programs from scratch (at great taxpayer expense) or, more likely, would have had to have abandoned the projects altogether.

The gift at issue in this case is just one more example of this efficiency. Healthy living and youth development are at the core of the YMCA's mission. To carry out its mission the Piedmont Family YMCA proposed to build a $15 million recreation center in the City of Charlottesville, which is located in the approximate center of Albemarle County. By making its $1.25 million contribution to the YMCA, and conditioning the gift on unlimited access to City residents, the City of Charlottesville is able to assist the YMCA in building a recreational facility that will be easily accessible to all City residents. At the same time, the gift allows the City to save approximately $13 million in taxpayer dollars it otherwise would spend if it built the facility itself. (Of course, that alternative might have been cost-prohibitive, and the City might otherwise have

abandoned the project altogether.) This is exactly the type of situation envisioned by the drafters of the statute.

Whether a locality's need is for housing for the homeless, food for the hungry, youth sports, indoor recreation, cultural literacy, animal welfare, or one of dozens of other services traditionally satisfied by local government, section 15.2-953 empowers the locality to fulfill the need efficiently and cost-effectively by making contributions of seed-money to non-profits. But, as discussed above, the statute limits the locality to making donations that have local impact. Thus, to comply with the statutory limitation while achieving the community goal, localities must be able to condition their gifts on receipt of local benefit. If the law prohibited such conditional giving, localities would be forced to develop and fund their own programs, at significant taxpayer expense, or forego addressing the community need altogether.

C. The Virginia Public Procurement Act does not apply to a locality's provision of services for its residents.

Section 15.2-953 allows localities to provide for services for their residents by appropriating public funds to non-profit organizations that either are located within the locality or that provide the locality's residents with services. *See* Va. Code Ann. § 15.2-953(A). Contrary to the argument advanced by the for-profit fitness clubs in this case, a locality's

decision to condition a gift so as to comply with the statute does not convert the gift into a "procurement" subject to the Virginia Public Procurement Act ("VPPA").

The VPPA does not govern localities' gifts to non-profit organizations. *See generally* Va. Code Ann. §§ 2.2-4300 to -4377 (2011). Rather, the VPPA is a statutory scheme designed to ensure that "public bodies in the Commonwealth obtain high quality goods and services at reasonable cost." *Id*. § 2.2-4300(C). Thus, the VPPA concerns governmental bodies' procurement of *private goods and services for governmental use*. By contrast, localities' exercise of their gift-giving authority under section 15.2-953 is a method by which the localities provide for *quasi-governmental services for their residents*. Cf. Comm'n on Constitutional Revision, *supra*, at 155–56 (noting that public gifts to charity allow for the provision of services that would otherwise be performed by the government).

If the for-profit fitness clubs' argument were correct, a locality would be required to issue a Request for Proposal and to solicit and review bids almost every time that the locality wished to support a charity providing services to the locality's residents. *See* Va. Code Ann. §§ 2.2-4301, 4303. Nearly all charitable organizations provide services that are related to services sold by for-profit businesses. Thus, under the fitness clubs'

argument, a county wishing to donate money to a food bank would have to delay its donation until it requested and received "competitive" bids from restaurants or other for-profit food sellers. A city would have to delay its donation to a homeless shelter until it requested and reviewed "competitive" bids from hotels. And a town would have to hold back its donation to a museum until it requested and reviewed "competitive" bids from for-profit art galleries.

The imposition of the VPPA's framework onto charitable donations does not make sense. And the fact that a locality conditions a donation on the provision of services to the locality's residents does not make the VPPA any more applicable or appropriate.

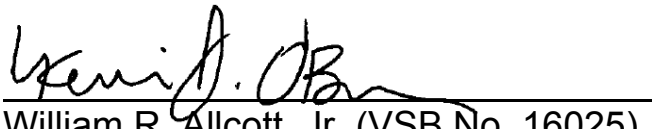
CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Court should recognize and protect the ability and obligation of localities' to assist non-profit organizations in providing services to the localities' residents by making conditioned gifts to those non-profit organizations. To that end, the Court should affirm the court below.

Respectfully submitted,

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ATTORNEYS OF VIRGINIA, INC.,
VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE,
VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF
COUNTIES, and VIRGINIA
ALLIANCE OF YMCAS

By counsel



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CERTIFICATE

The undersigned counsel hereby certifies that the foregoing amicus curiae brief complies with Rules 5:26 and 5:30 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia and that, on May 4, 2012, fifteen printed copies of this brief were hand-delivered to the Clerk of this Court, one PDF copy of this brief was emailed to the Clerk of this Court, and three printed copies of this brief were sent, by U.S. Mail, and one PDF copy of this brief was sent, via email, to the following counsel of record in this case:

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APPENDICES

A. City of Virginia Beach ordinance
authorizing conditioned gift to YMCA A-2

B. City of Lynchburg agreement with
Lynchburg Neighborhood Development
Foundation, Inc. regarding conditions of city gift A-6

Appendix A

City of Virginia Beach ordinance authorizing conditioned gift to YMCA

ORDINANCE APPROVING A NON-BINDING TERM SHEET WITH YMCA OF SOUTH HAMPTON ROADS RELATING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A YMCA FAMILY CENTER AND 50-METER COMPETITION POOL AT THE NORTHEAST INTERSECTION OF DAM NECK ROAD AND LANDSTOWN ROAD IN VIRGINIA BEACH

