



Town of Cape Charles History

The Eastern Shore of Virginia, one of the earliest colonized areas in North America, remained a seafood and agricultural region with scattered small towns until the 1880s. At this time, the land that became the Town of Cape Charles consisted of farmlands and wetlands. The construction of what is now the Bay Coast Railroad led to the evolution of the area from a small agricultural community to a bustling railroad town.

In the late 1870s, the Pennsylvania Railroad served many of the large cities on the east coast. However, along the Delmarva Peninsula, the railroad only came as far south as Pocomoke, Maryland. Extending the railroad farther south was only feasible if a barge and steamer link could be built near the southern end of the Delmarva Peninsula, where freight and passengers could then transfer across the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk. When William L. Scott, a congressman from Erie, Pennsylvania with vast rail interests in the West, proposed this rail-sea link to Pennsylvania Railroad officials, very little interest was generated initially.



Despite a lack of support, Alexander Cassatt, then an engineer and Vice-President of Traffic with Pennsylvania Railroad, was interested in Scott's proposal. In 1882, Cassatt resigned from his position to work with Scott on his proposed project. Traveling by horseback from Pocomoke, Cassatt personally laid out the 65 mile route the railroad would take and chose the spot for its southern terminus, harbor, and connecting channel, which he dredged at his own expense. At the southern terminus, Scott envisioned a town that would meet the needs of the railroad and its passengers. This led to the creation of Cape Charles.

In 1883, Scott purchased three plantations comprising approximately 2,509 acres from the heirs of former Virginia Governor Littleton Waller Tazewell. Of this land, 136 acres went to create the Town of Cape Charles. From its very conception, Cape Charles was a planned community. Scott commissioned two engineers to do the official mapping of the Town in 1884. The original Town was approximately 136 acres divided into 644 equal lots. Seven avenues which extend from east to west were named for Virginia statesmen; the streets which extend north and south were named for fruits. The original layout of the Town is still visible today.

By October 1884, the railroad's first passenger and freight trains began running and within six months, two passenger steamers, as well as specially designed railroad freight barges, were regularly making the 36 mile Bay crossing. Trains soon arrived daily from New York, and the Eastern Shore's towns prospered as their produce could easily be exported to metropolitan areas. By 1885, the first residential and commercial buildings existed in Cape Charles along with a volunteer fire department, a newspaper, a school, and multiple churches.

Incorporated on March 1, 1886, Cape Charles quickly became the economic focus of Northampton County. Paved streets, electricity, telephones, and a central water and sewage system made the Town more cosmopolitan than other Eastern Shore towns. Members of older county families were attracted to the Town and built their homes among those of the railroad employees.

Many houses in Cape Charles were built by William H. Lambertson, who came to the Town from Pocomoke. It is said that when he arrived in the 1880s, there were fewer than 50 houses, and by the time of his death in 1948, he had built more than half of the structures in Cape Charles.

In 1911, wetlands near the Chesapeake Bay were drained and filled. The original east-west avenues were extended west, and two more north-south streets were added: Bay Avenue along the edge of the Bay and Harbor Avenue between Bay Avenue and Pine Street. The additional 38 acres of filled land provided 97 new building lots in the Sea Cottages Addition.



The Town continued to grow and develop throughout the golden age of railroads, through World War II with its mission of ferrying troops and supplies, and into the 1950s until the auto ferry was moved to Kiptopeke. At the Town's peak period of development in the early 1900s, as many as 300 cars per day were transported through the Town's harbor. In 1958, the last passenger train left Cape Charles. The railroad is still in operation

for commercial and industrial purposes, as it has been continuously since 1884.

With the decline of the railroad industry following World War II and the increase of local truck shipping resulting from the opening of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel in 1964, the Town experienced an economic downturn. The Cape Charles economy endured several decades of decline. However, the Town has recently seen an increase in its economic prosperity, and has experienced a great deal of growth in the past several years.



