

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Charlottesville Division

JOHN R. GRANO, JR.)
and)
CYNTHIA TAFT GRANO,) CIVIL ACTION NO.:
Plaintiff,) 3:20-cv- 65 _____
v.)
RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE,)
A Virginia Nonstock Corporation,)
SERVE: Charles W. Payne, Jr., Esquire)
HIRSCHLER FLEISCHER)
725 Jackson Street, Suite 200)
Fredericksburg, VA 22401)
Defendant.

COMPLAINT

To the Honorable Judges of said Court:

The Plaintiffs John R. Grano, Jr. and Cynthia Taft Grano (collectively hereinafter “the Granos”), by counsel, file this Complaint against Defendant Rappahannock Electric Cooperative (hereinafter “REC”), for the unlawful deprivation of their constitutional property and contract rights under the color of state law, in violation of the U.S. Constitution’s Due Process Clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and the Contracts Clause of Article I, Section 10. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 (the “Statute”) has radically rewritten Virginia property law without providing due process or compensation, and has *ex post facto* rewritten existing easement contracts and impaired obligations retroactively. The Statute legislatively expands the allowable uses of REC’s existing electric distribution easement on the Granos’ property (“the 1989 Electric

Distribution Easement”) to allow the installation or maintenance of broadband or other communications services including fiber optic.

Easements are, by definition, the grant of a right to use another’s property only for the express purposes specified in the easement. REC’s 1989 Electric Distribution Easement is an express easement for the sole purpose of “operat[ing] and maintain[ing] an electric distribution system.” Before July 1, 2020, the 1989 Easement did not permit REC to make any other uses of the Granos’ property. If REC wished to add another use, e.g. the installation or maintenance of broadband or other communications services, REC would have needed to acquire a new and different easement or otherwise secure the additional property rights from the Granos. Indeed, prior to the adoption of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, REC attempted to acquire the property from the Granos by purchase.

However, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, which became effective on July 1, 2020, overturned centuries of established property law by rewriting existing or future electric distribution or communications easements, such as the Granos’, to include, by legislative fiat, “the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services[,] to provide or expand broadband or other communications services.” *But see United States Forest Serv. v. Cowpasture River Pres. Ass’n*, 140 S. Ct. 1837 (2020) (“[E]asements grant only nonpossessory rights of use limited to the purposes specified in the easement agreement”) (June 15, 2020). The statute authorizes REC to ignore centuries of established property law and shortcut the traditional methods of acquiring rights through negotiation or authorized condemnation. As of July 1, 2020, its effective date, the Statute deprived the Granos of the right to prohibit others, including REC, from using their property and the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for broadband or other communications services (which may hereinafter be referred to as “fiber optic”) without recourse

for the property rights the Statute transferred from the Granos to REC. This is true for all landowners with existing electric distribution or communications easements, who are the only landowners for which the statute has any impact.

As of July 1, 2020, REC unconstitutionally possesses the purported right to lay, operate, and maintain fiber-optic cable on the Granos' property under the newly-passed Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1. Accordingly, REC has foregone its recent attempt to acquire a new easement and its offer of payment for the right to use the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services. Instead, it has claimed to acquire these rights under color—and by virtue—of the Statute, and it purportedly retains the right to physically invade the Granos' property to exercise them under color of the statute at any point in the future. REC has previously affixed appurtenances to allow it to run fiber optic cables on some poles within its easement, in anticipation of exercising its purported rights under the statute, and may return at any time.¹

Accordingly, the Granos seek declaratory relief, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201(a) that Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, both on its face and as applied to the Granos, represents a deprivation of property without due process of law in violation the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, and impairs contracts, including their contract with REC in violation of the Contract Clause, Article I, Section 10. The Granos further seek a permanent injunction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202, preventing REC from trespassing on, invading, occupying, or otherwise taking their private property, and preventing REC or any of its permittees or assigns from

¹ Exhibit 1 shows REC owned poles on the Granos' property in the REC easement. Visible in the picture are a yellow "wheel" onto which fiber optic line is intended to be strung and a green "spool" with a "pull cord" used for stringing fiber optic lines. REC affixed these appurtenances to the poles as it prepared to run fiber optic cable, and had affixed these same appurtenances to poles within the same easement on neighboring properties. REC later removed this equipment, but has in no way relinquished its purported rights under the statute to return at any time to make use of the Granos' property.

utilizing their property for the laying, operation, or maintenance of fiber-optic cable or any other unauthorized use.

The Granos respectfully petition the Court for relief pursuant to Federal law, and in support thereof, allege the following:

NATURE OF ACTION, VENUE AND JURISDICTION

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This case is a civil action arising under the U.S. Constitution; the Declaratory Judgment Act, 28 U.S.C. § 2201 *et. seq.* (and Fed. R. Civ. P. 57); and the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (the Anti-Ku Klux Klan Act), 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1988, in which the Granos seek declaratory and injunctive relief that Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, both on its face and as applied to the Granos, violates the U.S. Constitution's Due Process Clauses, and the Contracts Clause. *See* U.S. Const. amend. V; XIV; art. I, § 10.

2. The Granos further seek a permanent injunction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202 preventing REC or any of its permittees or assigns from laying, operating, or maintaining broadband or communications systems, including fiber-optic cable, on the Granos' property without obtaining the rights for such purposes by way of negotiated purchase or a valid exercise of REC's delegated eminent domain authority.

3. Plaintiffs request a speedy hearing of this declaratory-judgment action pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 57 ("The court may order a speedy hearing of a declaratory-judgment action.").

4. This suit draws into question the constitutionality of a state statute, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1. The Commonwealth of Virginia, one of its agencies, or one of its officers or employees in an official capacity are not parties. Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.1, Plaintiffs state that they will promptly file a separate notice of constitutional question stating the questions and

identifying the paper that raises it and serve the notice and paper on the Virginia Attorney General—either by certified or registered mail or by sending it to an electronic address designated by the attorney general for this purpose. The Plaintiffs request that pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 5.1(b), the court certify under 28 U.S.C. § 2403 to the Virginia Attorney General that the constitutionality of a state statute has been questioned, and that the Commonwealth of Virginia may intervene within the time specified by Rule 5.1.

SUBJECT MATTER JURISDICTION

5. This Court has original jurisdiction over this matter to enter the relief requested pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. 1343, and 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201, 2202.

6. An actual controversy exists between the parties. 28 U.S.C. § 2201.

PERSONAL JURISDICTION OVER DEFENDANT

7. The Defendant is subject to the jurisdiction of this court because, *inter alia*, it acted or intends to act under color of Virginia law and within the geographic confines of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Western District of Virginia.

VENUE

8. This Court is an appropriate venue for this cause of action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391. The actions complained of in this Complaint took place or will take place within Culpeper County, Virginia, and the relief sought is to take effect there. Venue is therefore proper in this Court.

PARTIES

PLAINTIFFS JOHN R. AND CYNTHIA TAFT GRANO

9. John R. Grano, Jr. and Cynthia Taft Grano are the owners of the property at 25535 Somerville Road, Mitchells, Virginia 22729 in Culpeper County, Virginia, having acquired the property in 1990 from Robert F. Taft.

10. The Granos have standing to challenge the actions taken by the Defendant. The Granos have been injured-in-fact by Defendant's actions, and are subject to immediate and substantial risk of prospective harm. *Duke Power Co. v. Carolina Env. Study Group, Inc.*, 438 U.S. 59, 71 n.15 (1979) (Declaratory Judgment Act "allows individuals threatened with a taking to seek a declaration of the constitutionality of the disputed governmental action before potentially uncompensable damages are sustained"); *Beck v. McDonald*, 848 F.3d 262, 275 (4th Cir. 2017) ("we may also find standing based on a 'substantial risk' that the harm will occur.").

11. The Statute has already unconstitutionally rewritten the Granos' 1989 Electric Distribution Easement with REC, resulting in the divestment of Granos' property rights, including the right to exclude, without process or condemnation, resulting in injury-in-fact to the Granos. *See Loretto v. Teleprompter Manhattan CATV Corp.*, 458 U.S. 419, 435 (1982) ("The power to exclude has traditionally been considered one of the most treasured strands in an owner's bundle of property rights.")

12. Further REC purportedly believes it may exercise those rights at its discretion by physically invading the Granos' property to install and maintain broadband or communications not permitted under the Easement, as it has previously done, representing more than a substantial risk that further harm will occur.

DEFENDANT

13. Rappahannock Electrical Cooperative is a private nonstock corporation, and utility consumer services cooperative, organized under the laws of the state of Virginia and a “person” within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

14. REC has been delegated a limited power of eminent domain for the sole purpose of condemning property for the transmission and distribution of “energy” as a “utility consumer services cooperative.” *See* Virginia Code §§ 56-231.15, 56-231.23, 56-231.43.

15. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant, Defendant REC acted and intends to continue acting, under color of state law.

16. For purposes of the claims asserted, Defendant REC’s actions are “state action” within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. *See Jackson v. Metropolitan Edison Co.*, 419 U.S. 345 (1974); *Blum v. Yaretsky*, 457 U.S. 991, 1004–05 (1982); *Conner v. Donnelly*, 42 F.3d 220, 223–24 (4th Cir. 1994). REC has been granted limited powers of eminent domain, and is regulated by the Virginia State Corporation Commission.

FACTS

BACKED BY CENTURIES OF VIRGINIA PROPERTY LAW, THE 1989 ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION EASEMENT LIMITED REC’S USE OF THE GRANOS’ PROPERTY STRICTLY TO THE GRANTED USE

17. In 1989, the Granos’ predecessor in interest granted REC an express easement on the Granos’ Property allowing REC to “operate and maintain an electric distribution system.” A copy of the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement is attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

18. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement grants REC an electric distribution easement with right of apportionment. *See* Exhibit 2.

