

FY 2022 Budget Questions
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County Questions

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<i>Responses released January 16, 2021</i>		
Given the difficulties in filling police officer vacancies, will the county be able to staff new facilities, especially the South County Police Station?	C-1	1
Please provide a joint budget timeline including important dates for the state budget.	C-2	2
Please provide information regarding the County’s testing capabilities, including the availability of funding for the testing of county and school staff.	C-3	3
Please provide additional detail regarding the costs currently being charged to Coronavirus Relief Funds which will need to be picked up by the General Fund.	C-4	4
What would be the impact of providing no new funds for school readiness in FY 2022?	C-5	5
<i>Responses released February 5, 2021</i>		
Please provide information regarding the County’s plans for distribution of a COVID-19 vaccine, including potential costs, timeline, and prioritization of various groups.	C-6	7
Please provide more information regarding students who have not been attending school, providing a break down by grade level. What are the budgetary implications?	C-7	8
<i>Responses released March 12, 2021</i>		
Please recirculate Supervisor Cooks repurposing vacant buildings report.	C-8	9
Please provide additional information on IT initiatives, whether there are needs or plans in the near or long term and how these initiatives are reflected in budget plans	C-9	10
Please describe the recommendations included in the <u>FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan</u> to support the Public Defender's Office.	C-10	12
With the work being done on Police Reform, many recommendations will have budget implications. What will be the process to fund these initiatives?	C-11	14
Please provide information on trends in vacant office buildings since 2015.	C-12	15
Please provide more information on what the \$20 million Economic Recovery Fund can be used for and how the schools can access those funds.	C-13	16
What would the MRA cost countywide?	C-14	17

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Please identify additional instruments the County can invest in to maximize our investment interest income.	C-15	18
What has been the impact of the 11/11.0 FTE positions added as part of the <i>FY 2020 Carryover Review</i> to the Coordinated Services Planning Call Center? How are language barriers being addressed and how does this impact residents seeking services? Please provide metrics on current wait times.	C-16	19
Does the County have options to expand its current Tax Relief program and provide a tax credit for those people who are earning less than a certain amount per year?	C-17	20
Please circulate an update on what existing taxing authority the State gives to Counties that we have not implemented in Fairfax County.	C-18	21
Please outline the County and Schools environmental initiatives for the past several years.	C-19	23
Has a study been started or can we start a study where efficient collaboration can be explored related to environmental issues?	C-20	44
<i>Responses released April 2, 2021</i>		
How many County employees are scheduled to receive longevity raises in FY 2022?	C-21	45
What is the estimated additional budget impact of collective bargaining for infrastructure and staffing both the School Board and Board of Supervisors referenced in the County Executive's presentation?	C-22	46
Have we considered providing raises to specific classes of employees? Please provide overview of what the County has done to get back to competitive pay levels during the years we were able to catch-up.	C-23	47
What would the fiscal impact of delaying the opening of the South County Police Station, the Scotts Run Fire Station and the two community centers in the County Executive's budget? Please provide by facility.	C-24	48
When was the last time the Board of Supervisors adjusted the eligibility limits for income or assets for the tax relief for the elderly and disabled? Speaking of real estate tax deferral, does the Board have the authority to waive late fees and/or interest if residents could provide tangible examples of hardship faced?	C-25	50
Does the school system have plans to return to full-time (5 days a week) in-person learning in Fall 2021?	C-26	52
What is the five-year history of caseload for the Commonwealth's Attorney's office by category and the number of cases dismissed in each year?	C-27	53
Please provide the history of state funding for schools on per pupil basis. Please provide data in actual dollars and adjusted for inflation.	C-28	54

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How many computer servers is Fairfax County planning to purchase in FY2022?	C-29	55
For the proposed Stormwater and Wastewater Consolidation Facility, please provide information on cost, when it will begin, how is it being funded and how much of the stormwater service fee will fund this project.	C-30	56
For the Business, Professional, and Occupational Licenses (BPOL) tax, please provide the maximum rates authorized by the state and the County's current rates by business category.	C-31	57
What would be the cost of expanding the 15% salary supplement to support staff in the Office of the Public Defender?	C-32	59
<i>Responses released April 19, 2021</i>		
What is the Fairfax County Public School's (FCPS) policy on bus replacement?	C-33	60
What is the breakdown of buses by age? In essence, how many are 1 year old, 2 years old, etc.	C-34	62
How many school buses are in the Fairfax County Public School's (FCPS) fleet?	C-35	63
Please outline our efforts to reduce the vehicle fleet following our experience with the pandemic and changing business processes.	C-36	64
What would be the budget impact of including steps for police officers at the detective level?	C-37	66
How many vehicles are in the Fairfax County government fleet? How many vehicles currently use alternative fuel?	C-38	67
Please provide information regarding how the value of the Probate Tax threshold is determined.	C-39	68
How many Fairfax County positions are vacant? How long has each position been vacant? What is the annual budget impact of not filling these positions?	C-40	69
How many vacant positions are there in the County for FY2022? What is the average length of vacancy among the positions?	C-41	70
Please give a recap of all forms of Tax Relief that are currently provided by Fairfax County.	C-42	71
Is the Board of Supervisors able to expand eligibility or benefits of the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled as it exists today? If so, what are the options and what would be the impact? What tax relief policies for the elderly and disabled are in place in surrounding jurisdictions that may be applicable to Fairfax County?	C-43	72