Town of Cape Charles

Contact Information

Municipal Office

2 Plum Street
Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-331-3259
www.capecharles.org

Town Manager

Brent Manuel
Ext. 12
Brent.manuel@capecharles.org

Planner

Larry DiRe
Ext. 15 or 331-2036
planner@capecharles.org

Building Code Official

Jeb Brady
Ext. 22 or 331-2176
codeofficial@capecharles.org

Public Works

Pete Leontieff
Ext. 16 or 331-1410
pete.leontieff@capecharles.org

Treasurer

Deborah Pocock
Ext. 23 or 331-2979
treasurer@capecharles.org

Public Utilities

Kathy Fraas
Ext. 14 or 331-6901
utilityclerk@capecharles.org

Police Department

757-678-0458



Town of Cape Charles

Elected Officials

Mayor George Proto

607 Pine Street, Cape Charles, VA 23310
Cell 757-693-0063
Mayor@capecharles.org

Vice Mayor Chris Bannon

9 Tazewell Avenue, Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-331-2206
towncouncil@capecharles.org

Councilman Steve Bennett

100 Creekside Lane, Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-362-8588
towncouncil@capecharles.org

Councilman Charles "Sambo" Brown

110 Randolph Avenue, Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-331-4815
towncouncil@capecharles.org

Councilman Thomas Godwin

725 Monroe Avenue, Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-331-3810
towncouncil@capecharles.org

Councilwoman Joan Natali

110 Blue Heaven Road, Cape Charles, VA 23310
757-331-4884
towncouncil@capecharles.org

Councilman Frank Wendell

515 Monroe Avenue, Cape Charles, VA 23310
P O Box 112, Cape Charles, VA 23310
Cell 757-678-6990
towncouncil@capecharles.org



Northampton County Contact Information

Northampton County Administration

16404 Courthouse Rd
Eastville, VA 23347
www.co.northampton.va.us

County Administration

Katherine Nunez
757-678-0440, ext. 515
knunez@co.northampton.va.us

Commissioner of the Revenue

Charlene Gray
757-678-0446, ext. 506
cgray@co.northampton.va.us

Economic Development

Chris Tucker
757-678-0440, ext. 541
ctucker@co.northampton.va.us

Planning & Zoning

Melissa Kellam, Zoning Administrator
757-678-0443, ext. 544
mkellam@co.northampton.va.us

Sheriff's Office

757-678-0460



Other Important Contact Information

Electricity

A&N Electric Cooperative (ANEC)

1-800-431-2632 / 757-787-9750

www.anec.com

Cape Charles Post Office

757-331-4927

Northampton County Chamber of Commerce

757-678-0010

www.northamptoncountychamber.com



Cape Charles Town Code

Chapter 23 – Technology Zone

Sec. 23-1. Purpose.

Sec. 23-2. Administration.

Sec. 23-3. Boundary area.

Sec. 23-4. Definitions.

Sec. 23-5. Qualifications.

Sec. 23-6. Economic stimulus grants and enforcement.

Sec. 23-7. Non-waiver.

Sec. 23-1. Purpose.

The town council finds that the creation of a local technology zone, with incentives for growth, as authorized by Code of Virginia 1950, § 58.1-3850, as amended, will foster the town's development, maintenance and expansion of commercial, tourist and industrial businesses engaged in the development and implementation of technology, all of which would benefit the citizens of the town.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-2. Administration.

This chapter shall be administered by the town manager or his or her designee (the "administrator"). The administrator shall be responsible for determining if a business qualifies as a qualified technology manufacturing business or a qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business, and shall determine and publish the procedures for obtaining the benefits created by this chapter.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-3. Boundary area.

The entire area of the Town of Cape Charles is designated a technology zone pursuant to Code of Virginia 1950, § 58.1-3850, as amended.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-4. Definitions.

[The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this chapter, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

Economic stimulus grants means the incentive grants payable to a qualified technology manufacturing business or a qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business as provided in [section 23-6](#) of this chapter.

Existing business means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or sole proprietorship authorized to conduct business in the Commonwealth of Virginia, located in and actively engaged in the conduct of trade or business in the town prior to the adoption of this chapter.

Full time job means a job that is to be performed by a worker for an average of at least 35 hours per week for a minimum of one year, with reasonable allowances for holidays and vacations.

New business means a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or sole proprietorship authorized to conduct business in the Commonwealth of Virginia not previously located in the town that begins actively conducting business after the adoption of this chapter.