19. “An easement is a privilege held by one landowner to use and enjoy certain property of another in a particular manner and for a particular purpose. . . . In resolving a dispute between landowners regarding the terms of an easement that is granted or reserved expressly by deed, we apply the customary rules governing the construction of written documents. Thus, we ascertain the rights of the parties from the words set forth in their deeds.” *Anderson v. Delore*, 278 Va. 251, 256–57, 683 S.E.2d 307, 309–10 (2009) (internal citations omitted).

20. The Virginia Supreme Court has recognized that “for over a century,” Virginia property law—consistent with centuries of common law of the United States and England—has affirmed that a grant of easement or any “covenants restricting the free use of land” are to be strictly construed. *Wetlands Am. Tr., Inc. v. White Cloud Nine Ventures, L.P.*, 291 Va. 153, 163, 782 S.E.2d 131, 137 (2016).

21. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement is an express limited easement defined by the four corners of the easement document.

22. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement specifically defines and limits the rights conveyed to REC by the Granos’ predecessor in interest.

23. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement provides:

[G]rantor grants and conveys unto grantee, its successors and assigns, the perpetual right, privilege and easement of right of way over, under, upon and across the land grantor as shown and designated on the attached Schedules “A” and “B” consisting of a drawing dated September 15, 1989, hereto attached and made part of this Agreement, to construct, operate and maintain an electric distribution system including all appurtenances and attachments desirable in connection therewith. The facilities constructed hereunder shall remain the property of the grantee.

The facilities to be constructed will be overhead and underground and consist of the installation of primary and service conductors, poles, guy supports, pad mount transformers, sectionalizing cabinet, conduit and appurtenances on the lands of granted as shown on the aforementioned drawing. Right of way widths shall be forty (40) feet for overhead and fifteen (15) feet for underground.

(emphasis added).

24. “[E]asements grant only nonpossessory rights of use limited to the purposes specified in the easement agreement”. *United States Forest Serv. v. Cowpasture River Pres. Ass’n*, 140 S. Ct. 1837 (2020).

25. The rights conveyed to REC are strictly limited to the uses granted in the easement. *See Stephen Putney Shoe Co. v. Richmond, F. & P.R. Co.*, 116 Va. 211, 217, 81 S.E. 93, 96 (1914).

26. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement did not convey to REC the right to use the Granos’ Property for laying or maintaining fiber optic cable or any other broadband or communications instrumentalities other than those which are “appurtenan[t] and attach[ed]” to an “electric distribution system.” *See Exhibit 2.*

27. “[N]o use may be made of the easement, different from that established when the easement was created, which imposes an additional burden on the servient estate.” *Shooting Point, L.L.C. v. Wescoat*, 265 Va. 256, 266, 576 S.E.2d 497, 503 (2003); *see also Collins v. Fuller*, 251 Va. 70, 72, 466 S.E.2d 98, 99 (1996); *Hayes v. Aquia Marina, Inc.*, 243 Va. 255, 258, 414 S.E.2d 820, 822 (1992); *Cushman Virginia Corp. v. Barnes*, 204 Va. 245, 253, 129 S.E.2d 633, 639–40 (1963) (citing *First Nat. Tr. & Sav. Bank v. Raphael*, 201 Va. 718, 723, 113 S.E.2d 683, 687 (1960); *Wagoner v. Jack’s Creek Coal Corp.*, 199 Va. 741, 744, 101 S.E.2d 627, 629 (1958); *Vance v. Davis*, 195 Va. 730, 737, 80 S.E.2d 396, 400 (1954); *Ribble, 1 Minor on Real Property* § 107, at 146 n. 2 (2d ed. 1928); 17A Am. Jur., *Easements*, § 119 at 727 (2016); Anno. 130 A.L.R. 768 (1941)).

28. Broadband and communications provision and expansion are not the operation and maintenance of an electric distribution system. *See, e.g., City of Orlando v. MSD-Mattie, L.L.C.*, 895 So. 2d 1127, 1129-30 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 2005) (“[A] fiber optic cable is not an

‘electric transmission line.’ . . . the scope of an easement is defined by what is granted, not by what is excluded, and all rights not granted are retained by the grantor.”) (internal citations omitted).²

29. “[If] the conveyance limits exclusive use of all or part of the servient estate *to a particular purpose* . . . the servient landowner retains the right to use the land in ways not inconsistent with the uses granted in the easement.” *Walton v. Capital Land, Inc.*, 252 Va. 324, 326–27, 477 S.E.2d 499, 501 (1996) (emphasis in original) (internal citations omitted).

30. The Granos substantially and materially relied on the express terms of the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement and above-referenced Virginia law when they purchased the Property in 1990 from Robert F. Taft.

31. The Granos’ property rights, apart from those explicitly granted under the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, are vested under Virginia law.

32. Easements are contracts under Virginia law. *See, e.g., William S. Stokes, Jr., Inc. v. Matney*, 194 Va. 339, 343, 73 S.E.2d 269, 271 (1952).

33. Courts will not rewrite contracts; parties to a contract will be held to the terms upon which they agreed. *Bank of Southside Virginia v. Candelario*, 238 Va. 635, 640, 385 S.E.2d 601, 603 (1989).

² Whereas electrical power traditional telephone lines involve the transmission of electrical current or signals over a conductive medium (like copper wire), Fiber-optic systems transmit information using “pulses of light” through “strands of fiber” (glass or plastic). Fiber optic systems do not relay “energy” in any meaningful sense, other than as an incidental byproduct of their primary goal of relaying digital data. *See Fiber Optics Definition*, Verizon, Inc. <https://www.verizon.com/info/definitions/fiber-optics/>.

**BY EXPANDING THE SCOPE OF USE OF THE 1989 ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION
EASEMENT, VIRGINIA CODE § 55.1-306.1 MATERIALLY ALTERED
ESTABLISHED PROPERTY LAW AND THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE
PARTIES UNDER THE 1989 ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION EASEMENT**

34. During its 2020 session, the Virginia General Assembly passed and the Governor signed Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, which took effect on July 1, 2020. The text of the statute is attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

35. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(1) states that “[i]t is the policy of the Commonwealth that: . . . Easements for the location and use of electric and communications facilities may be used to provide or expand broadband or other communications services[.]”

36. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 defines “easement” as “an existing or future occupied electric distribution or communications easement with right of apportionment.” *See* Va. Code § 55.1-306.1.

37. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(2) declares that the “use of easements . . . to provide or expand broadband or other communications services is in the public interest.”

38. Virginia Code § 55.1-306 does not require the owner of the dominant interest (here, REC) to purchase, to institute eminent domain proceedings or to otherwise take affirmative steps to acquire fiber optic rights from the Granos, or provide them payment for this new use of their property.

39. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(3) declares that the “installation, replacement, or use of public utility conduit, including the costs of installation, replacement, or use of conduit of a sufficient size to accommodate the installation of infrastructure to provide or expand broadband or other communications services, is in the public interest.”

40. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(6), however, also states that “[n]othing in this section shall be deemed to make the use of an easement for broadband or other communications

services, whether appurtenant, in gross, common, exclusive, or nonexclusive, a public use for the purposes of § 1-219.1 (specifically limiting the power of eminent domain), or other applicable law.”

41. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 (D) declares that “the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within any easement shall be deemed, as a matter of law, to be a permitted use within the scope of every easement.”

42. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 allows any existing electrical or communications easement, including the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, to be used to install fiber optic cable and states as a matter of law that:

The use of easements, appurtenant or gross, to provide or expand broadband or other communications services (i) does not constitute a change in the physical use of the easement, (ii) does not interfere with, impair, or take any vested or other rights of the owner or occupant of the servient estate, (iii) does not place any additional burden on the servient estate other than a de minimis burden, if any; (iv) has value to the owner or occupant of the servient estate greater than any de minimis impact.

Va. Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(4).

43. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(5) declares that “installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within easements, appurtenant or gross, are merely changes in the manner, purpose, or degree of the granted use as appropriate to accommodate a new technology.”

44. Despite existing Virginia case law to the contrary, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(D) states that “[a]bsent any express prohibition on the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services in an easement that is contained in a deed or other instrument by which the easement was granted, the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within any easement shall be deemed, as a matter of law, to be a

permitted use within the scope of every easement for the location and use of electric and communications facilities.”

45. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(E) states that “[s]ubject to compliance with any express prohibitions in a written easement, any incumbent utility or communications provider may use an easement to install, construct, provide, maintain, modify, lease, operate, repair, replace, or remove its communications equipment, system, or facilities, and provide communications services through the same, without such incumbent utility or communications provider paying additional compensation to the owner or occupant of the servient estate or to the incumbent utility, provided that no additional utility poles are installed.”

46. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(E) states that “any incumbent utility or communications provider may use an easement to install, construct, provide, maintain, modify, lease, operate, repair, replace, or remove its communications equipment, system, or facilities, and provide communications services through the same, without . . . paying additional compensation to the owner or occupant of the servient estate.” (emphasis added)

47. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I) permits recovery by a landowner solely through the mechanism of “trespass, or any claim sounding in trespass” for “actual damages,” but not just compensation for rights taken, presumably because Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(4)(ii) declares as a matter of law that no rights are taken. Section I further states that “[d]amages shall be based on any reduction in the value of the land” despite the fact that Virginia Code § 55.1-

306.1(B)(4)(iii-iv) declares as a matter of law that such easements have only a “de minimis” impact, and do not negatively impact value.³

48. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I), together with Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(4) provide a singular, constrained and illusory remedy for relief while simultaneously preventing recovery under that approved remedy.

49. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I) forbids landowners from seeking injunctive relief.

50. Virginia Code §§ 55.1-306.1(R-T) limits a property owner’s opportunity for redress even further, with strict statutes of limitation and notice requirements, even for the constrained and illusory causes of action acknowledged in Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I).

51. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, on its face, rewrites all existing easement contracts across Virginia to add additional rights not bargained for to the dominant estate and seizing them from the servient estate.

52. The only owners effected by Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 are those who are encumbered by an electric distribution or communication easement which does not contain the right to place and operate broadband, which is facially unconstitutional.

53. On properties where easements have been granted containing the right to place and operate fiber optic lines, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 has no effect.

³ For well over 100 years, the Supreme Court has recognized that it is illegitimate for a legislature to make such determinations, because the amount of just compensation is a judicial question. *See Monongahela Nav. Co. v. United States*, 148 U.S. 312, 327 (1893) (“The legislature may determine what private property is needed for public purposes; that is a question of a political and legislative character. But when the taking has been ordered, then the question of compensation is judicial. It does not rest with the public, taking the property, through congress or the legislature, its representative, to say what compensation shall be paid, or even what shall be the rule of compensation. The constitution has declared that just compensation shall be paid, and the ascertainment of that is a judicial inquiry.”).

54. As applied to the Plaintiffs, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 adds new and additional terms to the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, assigning REC new rights and taking those same rights away from the Granos.

55. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, as applied to the Plaintiffs, further burdens the easement area defined in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement and the entire servient estate.

56. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 grants REC a right to use the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for a different use from that defined in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, which imposes an additional burden on the servient estate, the Granos' property. *See* Va. Code § 55.1-306.1 (D) ("[T]he installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within any easement shall be deemed, as a matter of law, to be a permitted use within the scope of every easement").

57. "[A] cable can rightfully occupy the easement to serve the purpose authorized in the easement. But that cable cannot also serve the general public for purposes not authorized by the easement. That additional use—here, [Electric Company's] use for public-serving commercial telecommunications unrelated to electric transmission—is an expanded use . . .".²²

Barfield v. Sho-Me Power Elec. Coop., 852 F.3d 795, 802 (8th Cir. 2017).

58. Use for provision and expansion of broadband and communications services is not reasonably necessary for operation and maintenance of an electric distribution system. *See, e.g., CenterPoint Energy Houston Elec. LLC v. Bluebonnet Drive, Ltd.*, 264 S.W.3d 381, 389 (Tex. App. 2008) ("No rights pass to the easement holder by implication except those that are 'reasonably necessary' to enjoy the rights that the easement grants expressly. Accordingly, if the grant expressed in the easement cannot be construed to apply to a particular purpose, a use for that purpose is not allowed.") (internal citations omitted).

59. Virginia Code § 55.1-306 thus confiscates, without compensation, private property rights to exclude unpermitted users and uses, the right of landowners to sell the right to install and operate fiber optic cable and other uses of their land that are not for “electric power” easements. The Statute takes from the landowners rights that had been reserved unto the landowner upon the creation of the 1989 Easement, while simultaneously declaring, as a matter of law, that the additional use “does not . . . take any vested or other rights” and regardless “has value . . . greater than any de minimis impact.” Va. Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(4). Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 serves as an end-run around the constitutional mandate for just compensation and centuries of standing property law. This is what has occurred as between the Granos and REC.

60. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 also impairs and rewrites the terms of easements, including the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, by allowing the dominant estate holders (REC) to use the easement and the servient estate (the Granos’ property) for a use different from that established by the bargained-for easement (the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement), which imposes an additional burden on the servient estate.

REC: WE CAN “EASILY JUST WAIT UNTIL JULY 1 TO PROCEED”
– THE ATTEMPTED 2020 FIBER OPTIC EASEMENT

61. On December 18, 2019, REC and Orange County, Virginia announced a partnership to construct and lease fiber optic cable. The announcement included “800 miles of planned [fiber optic] construction.” A press release with the announcement is attached hereto as Exhibit 4 (“2019 Press Release”). A further Broadband Position Statement (last updated on June 17, 2020) is also included in Exhibit 4 at page 2.

62. Before July 1, 2020, REC approached the Granos seeking to replace or rewrite the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement with a new easement that would expand REC’s rights to include “the purpose of installing constructing, operating and maintaining fiber optic conduit and

cables and/or related telecommunication materials and lines.” The proposed fiber-optic easement is attached as Exhibit 5 (“Attempted 2020 Fiber Optic Easement”).

63. The Attempted 2020 Easement would have superseded the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement with an “[e]asement[] for the location and use of electric . . . facilities . . . to provide broadband or other communications services.” Va. Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(1); *see Exhibit 5 at 1.*

64. REC did not attempt to exercise eminent domain, and the Granos were under no obligation to accept REC’s offer to purchase a new easement with an expanded or different scope of use, or to accept its offer of payment.

65. After negotiating with REC as to language and the value of the additional rights REC sought in the Attempted 2020 Fiber Optic Easement, the Granos ultimately refused REC’s offer, and did not convey any additional rights to REC.

66. In April, 2020 REC informed the Granos of the newly-signed Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, and indicated the offer of compensation for the Attempted 2020 Fiber Optic Easement was merely a “good faith gesture” and that REC could “easily just wait until July 1 to proceed” without reaching a deal or paying compensation for the very rights it was then seeking to acquire through negotiation.

67. REC further informed the Granos that when the Statute became effective on July 1, 2020, the “clear language of the statute” “allows [REC] to incorporate telecommunications or broadband facilities into their current electric utilities all within the easement that currently encumbers [the Granos’] property,” and to do so without paying the Granos.

68. In anticipation of exercising these purported rights REC installed fiber optic equipment and facilities on properties adjoining the Granos’ property.

69. Upon information and belief, in anticipation of exercising these purported rights, REC installed and buried conduit to be used for fiber-optic cable on the Granos' Property. To the best knowledge of the Plaintiffs this conduit, installed pursuant to the rights purportedly conveyed to REC by the statute, remains on the property in violation of REC's existing easement.

70. In anticipation of exercising these purported rights, REC further affixed appurtenances to allow it to run fiber optic cables on some poles within its easement on the Granos' property. *See Exhibit 1* (showing REC owned poles on the Granos' property in the REC easement affixed with yellow "wheels" and a green "pull cord spool" used for stringing fiber optic lines). These appurtenances have since been removed, but REC has not relinquished any of its purported rights to replace them.

71. REC imminently intends to and may already have begun installing or allowing others to install fiber optic cable within its easement corridor in Culpeper County and Orange County. Based on the above, and on information and belief, as of July 1, 2020, REC purportedly possesses, and demonstrably believes it possesses on the Granos' property, by virtue of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, the right to lay, operate, and maintain broadband and communications systems, including fiber-optic cable among other things not granted in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

72. At no point has REC purchased, condemned or otherwise acquired from the Granos any of the new property rights it now seeks to use, nor has REC paid just compensation.

73. At no point have the Granos conveyed or agreed to convey to REC any rights beyond those contained in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

74. In the absence of the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, REC would have no right or ability to enter, use, or otherwise trespass on the Granos' property. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement remains the sole document defining REC's rights on the Granos' property and governing the easement relationship between REC and the Granos.

75. As of July 1, 2020 the Granos have lost the right to exclude others from placing fiber optic lines, broadband or communications systems on their property.

76. As of July 1, 2020 the Granos have lost the exclusive right to place fiber optic lines, broadband or communications systems on their own property in REC's easement, or assign the right to others.

77. As of July 1, 2020 the title to the Granos property has been encumbered by new easement rights without their consent and without any process sanctioned by the U.S. Constitution.

FACTS SUPPORTING DECLARATORY RELIEF

78. There exists an actual, present, and justiciable controversy between the Granos and the Defendant concerning the constitutionality of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 both on its face and as applied to the Granos.

79. A declaration from this Court would settle the issue.

80. A declaration would also serve a useful purpose in clarifying the legal issues in dispute.

81. This controversy is ripe for judicial determination, and declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate so that the parties may know the legal rights and obligations that govern their present and future conduct regarding the Granos' property and the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

82. Declaratory relief is necessary and appropriate so that the Granos' property rights are protected and so that REC acts in conformity with the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement and the U.S. Constitution, specifically the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

83. The need is immediate as REC now allegedly possesses, has used, and has declared its intent to use, the rights which Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 unconstitutionally purported to convey to REC on July 1, 2020.

84. There is a substantial risk of harm to the Granos property interests absent declaratory relief. *See Beck v. McDonald*, 848 F.3d 262, 275 (4th Cir. 2017); *see also Clapper v. Amnesty Int'l USA*, 568 U.S. 398, 432–33, 133 S. Ct. 1138, 1160–61, 185 L. Ed. 2d 264 (2013).

85. A declaratory statement from the Court will prevent imminent future disputes between the parties, and harm to the Granos, as well as numerous other property owners impacted by the unconstitutional Statute.

FACTS SUPPORTING PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF

86. The Granos have suffered an irreparable injury by the loss of their rights under the Statute. REC, under the color of state law, and without bargaining through contract acted upon those rights, and is still acting upon them.

87. There is no adequate remedy at law, because the statute specifically prevents claims for just compensation through inverse condemnation (which do not “sound in trespass” in Virginia), providing instead a remedy which is, by design, futile and illusory. *See* Va. Code § 55.1-306.1(I).

88. The balance of equities is in favor of the Granos because granting an injunction results in REC losing only rights and advantages gained by unconstitutional means and the Granos gaining nothing they do not already lawfully possess.

89. A preliminary injunction is in the public interest as numerous other holders of electric and communications easements, may attempt to take unconstitutional action against other landowners under Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1.