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Could the County consider deferral of taxes in addition to tax relief for the elderly and disabled, and to what degree could the deferral be targeted? What are possible impacts on county residents and county resources of adding a deferral option for certain residents who do not qualify for the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled? Can we survey other surrounding jurisdictions that may have a deferral option for the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled to estimate how many may take advantage of a deferral option if it were offered by the County?	C-44	78
Please outline the guidance provided on how localities can use funding included in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund as included in the American Rescue Plan.	C-45	80
What would be the cost of a 1 percent COLA for all county employees (non-teachers)? What would the additional cost to the county be (minus the match from the state) to also achieve a 1 percent raise for FCPS?	C-46	81
Can one-time funding needs of \$250,000 for Celebrate Fairfax Inc. be funded out of federal stimulus funds?	C-47	82
Are there additional resources included in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan for early childhood initiatives?	C-48	83
Please provide information on where funding for the SCYPT program is included in the Schools and County Budget.	C-49	84
What are the services provided to the Fairfax County School system outside of the school transfer budget?	C-50	85
For the residual fund in Dulles Rail Phase 2 (Fund 40120), how are the funds invested and what return are they earning?	C-51	86
How much will Fairfax County be responsible for paying monthly for maintenance of the Silver Line Phase 2 infrastructure after the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority (MWAA) reaches substantial completion (e.g. finishes their part of the project) and before the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) accepts Phase 2?	C-52	87
What recurring expenses were covered by CARES Act funding since the beginning of the pandemic (March 2020)?	C-53	88
Over the last ten years, what programs have been added to the County budget? What is the budget impact and the number of positions associated with each of those programs?	C-54	89
How much income tax from all Fairfax County sources is the Commonwealth projected to collect in FY 2021? If Fairfax County had the authority to use income tax as a revenue source, how much would every one percent generate for the County? How many cents on the County's real estate tax rate does this equate to?	C-55	96
<i>Responses released April 20, 2021</i>		
What is the Fairfax County employee attrition rate projected for FY2022? What was attrition rate for the past three fiscal years?	C-56	96
Please provide information on Hazard Pay bonuses to include what percent of the County received them.	C-57	97

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How many gas-powered leaf blowers are owned by Fairfax County Government, and what is the annual maintenance costs? Does Fairfax County use any private contractors that use gas powered lawn blowers on county owned property?	C-58	98
Under the Federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, could Fairfax County disburse funds to residents via pre-paid fare cards or some other mechanism to provide county resident free transit services to address the negative impacts caused by the pandemic?	C-59	100
Under the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, would federal and state law/policy allow Fairfax County to disburse funds to all real property owners in Fairfax County as a single, one-time payment amount (e.g., \$250 sent to owners of each residential property) to address the negative economic impacts caused by the pandemic? a. How much would a \$250 payment cost? b. Is there a mechanism for distributing such stimulus payments to all renters in Fairfax County, and if so, how much would a \$250 payment to all renters cost?	C-60	101
Provide a list of what other neighboring jurisdictions are proposing for FY 2022 compensation adjustments.	C-61	102
Based on our payroll data, how many Fairfax County employees are members of a union? Please provide the number of employees who are members of each union as a raw number and as a percentage of all County employees. Please also provide the amount of dues collected during the same payroll period by each of the unions.	C-62	104
FCPS: What is the impact on the Fairfax County Public Schools budget of students who have left Fairfax County Public Schools to enroll in private school?	C-63	105
FCPS: Does the school system have plans to return to full time (5 days a week) in-person learning in the fall?	C-64	106
FCPS: Please provide the history of state funding for schools on per-pupil basis. Provide data in actual dollars and adjusted for inflation.	C-65	107
FCPS: Please provide a list of FCPS positions not supported by Virginia's Standards of Quality (SOQs)? Please categorize these positions by student facing, in school and administrative and provide the average annual compensation for each position.	C-66	108
FCPS: What creative solutions are other school systems across the country using to meet the spacing requirements to allow more students in the classroom?	C-67	109
<i>Responses released April 21, 2021</i>		
How much would dedication of an additional half cent for affordable housing generate in FY 2022?	C-68	110

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Is there a mechanism allowed under state law that would allow the County to fund the school system only if they offer in-person school five days per week as the General Assembly did in the last session?	C-69	111
Please list all new positions included in the FY 2022 budget by title, department and cost impact, including fringe benefits for each.	C-70	112
Provide information regarding local area tax bases for Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties.	C-71	116
<i>Responses released April 26, 2021</i>		
FCPS: What is the projected impact on our school system as a result of the flight from urban areas as a result of the pandemic?	C-72	122
FCPS: Provide enrollment projections, how they were derived and how have they changed as a result of COVID-19	C-73	123
FCPS: What is the updated enrollment for incoming kindergarteners?	C-74	124
Which department within the Fairfax County government is responsible for implementation of the county trust program, and how much funding is budgeted to implement the new county trust program for county employees and educate the overall Fairfax County community	C-75	125
What funds are in the FY 2022 proposed budget or in the proposed Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to implement infrastructure recommendations from Community-wide Energy and Climate Action Plan (CECAP) and other environmental plans being developed by the Office of Environmental and Energy Coordination?	C-76	126
Over the last ten years, what has been the position growth (including funding) for affordable housing initiatives? Please separate by administration/operational and capital/project based. Please also include positions that primarily support affordable housing initiative such as the 7 positions in the County Attorney's office. Over the same time period, what has been the affordable housing unit growth broken out by county owned and county funded? If possible, please provide in a chart including year, positions, units.	C-77	130
<i>Responses released September 20, 2021</i>		
Please provide details around the \$10.0 million in ARPA funds identified for one-time investments.	C-78	132
Please provide an update on the Mobile Crisis Team and Other Community Crisis Response Programs.	C-79	133
What are the parameters for premium pay and what are other jurisdictions considering on how to use the funds? Please clarify the 150% over average pay and what that means.	C-80	136
FCPS: How many gas-powered leaf blowers are owned by Fairfax County Public Schools and what are the annual maintenance costs?	C-81	138
Included in the Use of Force Report by UTSA, recommendations included increased Police training. What is the cost and the timing for this to occur?	C-82	139