Qualified business means either a qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business or a qualified technology manufacturing business.

Qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business means a new or existing business that has met the applicable qualifications set forth in [section 23-5](#) of this chapter and that is engaged in the research, application, upgrading, repair or installation of computer hardware or software or other high-technology equipment in any business or research sector including but not limited to transportation, food production, and marine technology or any other similar activity deemed appropriate for a technology zone as defined in another jurisdiction of the commonwealth, and found as such by the administrator.

Qualified technology manufacturing business means a new or existing business that has met the applicable qualifications set forth in [section 23-5](#) of this chapter and that is engaged in technology-driven production of advanced materials or products for high-technology sectors or fields, including, but not limited to, robotics, computer hardware and software, sensors, marine technology, aerospace, or any other similar activity which is deemed appropriate for a technology zone as defined in another jurisdiction of the commonwealth, and as found as such by the administrator.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-5. Qualifications.

- (a) Manufacturing. To be eligible for economic stimulus grants, a qualified technology manufacturing business must:
 - (1) Create and maintain a minimum of five new full time jobs which are each compensated at 1½ times the wage rate of the currently-defined federal minimum wage.
 - (2) Make a new verified capital investment of no less than \$250,000.00 in a building, building improvements, and/or in machinery and tools. A capital investment does not include the cost to acquire real property.
- (b) Non-manufacturing. To be eligible for economic stimulus grants, a qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business must:
 - (1) Create and maintain a minimum of three new full time jobs which are each compensated at 1½ times the wage rate of the currently-defined federal minimum wage.
 - (2) Make a new verified capital investment of no less than \$100,000.00 in a building, building improvements, and/or in machinery and tools. A capital investment does not include the cost to acquire real property.
- (c) Mere use of computers or technology in the course of an otherwise low-technology or traditional business shall not qualify a business as a qualified business.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-6. Economic stimulus grants and enforcement.

- (a) A qualified technology manufacturing business shall be eligible to receive the following economic stimulus grants:

- (1) A grant equal to 25 percent of the new or increased machinery and tools tax paid to the town with a verified capital investment of \$250,000.00 that shall increase proportionately up to 100 percent with a capital investment of \$1,000,000.00 or more.
 - (2) A grant of up to 100 percent of the amount of the net increase in real estate tax paid to the town.
 - (3) A grant of up to 100 percent of the amount of BPOL tax paid to the town.
 - (4) For a qualified technology manufacturing business that maintains at least 25 full time jobs, a grant of up to 50 percent of the facility and connection fees paid to the town.
 - (5) A grant of up to 100 percent of the building permit fee paid to the town.
- (b) A qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business shall be eligible to receive the following economic stimulus grants:
- (1) A grant equal to 25 percent of the new or increased machinery and tools tax paid to the town with a verified capital investment of \$100,000.00 that shall increase proportionately up to 100 percent with a capital investment of \$1,000,000.00 or more.
 - (2) A grant of up to 100 percent of the amount of the net increase in real estate tax paid to the town.
 - (3) A grant of up to 100 percent of the amount of BPOL tax paid to the town.
 - (4) For a qualified non-manufacturing applied technology business that maintains at least 15 full time jobs, a grant of up to 50 percent of the facility and connection fees paid to the town.
 - (5) A grant of up to 100 percent of the building permit fee paid to the town.
- (c) The types and amounts of the economic stimulus grants shall be based on the factors that the town deems relevant, including without limitation the type of business conducted by the qualified business and amount of verified capital investment and the number of full time jobs created by the qualified business. The types and amounts of economic stimulus grants awarded to a qualified business shall be initially determined by the administrator, subject to approval by the town council.
- (d) No taxes, fees, or other charges shall be deemed waived by this chapter. All such taxes, fees, and charges shall be paid by the qualified business in full as and when due. Economic stimulus grants described in subparts (1), (2), and (3) of subsections (a) and (b) above that are awarded to a qualified business shall be paid annually, in arrears, for each year that the qualified business meets all eligibility criteria up to a maximum of five years. If a qualified business fails to meet all eligibility criteria in any given year, the economic stimulus grants for that year and all future years shall be forfeited. Economic stimulus grants described in subparts (4) and (5) of subsections (a) and (b) above that are awarded to a qualified business shall be paid upon verification by the administrator of the completion of construction of the improvements to which the applicable facility and connection fees and/or building permit fees relate.
- (e) As a condition to receiving an economic stimulus grant, a qualified business agrees to provide such information and allow such inspections as the town deems reasonably necessary to verify the eligibility criteria and to ensure the qualified business's ongoing compliance therewith.
- (f) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this chapter:
- (1) An otherwise qualified business shall lose its eligibility for economic stimulus grants, and shall repay any previously awarded economic stimulus grants, upon any of the following:
 - a. A violation by such business or, to the extent related to the operation of the business, by any of its principals or officers, of any statute, regulation, or order of the United States or the Commonwealth of Virginia or any department or agency thereof; or
 - b. A violation of any town ordinance that continues beyond the applicable cure period or, if none, a period of ten days.