90. An injunction serves as notice to the holders of other similar easements that, both on its face and as applied, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, is an unconstitutional justification for depriving owners of the underlying property of their rights and would prevent further constitutional violations from occurring under color of the Statute.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT 1: DEPRIVATION OF PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW (SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS), 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF)

91. The Granos incorporate the foregoing allegations as if re-alleged herein.

92. The Granos possess property and private property within the meaning of the terms in the Due Process Clauses of both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

93. Easements are specific grants for specific purposes and are narrowly construed, with all additional rights retained to the owner of the underlying land. *See United States Forest Serv. v. Cowpasture River Pres. Ass'n*, No. 18-1584, 2020 WL 3146692, at *5 (U.S. June 15, 2020) (“[E]asements grant only nonpossessory rights of use limited to the purposes specified in the easement agreement.”).

94. The specific purpose of, and thus the only rights conveyed by, the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement was to install, operate and maintain an electric distribution system in accordance with the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement’s express terms. *See Exhibit 2.*

95. The Granos retained the property right to prevent REC from using the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for any purposes other than those specifically granted in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

96. The Granos retained the property right to exclude REC and others from the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for purposes other than those specifically granted in the easement.

97. The Granos retained the property right to use the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement area in any way that did not interfere with REC's specifically granted rights in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

98. The Virginia General Assembly has passed a law by which it has taken the Granos' property, in contravention of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

99. The Granos never granted REC a right to install fiber optic lines or any other uses but electric distribution in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, and REC has never acquired such rights.

100. In the absence of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, REC would have no basis to enter or use the Granos' property in any way inconsistent with strict terms of use in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement.

101. The Granos never granted REC a right to allow others to install fiber optic lines in the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement and REC did not possess such rights prior to the effective date of the Statute.

102. On July 1, 2020, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 became effective and conveyed from the Granos to REC the right to itself or to allow others to lay fiber-optic cable on the property, and deprived the Granos of constitutionally-protected property interests, without a

reasonable basis, without due process, and without condemnation and payment of just compensation.

103. REC has previously expressed its intent to exercise the rights unconstitutionally conveyed to it by Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 without the Granos receiving due process of law, and has acted on that intent. *See ¶¶ 61-71.*

104. The Defendant's actions under color of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 are arbitrary and capricious and go beyond a legitimate interest; and no procedures could cure the deficiency.

105. The arbitrary and capricious divestment under color of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 of the Granos long-held property rights while denying them the opportunity for the protections of eminent domain procedures (including notice, a meaningful opportunity to be heard (including a jury determination of just compensation) by law is, by design, not able to be addressed by any normal post-deprivation remedy (e.g., quiet title, inverse condemnation, for example).

106. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 declares as a matter of law that the rights taken do not have any substantive value themselves nor an effect on the value of the remaining property and redefines the rights taken in previous easements on an ad hoc basis. No inverse condemnation, for example, can be sought as Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B)(4) explicitly says as a matter of law that the additional rights have *de minimis* impact and are of no value. No trespass or quiet title claims can be made as Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 gives legal sanction to the seizure of the Granos' property rights.

107. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 arbitrarily, capriciously, and irrationally divests a court from its constitutionally-mandated role in determining just compensation. *See Monongahela Nav. Co. v. United States*, 148 U.S. 312, 327 (1893) ("The legislature may

determine what private property is needed for public purposes; that is a question of a political and legislative character. But when the taking has been ordered, then the question of compensation is judicial. It does not rest with the public, taking the property, through congress or the legislature, its representative, to say what compensation shall be paid, or even what shall be the rule of compensation. The constitution has declared that just compensation shall be paid, and the ascertainment of that is a judicial inquiry.”).

108. The sole manner of redress in Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I) is restricted and illusory, as its outcome is determined by legal declarations in Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(B).

109. Regardless of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1(I) allowing for actions that are in trespass or “sound[] in trespass,” the statute makes no allowance for constitutionally mandated just compensation.

110. There is no available constitutional process for Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1’s arbitrary and capricious divestment and conveyance to REC of the Granos’ property rights.

111. The Granos are requesting a declaratory judgment that the statute has unconstitutionally deprived them of property without due process of law, and is unconstitutional both on its face, and as applied. The Granos are also seeking a permanent injunction prohibiting REC’s exercise of any of the rights unconstitutionally divested from the Granos and to prohibit the Defendant from taking any action under the purported authority of the Statute that would interfere or otherwise infringe the Granos’ property rights described herein.

**COUNT 2: DEPRIVATION OF PROPERTY WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW
(PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS), 42 U.S.C. § 1983
(DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF)**

112. The Granos incorporate the foregoing allegations as if re-alleged herein.

113. The Granos possess property and private property within the meaning of the terms in the Due Process Clauses of both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

114. Both on its face and as applied, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 deprived the Granos of their property rights without notice, a hearing, or an appeal. It divests the Granos long-held property rights while denying them the opportunity for the protections of eminent domain procedures (including notice, a meaningful opportunity to be heard (including a jury determination of just compensation).

115. The procedures employed were constitutionally inadequate. The Fifth Amendment (incorporated to the states under the Fourteenth Amendment) to the U.S. Constitution guarantees that “private property” shall not “be taken for public use, without just compensation.” Under color of Virginia Code § 55.1-306, REC has taken the Granos’ property, and the Granos are under the threat of having their property taken, because Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 purports to add terms to an existing easement, without notice or hearing, and provides no avenue for the Defendant to provide constitutionally-required just compensation and damages before the taking. *See* Virginia Code §§ 55.1-306.1(B)(4), (6).

116. The only “process” provided for in Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, was instantaneous, unappealable seizure, without any opportunity for condemnation by eminent domain and the payment of just compensation upon its effective date of July 1, 2020, which contravenes the Fifth Amendment.

117. Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 does not provide the Granos or any other landowner with a reasonable, certain, and adequate process to be divested of their property in accordance with the Constitution, eminent domain laws, or to obtain compensation.

118. The Granos seek a declaratory judgment from this court stating that Virginia Code §§ 55.1-306.1 is unconstitutional both on its face and as applied by REC against the Granos as it violates the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments.

119. Plaintiffs are entitled to a declaratory judgment that, because Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 does not provide advance assurance of adequate compensation in the event of a taking, it violates the Fifth Amendment as applied to the states and others who act under the authority of state law and exercise governmental powers. The Declaratory Judgment Act “allows individuals threatened with a taking to seek a declaration of the constitutionality of the disputed governmental action before potentially uncompensable damages are sustained.” *Duke Power Co. v. Carolina Environmental Study Group, Inc.*, 438 U.S. 59, 71, n. 15 (1978); *See E. Enterprises v. Apfel*, 524 U.S. 498, 521 (1998).

120. Plaintiffs are also entitled to a permanent injunction prohibiting the Defendant from undertaking any action under the color of Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 against the Granos’ property, unless it acquires the rights through purchase or eminent domain proceedings are instituted to condemn the property, and reasonable, certain, and adequate assurances are made for providing just compensation and damages.

**COUNT 3: CONTRACTS CLAUSE
(42 U.S.C. § 1983, OR ALTERNATIVELY U.S. CONST. ART. I, § 10)
(DECLARATORY AND INJUNCTIVE RELIEF)**

121. The 1989 Electric Distribution Easement is a contract which sets out the rights and obligations of the Granos and REC.

122. The Granos' contractual rights are vested rights under Virginia law.

123. The Contracts Clause, Article I, Section 10 of the United States Constitution provides that “[n]o State shall . . . pass any . . . Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts.”

124. As described above, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 impairs the obligations of contracts, including the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement, and impairs the rights and obligations of parties to contracts, including the Granos and REC.

125. Such impairment includes, but is not limited to, expanding and changing the scope of use of the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement to include use for fiber optic, allowing REC to use the 1989 Electric Distribution Easement for fiber optic, and prohibiting the Granos from excluding REC or any of its assigns from the Granos' property, prohibiting the Granos from making use of their property for any and all uses that are *not* electric distribution (including fiber optic), and generally impairing the Granos' contractual right to the receive benefit of its contract with REC.

126. As a result of these actions, the Granos have suffered injury and are being irreparably harmed, and are entitled to a declaratory judgment that their contractual obligations are being unconstitutionally impaired, and a permanent injunction prohibiting all such prospective impairment.

127. This claim is being raised in the alternative, both under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, and directly under Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution. Plaintiff acknowledges that under circuit precedent (*Crosby v. Gastonia*, 635 F.3d 634 (4th Cir. 2011)), 42 U.S.C. § 1983 does not permit a claim for damages for a violation of the Contracts Clause. But as acknowledged by the Fourth Circuit in Crosby, the circuit rule conflicts with the rule in at least one other federal circuit. Plaintiffs thus certify that to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, formed

after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, this claim is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation, and that the claim and this legal contention is warranted by a nonfrivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law or for establishing new law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, John R. Grano, Jr. and Cynthia Taft Grano, pray that this Court enter judgment against the Defendant as follows:

A. For an Order, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2201, 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, declaring that that:

- i) On its face, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 violates the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution by depriving property owners of a vested right to property without due process of law;
- ii) On its face, Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, impedes a valid private contract under Article I, Section 10 of the U.S. Constitution; or in the alternative that
- iii) Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, as applied to the Granos, is unconstitutional for the reasons stated under i) and ii); and thus that
- iv) The rights transferred to REC pursuant to Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1 represent a deprivation of constitutional rights under the color of State law and that it is unconstitutional for REC or any other entity to place broadband and/or communications systems, including fiber-optic cable, on the Granos' property in reliance upon Virginia Code § 55.1-306.1, as REC has declared its intention to be.