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Please provide additional information on the Water, Sewer, and Broadband category under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. Are Fairfax Water and Stormwater included in this category?	C-83	141
<i>Responses released October 1, 2021</i>		
Please provide a list of the recurring adjustments included in the FY 2021 Carryover Review, detailing whether the adjustments are supported by stimulus funding.	C-84	144
Please recirculate the most recent Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan to the Board of Supervisors.	C-85	145
Why has Fairfax County not been able to attract the building of data centers similar to Loudoun and Prince William Counties?	C-86	146
What are schools doing to prepare for the potential increase in both mental and domestic violence cases once children return to school and where is that reflected in the budget?	C-87	147
Please provide more information regarding the proposed \$15 million reduction in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB) budget, including any potential impact on the agency's ability to address current recruiting challenges.	C-88	148
<i>Responses released November 8, 2021</i>		
How will the proposed cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County residential homes impact individuals applying for tax relief?	C-89	149
How is the excess acreage beyond the one-acre homesite assessed for the purposes of the Tax Relief program?	C-90	150
Can the interest rate for tax deferral be indexed instead of being set at a flat 5 percent?	C-91	151
Based on other jurisdictions' tax deferral programs, when would the breakeven point for the County happen?	C-92	152
Please provide a link to the Tax Relief Presentation from the October 9, 2018, Board of Supervisors' 50+ Committee meeting.	C-93	153
What would the tax relief chart look like if the 25% bracket was eliminated and the gross income limits were capped at \$80,000?	C-94	154
Please provide a list of sinking fund projects and how funds have been spent over the years and what is anticipated for upcoming year. Please also provide information about the process for project selection and how Board members might provide feedback on specific projects.	C-95	156
<i>Responses released December 6, 2021</i>		
Please provide the fiscal analysis of excluding the 5 acres from the net worth calculation	C-96	160
Please provide the fiscal impact of the tax relief assessment cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County homes.	C-97	161

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What are the parameters for premium pay and what are other jurisdictions considering on how to use the funds? Please clarify the 150% over average pay and what that means.	C-80	137
Please provide more information regarding the proposed \$15 million reduction in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB) budget, including any potential impact on the agency's ability to address current recruiting challenges.	C-88	148
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Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Given the difficulties in filling police officer vacancies, will the county be able to staff new facilities, especially the South County Police Station?

Response:

In November 2015, Fairfax County voters approved funding for the construction of the South County Police Station in response to the growing need in the southern part of the county for police services. The South County Police Station will allow the department to organize smaller patrol areas and decrease response times throughout the county.

In FY 2017, the county began a multi-year strategy to fully fund the positions associated with the opening of the new police station. Initial estimates indicated that 70 additional uniform positions and 10 support positions would be required to staff the station. Based on the large number of staff required, and the significant lead time (18-24 months) associated with hiring and training new recruits, it was important to begin the process early.

The Police Department's attrition rate continues to be relatively constant with an average attrition of six officers per month. The number of officer vacancies has not outpaced the number of officer hires, even with the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrating the Department's ability to meet the hiring and training needs the community expects from its police department.

To date, the Police Department has received a total of 54 positions, most of which have been filled. The remaining 16 uniform positions have been requested as part of the FY 2022 budget with the final 10 support positions to be requested as part of the FY 2023 budget. Based on this schedule, the station will be able to be fully operational by the estimated winter of 2023 opening.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Please provide a joint budget timeline including important dates for the state budget.

Response:

	COUNTY DATES	SCHOOLS DATES	STATE DATES
Governor presents Budget Bill			December 16, 2020
Superintendent releases FY 2022 Proposed Budget		January 7, 2021	
School Board holds public hearings on budget (Jan 27 if needed)		January 26-27, 2021	
State money committees to complete action on budget bills			February 7, 2021
Last day to act on state budget bills and appoint budget conferees			February 17, 2021
School Board adopts FY 2022 Advertised Budget		February 18, 2021	
County Executive presents FY 2022 Advertised Budget	February 23, 2021		
General Assembly Session adjourns sine die			February 27, 2021
Joint County/Schools Budget Committee Meeting	March 2, 2021	March 2, 2021	
Board of Supervisors advertises FY 2022 tax rates	March 9, 2021		
Last Day for Governor's action on legislation by midnight			March 29, 2021
Board of Supervisors holds public hearings on FY 2022 Budget	April 13-15, 2021		
Board of Supervisors marks up FY 2022 Budget	April 27, 2021		
Board of Supervisors adopts FY 2022 Adopted Budget	May 4, 2021		
School Board holds public hearings on budget		May 11-12, 2021	
School Board adopts FY 2022 Approved Budget		May 20, 2021	
FY 2022 Budget Year begins	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2021	July 1, 2021

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Member Derenak Kaufax

Question: Please provide information regarding the County's testing capabilities, including the availability of funding for the testing of county and school staff.

Response:

COVID-19 testing capacity and availability has expanded in the private sector and is currently widely available. The Health Department has established five public health testing locations in the County and offers periodic testing events in communities disproportionately affected by the pandemic. The Fairfax County Public Health Lab (FCPHL) is working aggressively toward capacity to run 1,000 COVID-19 tests per day, with the expectation of reaching this daily goal in early calendar year 2021. Costs are covered by the County's Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation and other federal funding passed-through the state. The new stimulus bill passed at the end of December 2020 extended the Coronavirus Relief Fund through December 31, 2021. It is anticipated that funding received from the state from their Coronavirus Relief Fund allocation will also be extended. Staff is working with the state to determine what funding will be available to continue these efforts.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Please provide additional detail regarding the costs currently being charged to Coronavirus Relief Funds which will need to be picked up by the General Fund (outlined on slide 30).