WHEREAS, the City of Virginia Beach (the "City") owns two parcels of land totaling approximately 10.35 acres located at the intersection of Dam Neck Raod and Landstown Road in the Princess Anne Commons area (GPIN 1484-79-2884 and 1484-79-2434) (the "Property");

WHEREAS, the YMCA of South Hampton Roads ("YMCA"), in partnership with the Tides Swim Team, desires to construct a 45,000+/- sq. ft. YMCA Family Center and a 50-meter enclosed pool on a portion of the Property (the "Project");

WHEREAS, YMCA would offer recreational and educational programs and services, and endeavor to ensure that low and moderate income families residing in Virginia Beach have membership and program opportunities through the YMCA's sliding scale;

WHEREAS, YMCA has requested that the City dedicate the Property in connection with the Project as its only contribution to the Project. The Property would be conveyed subject to deed restrictions, easements and encumbrances of record, and it would only be used for non-profit purposes consistent with the mission of the YMCA; and

WHEREAS, the development of the Project would serve the needs of the citizens of the City of Virginia Beach and would promote the City's goals of a healthy population.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA:

That the City Manager is hereby authorized to execute a non-binding term sheet with YMCA of South Hampton Roads, to set forth coordination of development efforts of the proposed YMCA Family Center and 50-meter pool, in accordance with the Summary of Terms attached hereto and made a part hereof, and such other terms and conditions deemed necessary and sufficient by the City manager and in a form deemed satisfactory by the City Attorney.

Adopted by the Council of the City of Virginia Beach, Virginia, on the 14th day of June, 2011.

APPROVED AS TO CONTENT:

Dept. of Parks & Recreation

APPROVED AS TO LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

City Attorney

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SUMMARY OF TERMS
TERM SHEET BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE YMCA

PROPERTY: Approximately 10.35 acres at the intersection of Dam Neck and Landstown Road

PARTIES: City of Virginia Beach ("City")
YMCA of South Hampton Roads ("YMCA")

PURPOSE: City to dedicate parcel to YMCA for the purpose of the YMCA constructing and operating an approximately 45,000 square foot recreational and educational facility and a 50 meter competition pool. The pool will be covered with an architectural membrane capable of withstanding sustained winds of at least 110 miles per hour.

COST: No cost to the City other than the value of the dedicated land. The improvements to be constructed by the YMCA are expected to cost approximately $10,000,000.

SPECIAL TERMS: The YMCA will be required to operate the facility as a non-profit facility consistent with the YMCA's mission.

The YMCA will endeavor to ensure that low and moderate income families and children in the surrounding areas have access to the facility at a reduced cost through the YMCA's scholarship program.

The design and operation of the facility will be consistent with the Princess Anne Commons Guidelines.

DEED RESTRICTIONS: The City-owned property will be dedicated to the YMCA subject to deed restrictions ensuring the continued use of the property for non-profit purposes consistent with the City's goals for that portion of Princess Anne Commons.

Appendix B

City of Lynchburg agreement with Lynchburg Neighborhood Development Foundation, Inc. regarding conditions of City gift

AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT made and dated this 1st day of July, 1999, by and between the City of Lynchburg, a municipal corporation of the Commonwealth of Virginia, hereinafter referred to as the "City," and the Lynchburg Neighborhood Development Foundation, Inc., a Virginia corporation, hereinafter referred to as "LNDF."

WHEREAS, LNDF is dedicated to promoting the development and financing of affordable and safe housing within the City and the Region 2000 area; and,

WHEREAS, the City and its citizens receive significant benefits from LNDF's activities; and,

WHEREAS, the City and LNDF wish to enter into an agreement that will help fund LNDF's activities;

NOW, THEREFORE, for and in consideration of the mutual covenants and conditions contained herein, the City and LNDF agree and covenant as follows:

<u>Services by LNDF</u>

During the 1999-2000 fiscal year LNDF agrees to provide the following services and activities within the City and the Region 2000 area:

(1) LNDF will act as a consultant to public and private sector persons and groups, providing expertise in the areas of housing development, real estate and community development finance, issues related to low income populations, and corporation creation.

(2) LNDF will continue its efforts to attract funds to the City and the Region 2000 area in order to support affordable and safe housing development.

(3) LNDF will continue its efforts to assist and coordinate the efforts of other nonprofit organizations to support affordable and safe housing development within the City and the Region 2000 area.

(4) LNDF will engage in such other services and activities that it believes will assist in the development of safe and affordable housing within the City and the Region 2000 area.

(5) LNDF's services and activities will be provided in the general manner described in the December 10, 1999 letter to Charles Church, City Manager, a copy of which is attached to this agreement and by this reference made a part hereof.

Payment by City

In order to assist LNDF in providing the services and activities described above the City agrees to provide funding to

LNDF in the amount of $25,000 for the 1999-2000 fiscal year.

Term of Agreement

This agreement shall be for an initial term of one year, beginning July 1, 1999 and ending June 30, 2000. The City and LNDF may renew this agreement for additional one year terms upon such conditions as are mutually agreeable to the City and LNDF. Any extensions of this agreement are contingent upon the appropriation of additional funding by the City. If the City fails to appropriate funds for additional one year terms this agreement shall automatically terminate.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals all as of the day and year first above written.

CITY OF LYNCHBURG

By Drule L. Warren
Drule L. Warren, Mayor

LYNCHBURG NEIGHBORHOOD
DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, INC.

By Laura N. Dupuy
Laura N. Dupuy, Executive Director