B. For an Order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2202 permanently enjoining REC or any of its agents, permittees or assigns from laying, operating, or maintaining fiber-optic cable on the Granos' property without obtaining an easement through negotiation or condemnation procedures which provide a mechanism for constitutionally mandated just compensation.

C. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and costs expended on the Plaintiffs' behalf pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983 and 1988;

D. Any other relief as the nature of the case and furtherance of justice and constitutional principles may require.

**JOHN R. GRANO, JR.
CYNTHIA TAFT GRANO**

By: _____/s/
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EXHIBIT 1



EXHIBIT 2

EASEMENT AGREEMENT

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 15th day of September 1989, by and between ROBERT F. TAFT hereinafter referred to as the grantor, and RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, a Virginia corporation, hereinafter referred to as grantee.

WHEREAS, the grantor is the owner in fee simple of that property described in Deed Book 166 Page 333, Clerk's Office, Circuit Court of Culpeper County which is incorporated by reference to this agreement hereto; and

WHEREAS, the grantee desires to obtain an easement across the lands of grantor for the purpose of installing, operating and maintaining an electric distribution system; and

WHEREAS, the grantor agrees to grant to grantee said easement as described in the attached Schedules "A" and "B" which are incorporated by reference to this Agreement hereto in consideration of the grantee releasing any and all easements across those lands of grantor described in Deed Book 166 Page 333, Clerk's Office, Circuit Court of Culpeper County which it or its predecessors may have obtained previous to this Agreement.

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH that in consideration of grantee releasing and forever quitclaiming to grantor, his heirs and assigns any and all easements which it may have acquired across those lands described in Deed Book 166 Page 333 prior to the date of this Agreement, grantor grants and conveys unto grantee, its successors and assigns, the perpetual right, privilege and easement of right of way over, under, upon and across the lands grantor as shown and designated on the attached Schedules "A" and "B" consisting of a drawing dated September 15, 1989, hereto attached and made part of this Agreement, to construct, operate and maintain an electric distribution system including all appurtenances and attachments desirable in connection therewith. The facilities constructed hereunder shall remain the property of the grantee.

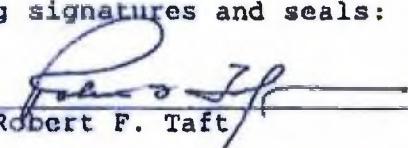
The facilities to be constructed will be overhead and underground and consist of the installation of primary and service conductors, poles, guy supports, pad mount transformers, sectionalizing cabinet, conduit and appurtenances on the lands of grantor as shown on the aforementioned drawing. Right of way widths shall be forty (40) feet for overhead and fifteen (15) feet for underground.

The grantee shall at all times have the right to trim, cut and keep clear all trees, limbs, undergrowth, and structures or other obstructions that may endanger the safety and proper operation of its facilities, and shall have the further right to inspect, rebuild, remove, repair, replace and improve its facilities on the right of way herein granted. The grantee shall have the further right to relocate or make additions to any underground facilities covered under this agreement. For the purpose of constructing, inspecting, maintaining or operating its facilities, the grantee shall have the right of ingress to and egress from the said rights of way over the lands of grantor.

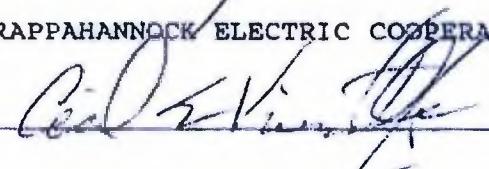
Within the scope of the easement
granted hereby. R.F.T.
10/28/2020

Grantor covenants that he is seized of and has the right to convey the said easement of right of way, rights and privileges.

WITNESS the following signatures and seals:


Robert F. Taft (SEAL)

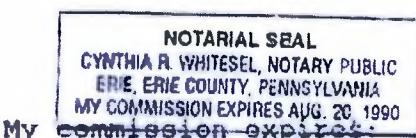
RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE

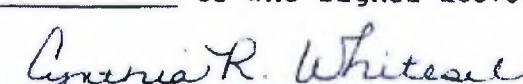
By: 
(SEAL)

STATE OF Pennsylvania

COUNTY OF Erie TO-WIT:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this
18th day of September, 1989, by Robert F. Taft
of who signed above.

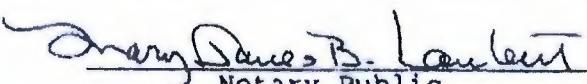



Cynthia R. Whitesel
Notary Public

STATE OF Virginia

COUNTY OF Paesylvania TO-WIT:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this
3rd day of October, 1989, by Cecil E. Viverette, Jr.
of who signed above.


Mary Diane B. Laurent
Notary Public

My commission expires:

August 8, 1992.

SCHEDULE "A"

RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Sketch and Right of Way Easement Data

Overhead Job No. 102317

Date SEPT. 15, 1989

Underground Job No.

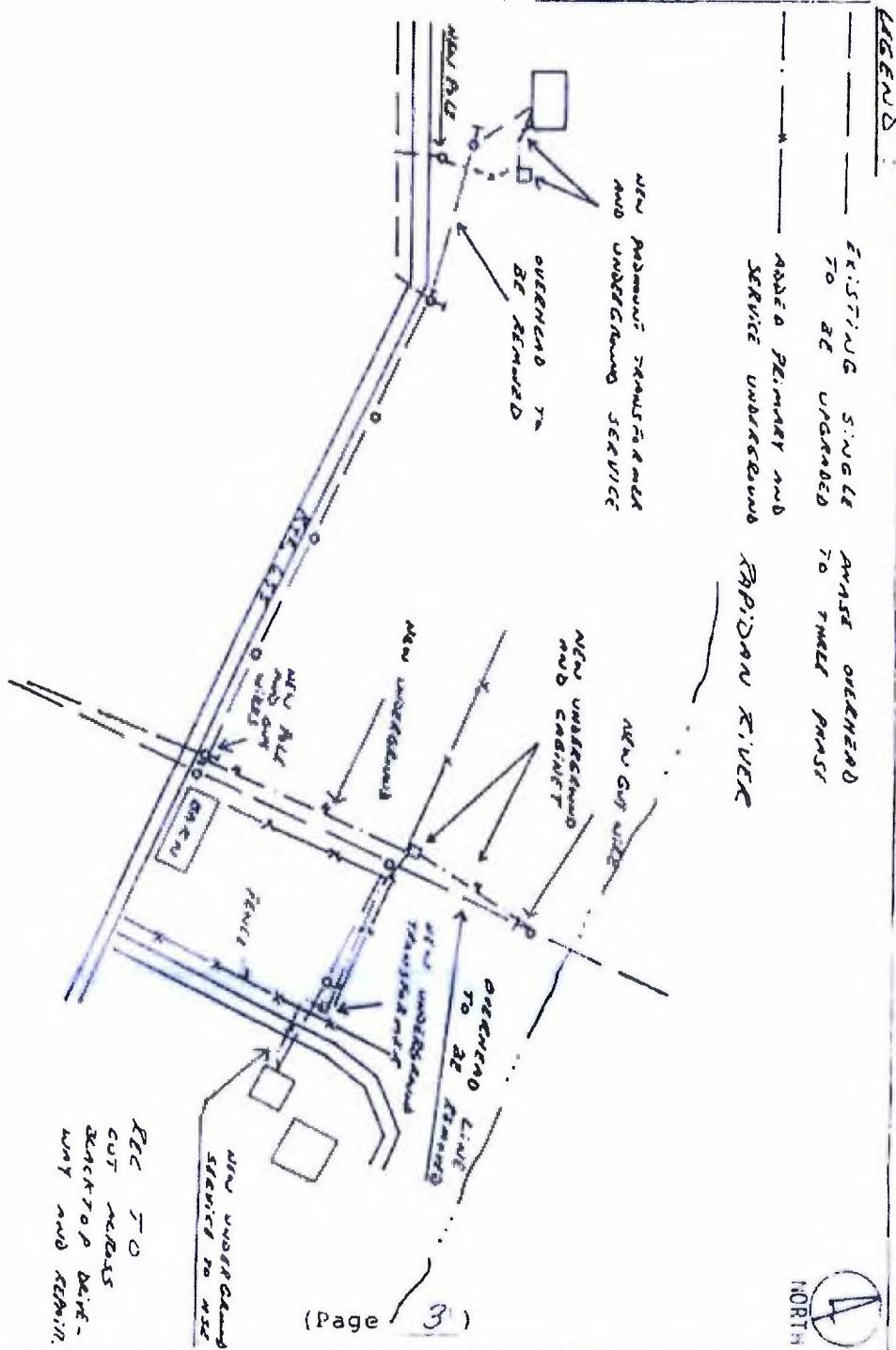
OVERHEAD primary (width) 40 ft. (20 ft. each side)

UNDERGROUND PRIMARY (width) 15 ft. (7.5 ft. each side)

UNDERGROUND service (width) 15 ft. (7.5 ft. each side)

(I) (We), the undersigned, approve the right of way easement proposed on my/our property as to location, route, width, and clearing of trees and debris.

Mag. Dist. cedar mountain
County CULPEPER
Map 253-7-



SCHEDULE "B"

RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Sketch and Right of Way Easement Data

Overhead Job No. 102317

Date SEPT. 15, 1989

Underground Job No. _____

OVERHEAD primary (width) 40 ft. (20 ft. each side)
secondary (width) _____ ft. (ft. each side)
service (width) _____ ft. (ft. each side)

(I) (We), the undersigned, approve the right of way easement proposed on my/our property as to location, route, width, and clearing of trees and debris.

Mag. Dist. CEDAR MOUNTAIN
County CULPEPER
Map Z53-7.