Response:

County staff provide a monthly update memo on stimulus funding received in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act Stimulus Funding Update – December 2020 memo to the Board (dated December 21, 2021), included information on the status of the County’s Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF). The new \$900 billion stimulus bill passed by Congress and signed by the President, extends the County’s current CRF allocation through December 31, 2021. Staff continues to review how to best maximize this funding relative to other funding sources. The next update memo will be provided on or before January 22, 2021. For reference, a copy of the December 21, 2020 memo can be found here: [CARES Act Stimulus Funding Update - December 2020](#).

A total of 61 new merit positions have been added to address the County’s response to the Coronavirus pandemic. These positions have been charging the County’s Coronavirus Relief Fund; however, it is anticipated that costs associated with these positions will be picked up by the General Fund beginning in FY 2022. The positions have primarily supported the Health Department and are broken out as follows:

Positions Approved as part of the FY 2020 Carryover Review

- 35 Public Health Nurse positions in the Health Department to support case and contact investigations;
- 11 positions in the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services to support the Coordinated Services Planning (CSP) call center; and
- 2 positions in the Office of Emergency Management to support response and recovery efforts as well as financial recovery efforts related to FEMA reimbursement.

Positions Included in the FY 2021 Mid-Year Review Update memo to the Board on January 21, 2021 for approval at the January 26, 2021 Board meeting

- 13 positions in the Health Department to support planning activities associated with the County’s vaccination efforts.

Finally, nine merit positions have been added to the Health Department to support the Public Health Laboratory to expand testing capacity from 500 COVID-19 samples per day to 1,000 COVID-19 samples per day. These positions will initially be funded with the COVID-19 Health Department Lab – PPP and Health Care Enhancement Act grant preliminarily awarded by the state. Funding is expected to cover a 30-month period. When federal and/or state funding is no longer available, then these positions will need to be funded by the General Fund.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Chair Anderson

Question: What would be the impact of providing no new funds for school readiness in FY 2022?

Response:

Enhancing and expanding the County's Equitable Early Childhood System, including increasing access and affordability for families, is a critical step in advancing the goal of the Board of Supervisors to ensure that every child in Fairfax County has equitable opportunities to thrive. Over the past few years, the County has provided funding for school readiness initiatives including serving additional at-risk children in comprehensive early childhood programs in community-based settings and expanding the Nurse Family Partnership Program. In addition, in FY 2021, the County created the Early Childhood Birth to 5 Fund as a dedicated funding source to build capacity and support the expansion of the County's Equitable Early Childhood System.

The FY 2021 budget initially contained additional investments in school readiness initiatives, but these were eliminated as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Without regular investments of new funding, it will be difficult to continue the expansion of the early childhood system and the County will continue to have thousands of children who cannot access the school readiness supports they need. However, in recognition of current budget constraints, staff have worked to pursue options to expand opportunities within existing resources. For example, consistent with a recommendation made by the Fairfax County School Readiness Resources Panel (SRRP), income eligibility has been increased in the Child Care Assistance and Referral (CCAR) program as a strategy to increase access to child care and better reflect the cost of living in the County. This change will provide child care financial assistance to additional working families with children birth to age twelve and will also support the ongoing virtual return to school.

Without access to affordable, quality early childhood education, it will be difficult to mitigate disparities and opportunity gaps which have been further exacerbated by the pandemic. Ensuring that every child in Fairfax County has the opportunity to enter kindergarten at their optimal developmental level with equitable opportunity for success is a primary focus of One Fairfax. This is the key to the County's continued ability to thrive as an economic leader in the greater Washington metropolitan area.

Background

Young children who begin kindergarten with a strong social, emotional, and cognitive foundation are more likely to reach high levels of academic achievement and earn higher incomes while being less likely to drop out of school and experience negative health factors. These positive outcomes benefit not only individual children and families, but also contribute to the enduring well-being of the County.

However, not all children have access to the high-quality early childhood education supports and services they need to develop a strong foundation for school success. In Fairfax County in FY2019, only 21 percent of children below age five, living in households with income below 300 percent of the federal poverty level, had access to early childhood programs supported with public funds such as child care subsidies and Head Start/Early Head Start/PreK.

Lack of access to resources is pronounced in neighborhoods throughout the County in which family income is low, a contributing factor to inequity of opportunity. Providing access to affordable, high quality early

childhood education is a two-generational strategy which supports parents' workforce participation, while also preparing young children for lifelong and future workforce success.

The County's SRRP identified bold expansion goals and long-term funding strategies for the expansion of the Equitable Early Childhood System. The SRRP recommended that the County set a goal of ensuring that all children ages birth to five living in households with income below 300 percent of the federal poverty level have access to publicly funded early childhood programs in the public and private sectors. A phased-in plan to first serve all children living in households with income below 200 percent FPL would expand services to over 11,000 children and require a systematic and substantial investment of funding. Funding would support serving additional children in high quality early childhood programs, the implementation of a Family Child Care Network, and additional subsidy funding of child care for working families, to name a few examples of the strategies to expand the System.

The County's establishment of a dedicated Early Childhood Birth to 5 Fund in FY 2021 enables the County to begin the systematic expansion of early childhood services as recommended by the SRRP. However, ongoing investment in the Fund is required in order to provide the level of school readiness and child care services needed to ensure that young children who are at-risk reach kindergarten at their optimal developmental level, poised for academic and lifelong success.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust, Supervisor Alcorn, and School Board Chair Anderson

Question: Please provide information regarding the County's plans for distribution of a COVID-19 vaccine, including potential costs, timeline, and prioritization of various groups.

Response:

On February 2, 2021, the Health Department presented an overview and the most recent data available on COVID-19 vaccination efforts to the Health and Human Services Committee ([Fairfax COVID-19 Response \(fairfaxcounty.gov\)](https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/health-human-services/COVID-19-response)). Due to the rapidly changing situation around vaccine supply, the Health Department has begun to provide weekly updates to the Board of Supervisors. In addition, staff are exploring the development of a mass vaccination dashboard that would be accessible on the county's website.