- (2) All economic stimulus grants are subject to the appropriation requirements of the Commonwealth of Virginia and the town.
- (g) The town will issue a qualified approval letter which will specify the amount of the verified capital investment, the number of full time jobs created, the amount of the economic stimulus grant(s), the eligibility criteria for receiving the economic stimulus grant(s), the procedures for verifying compliance therewith, and such other terms as may be appropriate.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)

Sec. 23-7. Non-waiver.

Unless expressly stated herein, this chapter shall not be construed to waive the requirement of any ordinances, regulations, and policies that require permits and approvals for land use, construction, and business operation. Additionally, unless stated otherwise herein, nothing in this chapter shall be construed as waiving the right of the town to enforce its ordinances, regulations, or policies or to collect taxes, fees, fines, penalties, or interest imposed by law or by ordinance.

(Ord. No. 20120308, 3-8-12)



Cape Charles Town Code

Chapter 66 – Taxation

ARTICLE VIII. REAL ESTATE TAX EXEMPTION FOR REHABILITATION

Sec. 66-131. Definitions.

Sec. 66-132. Amount of exemption.

Sec. 66-133. Application procedure.

Sec. 66-134. Severability.

Sec. 66-135. Effective date.

Secs. 66-136—66-139. Reserved.

Sec. 66-131. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article, the following words and phrases shall have the meaning respectively ascribed to them by this section, unless another meaning shall clearly appear from the text:

Qualified structure means any commercial or industrial structure not less than 20 years of age or 15 years of age if the structure is located in an area designated as an enterprise zone by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Substantially rehabilitated commercial or industrial real estate means any commercial or industrial real estate upon which there is an existing structure not less than 20 years of age or 15 years of age which has been improved so as to increase the assessed value of the structure by no less than 60 percent.

(Ord. of 12-11-01)

Sec. 66-132. Amount of exemption.

- (a) The exemption for substantially rehabilitated commercial or industrial real estate shall be an amount equal to the dollar amount increase in assessed value resulting from the rehabilitation of the qualified structure as determined by the town treasurer. This exemption shall only be applicable to any subsequent assessment or reassessment and shall commence on January 1 of the year following completion of the rehabilitation.
- (b) The exemption provided above shall run with the real estate for a period of ten years. No further exemption shall be granted for increases in assessed value caused by the rehabilitation improvements as determined by subsequent general reassessments for any other assessments made during the ten years.

(Ord. of 12-11-01)

Sec. 66-133. Application procedure.

The procedure for the application and creation of exemptions under this article shall be as follows:

- (1) Prior to the commencement of any construction, remodeling, reconstruction, rehabilitation or other like work on a qualified structure, the owner shall file with the town treasurer an application on a form approved by the town treasurer. This application shall be filed prior to January 1 of the year for which the exemption is claimed. A fee of \$25.00 shall be paid to the town for processing the application.
- (2) Upon the receipt of a completed application and satisfactory evidence that the applicant has obtained the necessary town building or other permits, the town treasurer or the designated agent shall visit, inspect, and photograph the qualified structure and make an assessment of the building's value prior to rehabilitation. Such inspection shall be at a reasonable time to be arranged with the applicant.