LEGEND :

— — — EXISTING OVERHEAD

— — — ADDED OVERHEAD

REC TO INSTALL
POLES IN FENCE
AND TAKE DOWN
CEDAR TREES.

TAFT
PROPERTY

REC TO CONSTRUCT
NEW LINE AND TIE
IN WITH EXISTING
LINE

PIE 647

PIE 655

SOMERVILLE
PROPERTY



EXHIBIT 3

Code of Virginia

Title 55.1. Property and Conveyances

Chapter 3. Form and Effect of Deeds and Covenants; Liens

§ 55.1-306.1. Utility easements; expansion of broadband

A. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:

"Claim" means, in reference to litigation brought against an indemnified party, any demand, claim, cause or right of action, judgment, settlement, payment, provision of a consent decree or a consent decree, damages, attorneys fees, costs, expenses, and any other losses of any kind whatsoever associated with litigation.

"Communications provider" means a broadband or other communications service provider, including a public utility as defined in § 56-265.1, a cable operator as defined in § 15.2-2108.1:1, a local exchange carrier, competitive or incumbent, or a subsidiary or affiliate of any such entity.

"Easement" means an existing or future occupied electric distribution or communications easement with right of apportionment, including a prescriptive easement, except that "easement" does not include (i) easements that contain electric substations or other installations or facilities of a nonlinear character and (ii) electric transmission easements.

"Enterprise data center operations" has the same meaning as provided in § 58.1-422.2.

"Evidence of creditworthiness" means commercially reasonable assurance, in a form satisfactory to the incumbent utility, that the communications provider will be able to meet its obligations to indemnify as required by this section. Demonstrating that the communications provider has met the eligibility requirements for the Virginia Telecommunications Initiative (VATI), without regard to receipt of a VATI grant, pursuant to regulations or guidelines adopted by the Department of Housing and Community Development, shall be presumptive evidence of creditworthiness.

"Incumbent utility" means the entity that is the owner of the easement.

"Indemnified parties" means an incumbent utility, or any subsidiary or affiliate of any such entity, and the employees, attorneys, officers, agents, directors, representatives, or contractors of any such entity.

"Occupancy license agreement" means an uncompensated agreement between an incumbent utility and a communications provider, for use when the communications provider wishes to occupy an easement underground, that includes evidence of creditworthiness, nondiscriminatory provisions based on safety, reliability, and generally applicable engineering principles.

"Prescriptive easement" means an easement in favor of an incumbent utility or communications provider that is deemed to exist, without any requirement of adverse possession, claim of right, or exclusivity, when physical evidence, records of the incumbent utility, public records, or other evidence indicates that it has existed on the servient estate for a continuous period of 20 years or more, without intervening litigation during such period by any party with a title interest seeking the removal of utility facilities or reformation of the easement. The size of such easement shall be deemed to be the greater of the actual occupancy of the easement in the incumbent utility's usual course of business or 7.5 feet on each side of the installed facilities' center-line.

"Public utility" has the same meaning as provided in § 56-265.1.

"Sensitive site" means an underlying servient estate that is occupied by a railroad or an owner or tenant having operations related to national defense, national security, or law-enforcement purposes.

B. It is the policy of the Commonwealth that:

1. Easements for the location and use of electric and communications facilities may be used to provide or expand broadband or other communications services;
2. The use of easements, appurtenant or gross, to provide or expand broadband or other communications services is in the public interest;
3. The installation, replacement, or use of public utility conduit, including the costs of installation, replacement, or use of conduit of a sufficient size to accommodate the installation of infrastructure to provide or expand broadband or other communications services, is in the public interest.
4. The use of easements, appurtenant or gross, to provide or expand broadband or other communications services (i) does not constitute a change in the physical use of the easement, (ii) does not interfere with, impair, or take any vested or other rights of the owner or occupant of the servient estate, (iii) does not place any additional burden on the servient estate other than a de minimis burden, if any; and (iv) has value to the owner or occupant of the servient estate greater than any de minimis impact;
5. The installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within easements, appurtenant or gross, are merely changes in the manner, purpose, or degree of the granted use as appropriate to accommodate a new technology; and
6. The statements in this subsection are intended to provide guidance to courts, agencies, and political subdivisions of the Commonwealth. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to make the use of an easement for broadband or other communications services, whether appurtenant, in gross, common, exclusive, or nonexclusive, a public use for the purposes of § 1-219.1, or other applicable law.

C. The installation and operation of broadband or other communications services by an incumbent utility for that utility's own internal use, adjunctive to the operation of the electric system, or for the purposes of electric safety, reliability, energy management, and electric grid modernization, are permitted uses within the scope of every easement.

D. Absent any express prohibition on the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services in an easement that is contained in a deed or other instrument by which the easement was granted, the installation and operation of broadband or other communications services within any easement shall be deemed, as a matter of law, to be a permitted use within the scope of every easement for the location and use of electric and communications facilities.

E. Subject to compliance with any express prohibitions in a written easement, any incumbent utility or communications provider may use an easement to install, construct, provide, maintain, modify, lease, operate, repair, replace, or remove its communications equipment, system, or facilities, and provide communications services through the same, without such incumbent

utility or communications provider paying additional compensation to the owner or occupant of the servient estate or to the incumbent utility, provided that no additional utility poles are installed.

F. Nothing in this section shall diminish a landowner's right to contest, in a court of competent jurisdiction, the nature or existence of a prescriptive easement that has been continuously occupied for less than 20 years.

G. Any incumbent utility or communications provider may use a prescriptive easement to install, construct, provide, maintain, modify, lease, operate, repair, replace, or remove its communications equipment, system, or facilities, and provide communications services through the same, without such incumbent utility or communications provider paying additional compensation to the owner or occupant of the servient estate or to the incumbent utility, provided that no additional utility poles are installed.

H. Any incumbent utility may grant or apportion to any communications provider rights to install, construct, provide, maintain, modify, lease, operate, repair, replace, or remove its communications equipment, system, or facilities, and to provide communications services through the incumbent utility's prescriptive easement, including the right to enter upon such easement without approval of the owner or occupant of the servient estate, such grant and use being in the public interest and within the scope of the property interests acquired by the incumbent utility when the prescriptive easement was established.

I. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any action for trespass, or any claim sounding in trespass or reasonably related thereto, whatever the theory of recovery, relating to real property that is brought after July 1, 2020, against an incumbent utility or a communications provider, in relation to the existence, installation, construction, maintenance, modification, operation, repair, replacement, or removal of any poles, wires, conduit, or other communications infrastructure, including fiber optic or coaxial cabling or the existence of any easement, appurtenant or gross, including a prescriptive easement, if proven, damages recoverable by any claimant bringing such claim shall be limited to actual damages only, and no consequential, special, or punitive damages shall be awarded. Damages shall be based on any reduction in the value of the land as a result of the existence, installation, construction, maintenance, modification, operation, repair, replacement, or removal of communications facilities, as such tract existed at the time that any alleged trespass began giving rise to such claim under this section. The court shall also consider any positive value that access to broadband or other communications services may add to the property's value when calculating damages. Injunctive relief to require the removal or to enjoin the operation of other communications facilities or infrastructure shall not be available when such line or facilities are placed within an existing electric utility or communications easement, appurtenant or gross, but damages as set forth in this subsection shall be the exclusive remedy.

J. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit any liability for personal injury or damage to tangible personal property of the landowner or occupant caused directly by the activities of the incumbent utility or communications provider while on or adjacent to the landowner's or occupant's real property.

K. Any communications provider making use of an easement pursuant to this section shall:

1. Enter into an agreement with the incumbent utility authorizing it to use an easement;

2. Adhere to such restrictions as the incumbent utility may place on the communications provider, provided that such restrictions are reasonably related to safety, reliability, or generally applicable engineering principles and are applied on a nondiscriminatory basis;
3. For underground facilities, enter into an occupancy license agreement with the incumbent utility;
4. Agree in writing to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the indemnified parties as against any third party for any claim, including claims of trespass, arising out of its entry onto, use of, or occupancy of such easement and provide evidence of creditworthiness, as the incumbent utility may prescribe, provided that the communications provider is given timely written notice and full cooperation of the indemnified parties in defending or settling any claim, including access to records and personnel to establish the existence of an easement and its history of use by the incumbent utility, and further provided that every communications provider occupying an easement that is the subject of a claim shall be jointly and severally liable to the indemnified parties, with an obligation of equal contribution, for any claim arising out of entry onto, use of, or occupancy of an easement for communications purposes; and
5. For underground facilities, abide by the provisions of the Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act (§ 56-265.14 et seq.).

L. A communications provider, making use of an easement pursuant to this section, shall not:

1. Locate a telecommunications tower in such easement; or
2. Install any new underground facilities except pursuant to an occupancy license agreement (i) in an incumbent utility's conduit pursuant to a joint use agreement; (ii) where incumbent utility facilities are permitted underground, using a clean-cutting direct burial technique beneath the surface soil no more than 24 inches in depth and six inches in width; or (iii) riser or drop lines or equipment connection lines, followed in all cases by reasonable restoration of the surface to substantially its prior condition, provided that the landowner shall not, absent an agreement to the contrary, be responsible for relocating or reimbursing the incumbent utility or a communications provider for the cost of relocating any new underground communications facilities installed pursuant to clause (ii) of this subdivision, which relocation and associated costs shall be addressed in the occupancy license agreement. This limitation on reimbursement or payment of relocation costs incurred as a result of development or redevelopment by the landowner shall not apply to any communications facilities in the public rights of way adjacent to or overlying the real property in question.