The County has received funding from the state in support of early vaccination efforts. The new \$900 billion stimulus package includes funding for state vaccination activities. It is anticipated that the state will pass-through some of this funding to the County. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has also indicated that some costs may be reimbursed under the Public Assistance program. Additional information will be provided as funding streams are identified and costs solidified.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Please provide more information regarding students who have not been attending school, providing a break down by grade level. What are the budgetary implications?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment is approximately 5 percent lower in the 20-21 school year as compared to the 19-20 school year. The data in the monthly comparison chart attached captures the average daily membership (ADM) for the first three months of the 20-21 school year as compared to the 19-20 school year and the average percent attendance (PCT) by grade level.

As we look at the budgetary implications of student membership, we know that a downturn in enrollment may affect future funds available for educational staffing and programming. State funding is based on average daily membership. The Governor’s Introduced budget includes a “no loss” provision to ensure that each school division’s bottom line for FY 2021 and FY 2022 did not fall below their FY 2022 Special Session budget allocations.

School teams and community partners continue to collaborate to address enrollment, attendance, and engagement to ensure that FCPS is supporting all students and families and is re-enrolling those in the county who are not connected to school.

Grade	September				October				November			
	2019-2020		2020-2021		2019-2020		2020-2021		2019-2020		2020-2021	
	ADM	PCT	ADM	PCT	ADM	PCT	ADM	PCT	ADM	PCT	ADM	PCT
K	12,975.2	96.4	10,793.0	97.3	13,112.4	95.7	10,876.1	97.1	13,131.0	94.7	10,857.4	97.0
01	13,482.2	97.0	12,415.4	97.6	13,575.8	96.5	12,451.6	97.6	13,595.7	95.5	12,409.7	97.3
02	13,389.5	97.4	12,715.1	97.9	13,462.1	97.0	12,761.4	97.9	13,456.8	96.0	12,694.6	97.6
03	13,732.9	97.5	12,718.3	98.2	13,800.5	97.2	12,765.8	98.2	13,793.7	96.1	12,727.0	98.0
04	13,632.2	97.5	13,224.3	98.4	13,681.7	97.2	13,271.9	98.3	13,699.0	96.3	13,262.4	98.0
05	13,963.9	97.6	13,117.6	98.5	14,020.2	97.3	13,170.8	98.5	14,025.5	96.2	13,143.0	98.2
06	14,700.3	97.3	13,491.7	98.5	14,742.4	97.2	13,554.0	98.6	14,737.5	96.2	13,531.0	98.2
07	14,331.8	97.7	14,223.1	98.1	14,373.6	97.4	14,295.8	98.4	14,369.7	96.3	14,293.1	97.8
08	14,253.4	96.9	14,118.1	98.0	14,291.5	96.9	14,188.2	98.2	14,292.8	95.6	14,170.0	97.5
09	15,379.8	97.0	14,582.0	97.9	15,538.0	95.8	14,710.3	97.7	15,556.4	95.6	14,705.3	97.0
10	14,742.6	96.8	14,887.7	97.7	14,807.6	96.2	14,983.8	97.4	14,777.0	95.3	14,960.5	96.7
11	14,939.3	96.2	14,720.6	97.7	14,983.0	95.2	14,817.6	97.2	14,943.4	94.6	14,793.1	96.4
12	14,740.0	95.5	14,673.6	97.8	14,778.3	93.3	14,747.1	97.2	14,747.3	93.0	14,735.0	96.2

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Please recirculate Supervisor Cook's repurposing vacant buildings report.

Response:

The Fairfax County Building Repositioning Workgroup Report, published in December 2016, can be found online at: [RepositioningReportDec2016.pdf \(fcrevite.org\)](https://www.fcrevite.org/RepositioningReportDec2016.pdf).

In 2015 and 2016, a Fairfax County Building Repositioning Workgroup was formed to evaluate the impacts of the changing office market on existing office space; how the use of buildings changes over time; and what potential process and policy changes the County should consider to address the challenges and opportunities raised. Changes in the commercial real estate market and high office vacancy rates created market opportunities for commercial buildings to be repositioned or repurposed for them to remain competitive.

The Workgroup was sponsored by then Chairman Sharon Bulova and Supervisor John Cook and included a variety of non-profit stakeholders, regional industry leaders, and County staff. The Workgroup produced a report and series of strategies to address these challenges, resulting in policy, process, and regulatory recommendations for the County. More details concerning areas explored and recommendations can be found at: [Building Repositioning and Repurposing | Fairfax County - OCR \(fcrevite.org\)](https://www.fcrevite.org/Building-Repositioning-and-Repurposing-Fairfax-County-OCR).

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik and Supervisor Alcorn

Question: Please provide additional information on IT initiatives, whether there are needs or plans in the near or long term and how these initiatives are reflected in budget plans.

Response:

The Department of Information Technology (DIT) is responsible for overall information technology (IT) policy, governance, and enforcement for the deployment and use of countywide IT assets and resources. DIT also performs application development and integration and provides IT project management oversight for technical execution of agencies' major/core business applications.

DIT's [Strategic Roadmap](#) focuses on four core areas: Digital Transformation, Data, Security, and Embracing Cloud Technology, to position the department to be more proactive, effective, innovative, and strategic. The near-term areas of focus are enhancing and expanding mobility, re-shaping the organizational culture, and building a digitally focused government with a digitally empowered workforce. Examples of this work include the broad deployment of new hardware, software, and security measures to support expanded telework during the pandemic as well as the development of digital solutions like the Planning and Land Use System (PLUS) and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) tools to assist with redistricting based on the 2020 US Census.

Implementing the IT Roadmap includes investing in the development of software solutions for internal and external customers; the recruitment and retention of staff; and the infrastructure and the security measures needed to support both new and existing IT assets. Additional information on the strategic direction of the IT program and details about current IT projects can be found in the [IT Plan](#).