(Ord. of 12-11-01)

Sec. 66-134. Severability.

Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remainder of this article.

(Ord. of 12-11-01)

Sec. 66-135. Effective date.

This article shall be effective upon its adoption [December 11, 2001] by the Town Council of Cape Charles, Virginia, and retroactive to July 9, 2001.

(Ord. of 12-11-01)

Secs. 66-136—66-139. Reserved.

FOOTNOTE(S):

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State Law reference— Partial exemption for certain structures, Code of Virginia, § 58.1-3221.

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Rebuild – Reuse – Restore

Cape Charles has a great inventory of the early architecture of North America. Many of these homes are in a poor state of repair. The programs described here will help with the restoration of this inventory, maintain the great charm of Cape Charles and provide great homes near the beach, park, downtown and Chesapeake Bay.

Restoration is a better value than demolition. Restoration provides a great satisfaction and financial incentive to rebuild rather than build new.



Tazewell Avenue
Tax Credit
Rehabilitation

Technology Zone

The Town of Cape Charles offers Technology Zone Benefits.

Technology Zone

1. Any of the “commercial zones” qualify
2. Grants for qualifying businesses.
3. BPOL Tax Grants
4. Real Estate Tax Grants
5. New job creation requirements

For more information, please see Chapter 23 of the Cape Charles Town Code or contact the Town Planner.



Telephone 757-331-3259 x15
Facsimile 757-331-4820
planner@capecharles.org

2 Plum Street
Cape Charles, 23310

Cape Charles
National
Historic District

Incentives

State & Federal Tax Credits
Rehabilitation Tax Abatement
Technology Zone &
Enterprise Zone



State Rehabilitation Tax Credits

Commercial or Residential Buildings

If you own or are considering the purchase of a commercial or residential structure in need of rehabilitation you could qualify for State Tax Credits equal to 20% of the qualified rehabilitation costs. These credits can be redeemed over a five year period.

This program is administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Local architects and consultants are skilled in the application process.

If this program is coupled with the Federal Tax Credits for the rehabilitation of a commercial building in the Enterprise Zone you could realize a return of 65% of the qualified rehabilitation cost.

www.dhr.virginia.gov

Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits Commercial Buildings

If you own or are considering the purchase of a commercial building in Cape Charles you may be eligible for Federal Tax Credits equal to 25% of the qualified rehabilitation costs. These credits can be redeemed over a five year period.

The program is administered by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Local architects and consultants are skilled in the process.

The more rehabilitation you do the greater the tax credit.

www.dhr.virginia.gov



Hotel Cape Charles
Rehabilitation

5-Star Hotel Restoration

Enterprise Zone

- Virginia Enterprise Zones provide grants for qualifying companies that create new full-time jobs or improve real estate.
- Real Property Improvement Grant – up to 20% of the total cost of qualified improvements not to exceed \$100,000.
- Job Grants – Create 4 new full-time jobs paying 2x the minimum wage plus benefits and you get \$800 per year per job for 5 years.
- To get more information go to www.co.northampton.va.us/enterprise.html

Add up State and Federal Tax Credits, Enterprise Zone Grants and Tax Abatements to lower the cost of your rehabilitation project!

Northampton County Enterprise Zone

Portions of Northampton County, including the Town of Cape Charles, are in a Virginia Enterprise Zone. Maps of the Zone are available online; please see the list below. A copy of the Cape Charles Enterprise Zone is attached.

Virginia Enterprise Zones provide grants for qualifying companies that create new full-time jobs or improve commercial real estate. Two substantial financial incentives are available to encourage business locations and expansions within the Zone:

Real Property Improvement Grant

Commercial real estate construction or improvement projects that meet minimum thresholds are eligible for a grant of up to 20% of the total cost of qualified improvements (maximum amount not to exceed \$100,000 in a 5-year period for qualified real property investments less than \$5 million; maximum amount not to exceed \$200,000 for qualified real property investments of \$5 million or more). The grants are made after the project is complete.

New construction projects must cost at least \$500,000. Rehabilitated or expanded real property requires a minimum investment of at least \$100,000. The purchase price of the real estate is not included in the investment calculation.