M. As against a communications provider, no incumbent utility shall:

1. Solely by virtue of the provisions of this section, require any additional compensation for use of an easement, unless such compensation is required expressly in a written easement or other agreement;
2. Unreasonably refuse to grant an occupancy license agreement to any communications provider;
3. Include in an occupancy license agreement requirements for title reports, surveys, or engineering drawings; or
4. Use an occupancy license agreement for dilatory purposes or to create a barrier to the

deployment of broadband or other communications services.

N. Nothing in this section shall apply to those easements located on sensitive sites or housing enterprise data center operations.

O. Notwithstanding any provision of this section, a public utility or an incumbent utility may assess fees and charges and impose reasonable conditions on the use of its poles, conduits, facilities, and infrastructure, which, as regarding attachments to utility poles, shall be subject to the provisions of 47 U.S.C. § 224 for investor-owned utilities and to § 56-466.1 for electric cooperatives. The statutes of repose, limitation, and notice-of-claim requirements contained in subsections R, S, and T shall not apply as being between a communications provider and an incumbent utility.

P. Nothing in this section shall be construed to inhibit, diminish, or modify the application of the provisions of Chapter 4 (§ 56-76 et seq.) of Title 56 or § 56-231.34:1 or 56-231.50:1, as applicable.

Q. The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed. An agreement to indemnify pursuant to this section shall not be void as against public policy.

R. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every action against an incumbent utility, public utility, or communications provider, or a subsidiary or affiliate of any such entity, in relation to the existence, installation, construction, maintenance, modification, operation, repair, replacement, or removal of any poles, wires, or other communications infrastructure, including fiber optic or coaxial cabling, whatever the theory of recovery, shall be brought within 12 months after the cause of action accrues. The cause of action shall be deemed to accrue when overhead broadband or other communications infrastructure is installed or when such underground infrastructure is discovered.

S. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every action against an incumbent utility, public utility, or a communications provider, or a subsidiary or affiliate of any such entity, after actual notice has been given to the landowner or occupant in relation to the existence, installation, construction, maintenance, modification, operation, repair, replacement, or removal of any poles, wires, or other communications infrastructure, including fiber optic or coaxial cabling, overhead or underground, whatever the theory of recovery, shall be brought within six months after the cause of action accrues. The cause of action shall be deemed to accrue when actual notice, including notification of such six-month limitation period, is given to the landowner or occupant by first class mail to the last known mailing address of the landowner or occupant in the incumbent utility's records, or other actual notice.

T. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every claim cognizable against any incumbent utility, public utility, or communications provider for trespass, or any claim sounding in trespass or reasonably related thereto, whatever the theory of recovery, in relation to the overhead or underground existence, installation, construction, maintenance, modification, operation, repair, replacement, or removal of any poles, wires, or other communications infrastructure, including fiber optic or coaxial cabling, shall be forever barred unless the claimant or his agent, attorney, or representative has filed a written statement addressed to the incumbent utility, and, if known, to the communications provider, of the nature of the claim, which includes the time and place at which the claim is alleged to have transpired, within 12 months after such cause of action accrued. The cause of action shall be deemed to accrue when physical overhead broadband or other communications infrastructure is installed, or when the existence of such underground

infrastructure is discovered. However, if the claimant was under a disability at the time the cause of action accrued, the tolling provisions of § 8.01-229 shall apply.

2020, cc. 1131, 1132.

The chapters of the acts of assembly referenced in the historical citation at the end of this section may not constitute a comprehensive list of such chapters and may exclude chapters whose provisions have expired.

EXHIBIT 4

REC and Orange County Partner to Expand Fiber Communication Network

December 18, 2019

On Dec. 17, the Orange County Broadband Authority (OCBA) approved an agreement between the county and REC to lease capacity across 19 miles of fiber optic cable that REC is installing as a part of the Cooperative's new Fiber Utility Network.

"REC's fiber utility network provides our county the opportunity to bring broadband to more of our citizens quicker," said Jim White, Chairman of the county's Board of Supervisors and Broadband Authority. "The OCBA is happy to announce this partnering arrangement with REC. This effort completes a county fiber optic loop supplying highly reliable connectivity for the public safety communications system. This project should also enable future opportunities for third parties or the county to provide high-speed Internet to homes and businesses. We are pleased to be taking this first step with REC and look forward to future collaboration."

John Hewa, chief operating officer and vice president of corporate services for REC, elaborated. "REC's investment in a fiber backbone has the potential to enable many advantages to REC's member-owners and citizens of Orange County, including educational benefits, the potential for expanded economic development and an overall ease of access to information," Hewa said. "The county's use of a portion of the REC fiber backbone improves the economics of both projects. We look forward to this agreement with Orange County being the first of many similar arrangements in localities across the REC service area."

REC recently kicked off the six-year fiber project that will bring benefits to its member-owners for many years to come. Across the 800 miles of planned construction, REC is installing additional fiber that will allow third parties, such as Orange County, to lease capacity on the REC network, enabling the extension of broadband solutions.

[Back to the newsroom](#)





Broadband Position Statement

- REC has, and will continue to be, an advocate for broadband service being available to all of our members. We recognize this is very important to the well-being of the communities we serve, impacting everything from education to medical care to economic development.
- In September 2019, REC began constructing a fiber optic network for utility operations. When complete, this network of approximately 800 miles of fiber optic cable will connect over 130 endpoints (substations, radio towers, offices, etc.) across portions of the 22 counties served by REC.
- The fiber utility network will provide numerous advancements and capabilities for REC in the areas of grid modernization, disaster recovery, cyber and physical security, and data analytics. REC will utilize its existing infrastructure to deploy the fiber optic network capable of detecting outages faster, thus reducing restoration times and improving reliability.
- The construction of REC's fiber utility network is the first step of a multistep plan to help facilitate the expansion of broadband. The Cooperative will have excess fiber capacity, which can be made available for access leasing arrangements with local governments, schools, and other third party providers.
- REC is currently evaluating the economic feasibility and potential options for REC to either directly or in partnership with others, provide retail broadband service. A previous study indicated that fiber to the home service was technically feasible, but was not economically feasible. In the current studies, we are utilizing nationally recognized consulting firms to help evaluate the availability and accessibility of potential outside funding sources including state and federal grant opportunities.
- REC has reached out to each county and town located in its service territory to determine their interest in supporting the initiative of bringing broadband to local communities and in working together to pursue grant opportunities.
- REC continues to make the cooperative's aerial assets and maintained rights of ways available for third party providers seeking to expand by attaching telecommunications cables and infrastructure.

EXHIBIT 5

RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT AGREEMENT

Tax Map Parcels: OVERHEAD AND/OR UNDERGROUND

76-17

Culpeper County, Virginia

Prepared by Rappahannock Electric Cooperative
P.O. Box 7388
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

THIS RIGHT OF WAY EASEMENT AGREEMENT ("Agreement"), made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 20____, by and between **JOHN R. GRANO and CYNTHIA TAFT GRANO**, husband and wife, hereinafter referred to as "Grantor" or "Owner" ("Owner") wherever used herein being intended to include the grantors whether one or more, and **RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE**, a Virginia public utility service corporation as "Grantee", hereinafter called "Cooperative".

WITNESSETH:

The Owner, in consideration of One Dollar and other valuable consideration paid by the Cooperative, the receipt and sufficiency whereof is hereby acknowledged by the parties hereto, does grant and convey unto the Cooperative, and its successors, affiliates, subsidiaries and assigns, the perpetual right, privilege, and easement of right of way ("Right-of-Way") over, under, upon, across and through a portion of the lands of the Owner, which lands are situated in Cedar Mountain Magisterial District, Culpeper County, Virginia and further described as Tax Map Parcel 76-17, and known as 25535 Somerville Road, Mitchells, Virginia 22729, all as more particularly described on the attached Exhibit A (the "Property"), and the Right-of-Way being shown on said portion of the Property pursuant to that certain drawing dated March 17, 2020, prepared by the Cooperative, with said drawings being attached hereto, marked as Exhibit B and Exhibit C, and made a part of this Agreement by this reference (collectively the "Drawing"), and all of the aforesaid being for the purpose of installing, constructing, operating, and maintaining above ground pole lines, and/or underground conduits for distributing electric power to the public and for fiber optic conduit and cables and/or related telecommunication materials and lines all being a part of the Cooperative's telecommunications facilities and related equipment (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Facilities").

The widths of this Right of Way area shall be forty feet (40') for the above ground easement and fifteen feet (15') for the underground easement, all as shown on the Drawing.

The Facilities created hereunder shall remain the property of the Cooperative. The Cooperative shall have at any time the right to inspect, upgrade, rebuild, improve, remove, repair, relocate on the Right of Way above described, and make such changes, alterations, substitutions, additions to or extensions of its Facilities as Cooperative may from time to time deem advisable at its sole discretion, including without limitation the right to increase and/or decrease the number and/or size of fiber optic cables, conduits and/or other related Facilities. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Cooperative shall not increase the number of current electric distribution circuits or fiber optic cables, nor shall it convert the underground portion of the electric distribution line to above-ground distribution or transmission lines, nor assign extra fiber

optic capacity not part of the Cooperative's telecommunications facilities and related equipment to a third party without renegotiation of this easement, including compensation.

The Owner does further grant and convey to the Cooperative, for the purpose of the Cooperative constructing, reconstructing, inspecting, replacing, upgrading, maintaining and/or operating its Facilities, the right of ingress to and egress from the Right-of-Way over the Property and such right to be exercised in a manner as shall cause the least practicable damage and inconvenience to Owner.

Cooperative shall at all times have the right to trim, cut, remove, control, and keep clear by machinery or otherwise, all trees, limbs, undergrowth and other obstructions inside and outside the boundaries of the Right-of-Way that may endanger the safe and proper operation of its Facilities. All trees cut by the Cooperative at any time shall remain the property of the Owner.