Budgetarily, most IT functions are directly supported through a combination of General Fund resources and billing to other parts of the organization. Billing supports programs including network infrastructure, telecommunications, software licenses, purchase and replacement of county-issued PCs, and the administration of the multi-functional digital device (MFDs) program. Major new technology projects are included in Fund 10040, Information Technology, which is supported by General Fund resources. Historically, IT project funding was included as part of the annual Adopted Budget and this approach was used from the inception of the fund in FY 1995 through FY 2019. The amount included each year was based on funding requirements for approved projects and varied year to year, with as much as \$24.7 million and as little as \$5.5 million provided.

In recent years, due to pressure on limited General Fund resources, annual funding declined, and IT projects have been funded through non-recurring adjustments at quarterly budget reviews. This approach supported a similar level of spending as annual baseline funding supported in preceding years. A similar approach is being used for FY 2021 and is planned for FY 2022. Based on current estimates, \$6.1 million will be required at the *FY 2021 Third Quarter Review* and a preliminary estimate for the *FY 2021 Carryover Review* is an additional \$15.9 million for critical projects such as the PLUS Project, GIS initiatives, and cyber security investments, among others.

While many individual IT projects are one-time in nature and benefit from the flexibility of funding through quarterly reviews, there are several recurring projects in key areas such as GIS, cyber security, innovation, data management, and related functions that would benefit greatly from dedicated baseline funding through the annual budget process. There are consistent and expanding requirements in these critical areas on which

residents and the county workforce depend. Also of note, once initial projects are completed, recurring maintenance and/or licensing costs often need to be accommodated through Fund 60030, Technology Infrastructure Services. This is another area where additional baseline funding could be targeted in future budget cycles to support sustained investments.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross, Supervisor Palchik, and Supervisor Lusk

Question: Please describe the recommendations included in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan to support the Public Defender's Office.

Response:

The Office of the Public Defender requested three items for consideration as part of the FY 2022 budget process: to provide salary supplements to administrative and support staff not currently receiving supplements; to provide salary supplements for three new Attorney positions; and to provide pay parity with the Office of the Commonwealth Attorney.

Funding was included in the FY 2021 Advertised Budget Plan to provide a 15 percent salary supplement for administrative and support staff; however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic all County compensation adjustments were removed from the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan. Similarly, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, no County compensation increases are recommended in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan. Extending the salary supplement for administrative and support staff for the Office of the Public Defender will be considered as part of the overall compensation discussion during the FY 2023 budget process. A 15 percent salary supplement for the three new Attorney positions will be accommodated within the Office of the Public Defender's current salary supplement allocation.

The employees of the Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney are County employees who participate in the County Pay Plan and the County Retirement System. Although a portion of the expenses of the Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney are reimbursed by the State Compensation Board, the salaries of its employees are set according to the County's compensation policies. This is similar to how the Office of the Sheriff's positions are funded, but different from how the County administers supplements to State positions.

State positions, which reside in the Circuit Court, the General District Court, the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, and the Office of the Public Defender, do not participate in the County Pay Plan or the County Retirement System. The County does not set the base pay or benefits for State positions. As part of the FY 2017 Adopted Budget Plan, the Board of Supervisors approved a salary supplement for eligible State positions to assist with employee retention and to provide more equitable pay comparable to surrounding jurisdictions. The County provides these positions a 15 percent supplement which allows for an automatic adjustment when the State provides a compensation increase. For example, state employees are projected to receive compensation adjustments in FY 2022, and, as a result, County supplements that are percentage-based will be increased slightly. In the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan, the 15 percent supplement was also applied to the Office of the Public Defender. Prior to FY 2021, identified staff in the Office of the Public Defender who received supplements were provided a flat dollar amount. It is important to note that all existing Public Defender positions receiving the flat supplement are grandfathered in and the 15 percent will only be applied to new employees. This application of the supplement is consistent with how supplements are administered countywide to other State employees, allows for supplements to be adjusted as State salaries are increased rather than remaining stagnant, and is similar to how neighboring jurisdictions provide supplements to their Public Defenders.

Please see the following chart which details how the County administers supplements to State funded positions.

Agency	Number of State Positions Receiving Supplements	Position Categories	Supplement Amount
General District Court	82	Clerk of the General District Court Chief Deputy Clerk Supervising Deputy Clerks Deputy Clerks	15% of State Salary
Juvenile & Domestic Relations District Court	34	Clerk of the Court Supervising State Clerks State Clerks	15% of State Salary
Office of the Public Defender ¹	23	Public Defender Chief Deputy Public Defender Sr. Assistant Public Defenders Attorney II Public Defenders Entry Level Public Defenders Officer Manager Assistant Office Manager	15% of State Salary
Office of the Sheriff ²	9	Magistrates	25% of State Salary
State Probation Officers ³	0	Currently no State Probation Officers receive supplements.	

¹ Employees hired prior to July 1, 2020 receive a flat supplement amount greater than the 15% and have been grandfathered in until they vacate their position.

² In 2008 Virginia Code, Section 19.2-46.1 was revised to no longer allow supplements to Magistrates hired after June 30, 2008, and current supplements may not exceed 50 percent of the amount paid by the Commonwealth. Therefore, the 9 represent the Magistrates in their current position prior to the code change.

³ As part of the FY 2021 Advertised Budget \$400,000 was included to provide 15% supplements to 51 Probation and Parole employees that was not included in the FY 2021 Adopted Budget as a result of the County not funding compensation.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Lusk

Question: With the work being done on Police Reform, many recommendations will have budget implications. What will be the process to fund these initiatives?

Response:

No dedicated funding source has been set aside in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan to address the implementation of Police Reform initiatives. Funds previously set aside in the Reserve for Ad-Hoc Police Practices Review Commission Recommendations have all been exhausted. Any funding required for Police Reform initiatives will have to be identified as part of a future budget process.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Please provide information on trends in vacant office buildings since 2015.