Residential projects are not eligible. Mixed-use projects that are at least 30% business use can qualify for a grant.

Job Grants

Businesses that create at least 4 new full-time jobs may be eligible to receive job creation grants, for a maximum of 350 eligible jobs per year. Jobs paying 200% of the federal minimum wage and providing health benefits will be eligible for a grant of \$800 per year for five years. Jobs paying less than 200% of minimum wage, but at least 175% (and providing health benefits) will be eligible for a grant of \$500 per year for five years. Jobs paying less than 175% of minimum wage will not be eligible for job grants.

Job grants are not available to retail, local service or food/beverage service businesses.

Enterprise Zone Maps

The maps of the Enterprise Zones in the County are in PDF format and are available for download at <http://www.co.northampton.va.us/enterprise.html>. From this site, you can access the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) site to download the application and for additional information regarding the program.

Northampton County (Northampton County EZ maps were amended in April 2013)

[Cape Charles Area](#)
[Cape Charles - Sunset Beach Area](#)
[Cheriton Area](#)
[Eastville Area](#)
[Exmore - Willis Wharf Area](#)
[Machipongo Area](#)
[Nassawadox Area](#)

HUBZone Program

The **Historically Underutilized Business Zones** (HUBZone) program was enacted into law as part of the **Small Business Reauthorization Act of 1997**. The program falls under the auspices of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA). The program encourages economic development in historically underutilized business zones - "HUBZones" - through the establishment of preferences. (A copy of the HUBZone Map is attached.)

SBA's HUBZone program is in line with the efforts of both the Administration and Congress to promote economic development and employment growth in distressed areas by providing access to more federal contracting opportunities.

How the HUBZone Program Works

The SBA regulates and implements the HUBZone program and does the following:

- Determines which businesses are eligible to receive HUBZone contracts
- Maintains a listing of qualified HUBZone small businesses that federal agencies can use to locate vendors
- Adjudicates protests of eligibility to receive HUBZone contracts
- Reports to the Congress on the program's impact on employment and investment in HUBZone areas.

Benefits of the HUBZone Program

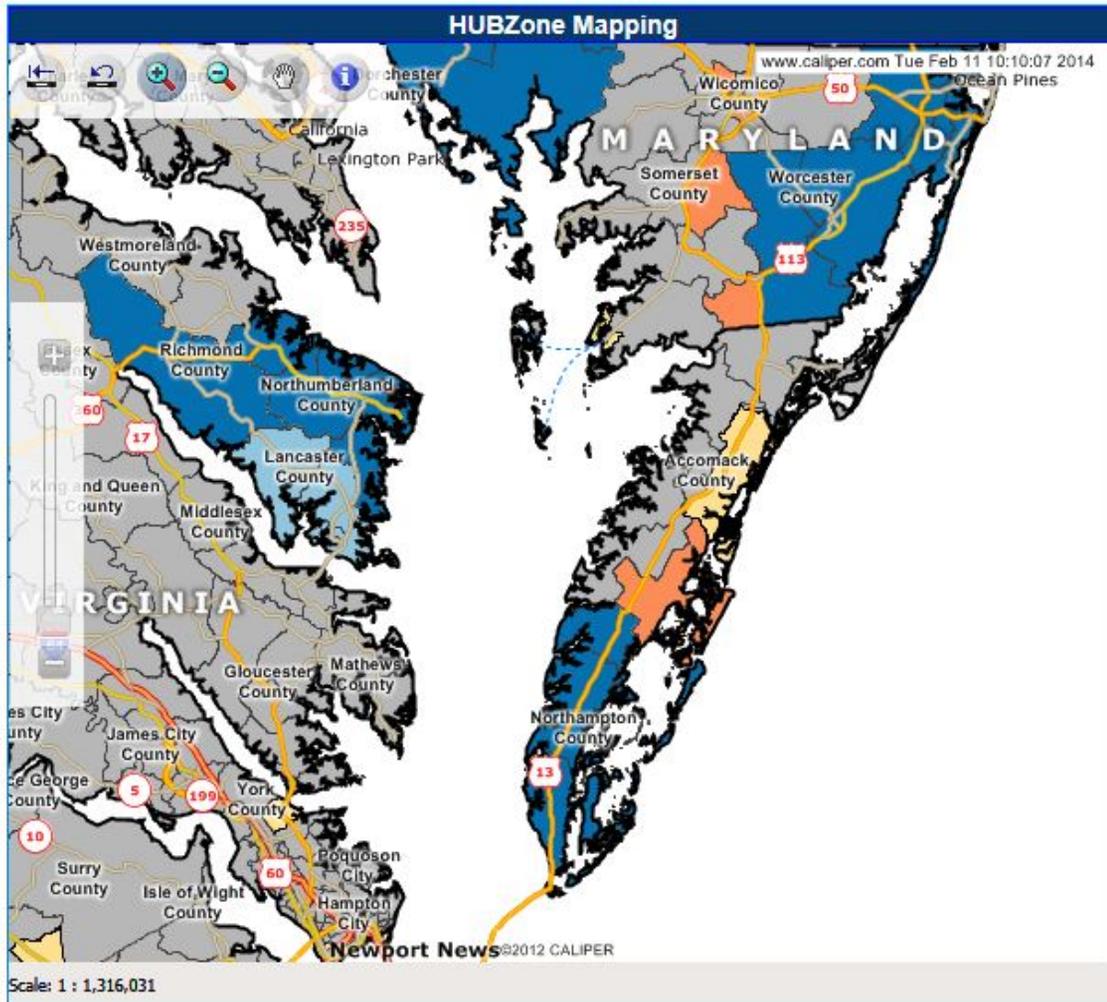
The program's benefits for HUBZone-certified companies include:

- Competitive and sole source contracting
- 10% price evaluation preference in full and open contract competitions, as well as subcontracting opportunities.

The federal government has a goal of awarding 3% of all dollars for federal prime contracts to HUBZone-certified small business concerns.

Please refer to: <http://www.sba.gov/hubzone> for information regarding this program.

HUBZone offers eligibility assistance on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 2-3pm ET via toll free number: 1-888-858-2144 access code 3061773#. Participants influence the topics by their questions. HUBZone staff facilitates the discussion by providing the answers and introducing specific topics as time allows. This format offers the opportunity to learn how to maintain eligibility to decrease the possibility of an initial application being declined or being decertified after obtaining the HUBZone certification. If you are seeking status information, need help in resolving technical difficulties, or need individualized assistance please email hubzone@sba.gov. You may also request an appointment by completing the **HUBZone Analyst Appointment Form**.



From SBA.gov

2/11/2014



Town of Cape Charles

Tax Rates & Fees

Cape Charles Tax Rates:

Cape Charles Real Estate Tax: \$0.2759 per \$100
Personal Property Tax: \$2.00 per \$100
Boat Tax: \$.01 per \$100
Machinery & Tools Tax: \$1.00 per \$100
Admissions Tax: 3%
Short Term Rental Tax: 1%
Transient Occupancy Tax: 3.7%
Meals Tax: 5%

Northampton County Tax Rates*:

Real Estate Tax: \$0.6805 per \$100
Personal Property Tax: \$3.90 per \$100
Boat Tax: \$.99 per \$100
Heavy Construction Equipment: \$2.86 per \$100
Machinery & Tools Tax: \$2.00 per \$100
Farm Machinery and Equipment: \$1.43 per \$100
Solar Installations: \$0.49 per \$100

*The Town of Cape Charles is in Northampton County. Businesses and residents are required to pay taxes to both the Town of Cape Charles and Northampton County.

Cape Charles Public Utility Rates (Commercial):

Water Rates:	0-2,000 gallons	\$31.16 minimum
	2,001-10,000 gallons	\$2.50 per 1,000
	10,001-15,000 gallons	\$3.75 per 1,000
	Over 15,000 gallons	\$5.00 per 1,000
Wastewater Rates:	0-2,000 gallons	\$63.00 minimum
	2,001-10,000 gallons	\$3.90 per 1,000
	10,001-15,000 gallons	\$5.85 per 1,000
	Over 15,000 gallons	\$7.80 per 1,000