The Owner may use the Easement for any purpose consistent with the Cooperative's rights granted under this Agreement, provided such use complies with the requirements of the National Electrical Safety Code. The Owner shall not construct buildings or structures of any kind within the Easement Area without first obtaining the express written consent of the Cooperative.

Cooperative shall repair damage to roads, fences, structures, or other improvements of Owner caused by the Cooperative, and shall repair or pay the Owner for such damages, including any damages to crops, in the process of the construction, inspection, or maintenance of Cooperative's Facilities, or in the exercise of its right of ingress and egress; provided Owner gives written notice thereof to Cooperative within thirty (30) days after such damage occurs and all alleged damages were caused by the Cooperative.

Owner covenants that it is seized of and has the right to convey the said easements of Right of Way, and other rights and privileges expressed hereunder; that the Cooperative shall have quiet and peaceable possession, use and enjoyment of the aforesaid easement of Right of Way, and other rights and privileges provided hereunder.

Cooperative shall have the right to assign or transfer all or any part of this Easement and any other rights granted under this Agreement.

"NOTICE TO LANDOWNER: You are conveying rights to a public service corporation. A public service corporation may have the right to obtain some or all of these rights through exercise of eminent domain. To the extent that any of the rights being conveyed are not subject to eminent domain, you have the right to choose not to convey those rights and you could not be compelled to do so. You have the right to negotiate compensation for any rights that you are voluntarily conveying".

[AUTHORIZED SIGNATURES TO FOLLOW]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the following signature(s) of the Owner:

OWNER:

By:

John R. Grano

By:

Cynthia Taft Grano

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

CITY/COUNTY/TOWN OF _____, to-wit:

The foregoing was acknowledged before me this _____ day of _____ 2020, by John R. Grano and Cynthia Taft Grano, husband and wife, collectively known as the Owner

Notary Public

Notary Registration Number

My commission expires _____

**EXHIBIT A
PROPERTY DESCRIPTION**

ALL THAT CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, TOGETHER WITH ALL BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON AND PRIVILEGES AND APPURTENANCES THEREUNTO BELONGING SITUATED, LYING AND BEING IN CEDAR MOUNTAIN MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, CULPEPER COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MITCHELLS, KNOWN AS "SOMERVILLA" ON THE RAPIDAN RIVER, ORIGINALLY CONTAINING 412.55 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, AND

BEING THE SAME PROPERTY COVEYED TO JOHN R. GRANO AND CYNTHIA TAFT GRANO, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS TENANTS BY THE ENTIRETIES WITH FULL COMMON LAW RIGHTS OF SURVIVORSHIP, FROM ROBERT F. TAFT, WIDOWER, IN A WARRANTY DEED DATED 4/30/1990 AND RECORDED 5/2/1990 IN DEED BOOK 435 AT PAGE 300, CULPEPER COUNTY RECORDS.

PARCEL NO. 76-17

COMMONLY KNOWN AS:
25535 SOMERVILLE RD, MITCHELLS, VA 22729

EXHIBIT "B"

RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Sketch and Right of Way Easement Data

Overhead Job No. _____

Date MARCH 17, 2020 Underground Job No. _____
Existing primary width 40 ft. 25 ft. each side
Underground utility (width) 15 ft. 15 ft. each side
overhead CABLE (width) 15 ft. 15 ft. each side
We, the undersigned, approve the right of way easement
proposed on my/our property as to location, route, width, and
clearing of trees and debris.

LEGEND:

- o—o— EXISTING OVERHEAD
- n—n— EXISTING UNDERGROUND
- n—n— ALBED FIBER

Mag. Dist. over min.
County GU Map 585-1-3

Se a.
mid.
along 435.
Please do as

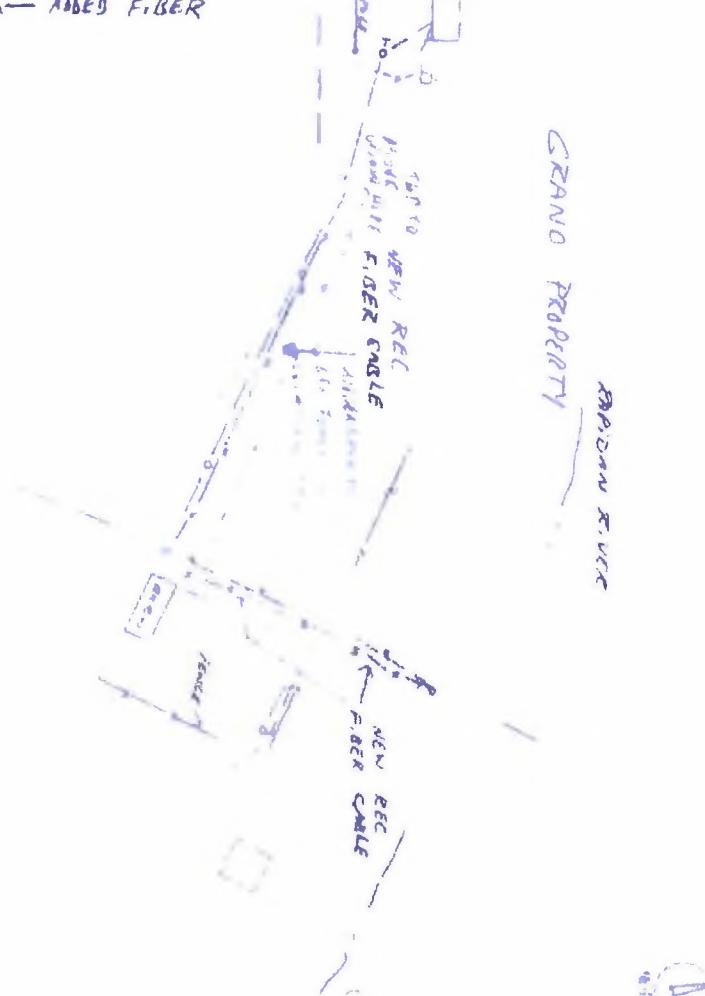


EXHIBIT "C"

RAPPAHANNOCK ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE
Sketch and Right of Way Easement Data

Overhead Job No.

Date MARCH 17, 2020 Underground Job No.

OVERHEAD primary width 40 ft. (2 ft. each side)
secondary (width) — ft. (— ft. each side)
service (width) — ft. (— ft. each side)

(I) (We), the undersigned, approve the right of way easement
proposed on my/our property as to location, route, width, and
clearing of trees and debris.

Mag. Dist. C/WR area n. 2
County CV
Map 585-87-3

— — — — — Existing overhead with new
FIBER ATTACHED

 MITCHILL'S
SUBSTATION

GRANO
PROPERTY

FIBER ADDED TO
OVERHEAD LINE

RL 44?

Address

SOMERVILLE
PROPERTY

RT

Waldo Reception

From: ecfnoticing@vawd.uscourts.gov
Sent: Wednesday, October 28, 2020 3:12 PM
To: vawd_ecf_nef@vawd.uscourts.gov
Subject: Activity in Case 3:20-cv-00065-NKM Grano et al v. Rappahannock Electric Cooperative Complaint

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Categories: PRINT

This is an automatic e-mail message generated by the CM/ECF system. Please DO NOT RESPOND to this e-mail because the mail box is unattended.

NOTE TO PUBLIC ACCESS USERS Judicial Conference of the United States policy permits attorneys of record and parties in a case (including pro se litigants) to receive one free electronic copy of all documents filed electronically, if receipt is required by law or directed by the filer. PACER access fees apply to all other users. To avoid later charges, download a copy of each document during this first viewing. However, if the referenced document is a transcript, the free copy and 30 page limit do not apply.

U.S. District Court

Western District of Virginia

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 10/28/2020 at 3:11 PM EDT and filed on 10/28/2020

Case Name: Grano et al v. Rappahannock Electric Cooperative

Case Number: 3:20-cv-00065-NKM

Filer: John R. Grano, Jr

Cynthia Taft Grano

Document Number: 1

Docket Text:

COMPLAINT against Rappahannock Electric Cooperative (Filing & Administrative fee \$ 400. Receipt number AAWDC-3529351), filed by John R. Grano, Jr, Cynthia Taft Grano. (Attachments: # (1) Exhibit 1, # (2) Exhibit 2, # (3) Exhibit 3, # (4) Exhibit 4, # (5) Exhibit 5)(dg)

3:20-cv-00065-NKM Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Brian Gerard Kunze bgk@waldoandlyle.com, reception@waldoandlyle.com

Joshua Ellis Baker jeb@waldoandlyle.com, reception@waldoandlyle.com

Russell Gregory Terman rgt@waldoandlyle.com

3:20-cv-00065-NKM Notice has been delivered by other means to:

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description: Main Document

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

[STAMP_dcecfStamp_ID=1052918722 [Date=10/28/2020] [FileNumber=3656931-0] [15c4a2ca87e8e5b0b3a7f1fe53d5e8054d68a3e88781ccc6959f046a9d4487dfde00e7d736ea22739ce76ca3fe228592092fc31c44cc57cfec89658e68f38a66]]

Document description: Exhibit 1

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

[STAMP_dcecfStamp_ID=1052918722 [Date=10/28/2020] [FileNumber=3656931-1] [0100494653ad9cd69fba9ede32b49e4209426dff02ae5c4fe6ecc0230e0ad08dfe3bc3c7afb64838a69f0fc5d088b839abc5dcdf98deeeee17cfe56990c039b4]]

Document description: Exhibit 2

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

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Document description: Exhibit 3

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

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Document description: Exhibit 4

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

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Document description: Exhibit 5

Original filename: n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

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