Response:

The table below provides information about countywide office space trends since 2015. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic; the vacancy rate had fallen for five consecutive years. The year-end 2020 Direct Vacancy Rate is close to that of both 2012 and 2013, when it ended the year at 14.4 percent.

COUNTYWIDE OFFICE SPACE TRENDS (SQUARE FEET)

Year	Direct Vacancy Rate (%)	Vacancy Rate with Sublets (%)	Direct Standing Inventory	Total Direct Available	Total Available with Sublets
2015	16.2%	17.2%	116,164,112	18,857,819	20,031,830
2016	15.8%	16.8%	116,673,208	18,402,938	19,550,983
2017	15.5%	16.3%	117,330,199	18,124,440	19,089,299
2018	14.9%	15.5%	118,521,926	17,647,155	18,404,774
2019	13.9%	14.4%	118,779,830	16,531,554	17,072,089
2020	14.6%	15.5%	119,205,458	17,421,462	18,526,140

Source: Fairfax County Economic Development Authority

The Direct Vacancy Rate is a measure of physically vacant space (Total Direct Available) divided by the total amount of existing inventory.

The Vacancy Rate with Sublets also includes office space that is offered for lease indirectly by a tenant.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Members Ricardy Anderson and Tamara Derenak Kaufax

Question: Please provide more information on what the \$20 million Economic Recovery Fund can be used for and how the schools can access those funds.

Response:

The FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan proposes to set aside \$20 million in reserve in an unappropriated Economic Recovery Reserve, which would be available for the Board to use during FY 2022 to support County and Schools priorities, including the County's Economic Recovery Framework. As this is an unappropriated reserve, any use of these funds would require Board approval and appropriation of funds as part of the Carryover, Mid-Year or Third Quarter Review. It is anticipated that proposed uses of the funds, including any Schools projects, would be submitted to the Board of Supervisors for consideration in advance of the County's quarterly budget reviews.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What would the MRA cost countywide?

Response:

The County Market Rate Adjustment (MRA) for FY 2022 was calculated at 2.09 percent and would cost the General Fund \$29.8 million.

It should be noted that a commensurate increase for FCPS employees is estimated to cost a total of \$51.3 million, of which \$9.3 million would be funded by the state and the remaining \$42.0 million would require local resources.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Please identify additional instruments the County can invest in to maximize our investment interest income.

Response:

The Fairfax County Investment Policy was most recently updated in July 2020. The policy is reviewed regularly by the Investment Committee for the purposes of improving and building on the foundation principles of Safety, Liquidity, and Yield, of the investment portfolio. There have been 26 reviews or revisions of the policy going back to 2000. Recently, a comprehensive review was conducted by the County financial advisor, PFM, and as a result, additional instruments were included in the policy. A copy of the current Investment Policy is provided for the Board Members as part of this response.

During each of these reviews, the investment staff compare the current Code of Virginia Section 2.2 – 44 and 45 to the County Investment Policy and determine if additional instruments have become permitted for the local authorities and political subdivisions. As a result, the County Investment Policy permits a broad spectrum of instruments that allows the investment staff to make sound and safe purchases that aim to maximize investment income. At this time, all reasonable instruments are included in the investment policy and adhere to the risk allowed by the Code. For example, Municipal Debt Instruments (Stocks, Bonds, Notes, etc.), while permitted by Code, are not included, as they are generally too long in duration and difficult to purchase in a material amount. Under those circumstances, they are considered unreasonable given the size and risk tolerance of the County policy.

The majority of instruments available by the Code at this time are highly correlated or directly influenced by rates, such as the US Treasury 3-Month, 1-Year, and 2-Year rates. Federal Open Market Committee rate decisions and market actions have driven these rates historically low, as well as lowered the typical margins that would be expected on the correlated instruments. The investment staff takes projections from economists and analysts, and incorporates those into decisions on instrument selection, duration, and targeting for investment to maximize yield. The County portfolio is measured against comparable duration and component benchmark investments and continues to surpass these benchmarks.

The County investment staff will continue to review and recommend to the Investment Committee on Policy updates as permitted by the Code that are allowable and reasonable given the current market conditions and the size of the County investment portfolios. Investment staff will continue to make prudent investment decisions while looking to maximize returns in accordance with the policy as it currently stands and in future iterations.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Lusk

Question: What has been the impact of the 11/11.0 FTE positions added as part of the *FY 2020 Carryover Review* to the Coordinated Services Planning Call Center? How are language barriers being addressed and how does this impact residents seeking services? Please provide metrics on current wait times.

Response: Coordinated Services Planning (CSP) has been able to further serve Fairfax County community members with the addition of the 11/11.0 FTE positions. After multiple recruitments and some difficulties in filling the positions, all positions will be filled beginning March 13, 2021. CSP was able to increase service capacity by 25 percent with the addition of these positions and added two new languages (Cantonese, Mandarin) to the program. Language access continues to be a priority in service delivery and ongoing staff recruitment. There are 16 languages other than English available by CSP staff, with 54 percent of CSP Specialists being bilingual as well as a dedicated Spanish language line. Out of the 11 newly added positions, seven staff are bilingual (Spanish (3), Mandarin (1), Cantonese (2), and Amharic (1)). In addition to those languages, CSP uses the contracted language translation provider to meet the needs of the residents who need the service so that there is not a barrier.

Wait times are provided to the Board in the weekly Health and Human Services COVID Updates as part of the CSP Data Dashboard. In the last update on March 10, 2021, the average speed of answer was reported for Spanish as nine minutes and 39 seconds and English 11 minutes and 36 seconds (for the week starting February 28) Improved technology solutions now allow callers to opt-in to receive a call back when it is their time in the queue and therefore no longer have to wait on the line. These solutions have dramatically improved the client experience. All callers who choose the call back feature receive a call back within 24 hours.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Member Karen Corbett Sanders

Question: Does the County have options to expand its current Tax Relief program and provide a tax credit for those people who are earning less than a certain amount per year?

Response:

Under the Virginia Constitution, real estate must be taxed uniformly unless the legislature adopts a statutory classification granting either certain types of property and/or certain classification of taxpayers a different taxation rate. Currently, there are no statutory provisions authorizing the County to provide either tax exemptions or credits for those with reduced incomes, other than those who are elderly or handicapped, which the County is already providing. There are no state maximum eligibility limits for income or assets for the tax relief for the elderly and disabled.

The County has the authority under the *Code of Virginia* Section 58.1-3219 to adopt by ordinance a deferral program for real estate taxes, to allow a taxpayer the option of deferring all or any portion of the real estate tax that exceeds 105 percent of the real estate tax on the property in the previous tax year. The deferred amount is subject to interest computed at a rate established by the governing body. The deferral is limited to those with qualifying assessment increases who do not otherwise qualify for tax relief or deferral program for the elderly or permanently disabled. The deferral ordinance could apply to only two different categories of property - either: 1) real estate owned by and occupied as the sole dwelling of the taxpayer or 2) all real property (i.e., commercial, industrial, residential, etc.). The deferral program could not be limited to certain taxpayers based on income limits or based on the value of their property.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Chairman McKay

Question: Please circulate an update on what existing taxing authority the State gives to Counties that we have not implemented in Fairfax County.

Response:

Legislation providing long-sought additional taxing authority for counties received approval by the Virginia legislature in April 2020. This action by the General Assembly provided important revenue diversification options to counties. The table below provides information about potential revenue sources from taxes that Fairfax County does not currently levy, as well as current taxes with rate flexibility. Staff will be presenting this information at the March 16th, 2021 Budget Committee meeting for Board discussion.

Taxes Not Currently Levied

Revenue Category	Information	Action Required	Rate Limitations	Potential Revenue
Meals Tax	New legislation enacted during the 2020 General Assembly increased the meals tax rate that all counties could impose from a rate not to exceed 4% to a rate not to exceed 6% and eliminated the referendum requirement, with the caveat that a locality in which a meals tax referendum failed prior to July 1, 2020 would have to wait six years after the date of the failed referendum to impose the tax. A meals tax referendum failed in Fairfax County in November 2016. Consequently, a meals tax cannot be imposed until FY 2024, assuming a July 1 implementation. This authority took effect July 1, 2020.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	Not to exceed 6%	1% = \$25.0 million (estimate not updated for impact of COVID-19)
Admissions Tax	New legislation enacted during the 2020 General Assembly authorized all counties to levy a tax on admissions at a rate not to exceed 10%, except for certain counties where an additional state sales and use tax is imposed (currently applies to counties in the Historic Triangle). The ordinance may classify between events conducted for charitable purposes and events conducted for noncharitable purposes. This authority took effect July 1, 2020.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	Not to exceed 10% of admission price	1% = \$0.8 million (estimate not updated for impact of COVID-19)
Probate Tax	All localities may levy a probate tax on wills at one-third the state rate, which is currently 10 cents per \$100 on estates valued greater than \$15,000. Arlington, Loudoun, and Falls Church levy this tax.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	\$0.033 per \$100 of estates valued at greater than \$15,000	\$0.3 million

Taxes Currently Levied

Revenue Category (FY 2021 Revenue Estimate)	Information	Action Required	Rate Limitations	Potential Revenue
Real Estate Tax - Current (\$2,992.0 million at the current tax rate of \$1.15/\$100 of assessed value)	As with all localities in Virginia, the Real Estate tax is the County's primary source of revenue. The tax applies to land and buildings.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors	There is no restriction on the tax rate that may be imposed	1 real estate penny = \$27.1 million (FY 2022)
Personal Property Tax - Current (\$622.2 million at the current tax rate of \$4.57/\$100 of assessed value)	All localities in Virginia may levy a tax on personal property owned by businesses and individuals including motor vehicles, business furniture, fixtures and computers.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors	There is no restriction on the tax rate that may be imposed	1 cent on the personal property tax rate = \$1.3 million (FY 2022)
BPOL - Business, Professional, Occupational Licenses (\$154.9 million)	BPOL is currently levied on the gross receipts of businesses in the County. Rates vary by business category. County rates are below the state maximums allowed except for one category.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	State maximum rates by business category	1 cent increase in all rates that are below the state max=\$8.4 million; at state maximum rates=\$86 million (Based on FY 2020 actual receipts)
Cigarette Tax (\$5.0 million at the current tax rate of 30 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes)	New legislation enacted during the 2020 General Assembly authorized all counties to impose a cigarette tax at a rate not to exceed 40 cents per pack. Fairfax and Arlington were the only counties in Virginia with authority to levy a cigarette tax prior to the new legislation, which is capped at 30 cents per pack until the new legislation takes effect on July 1, 2021. Cities and towns with rates higher than 40 cents per pack would be grandfathered at the rates in effect as of January 1, 2020.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	40 cents per pack of 20 cigarettes	Increasing the tax rate from 30 cents to 40 cents would generate an additional \$1 million.
Transient Occupancy Tax (\$7.0 million)	New legislation enacted during the 2020 General Assembly authorized all counties to levy a transient occupancy tax at rates exceeding 2%. Fairfax County currently levies a 4% transient occupancy tax (2% for general purposes and 2% to promote tourism). This authority takes effect May 1, 2021.	Public hearing, approval by the Board of Supervisors and ordinance change	Rates between 2 and 5% are earmarked for tourism promotion. There is no restriction on the tax rate above 5%	1% = \$5.7 million based on FY 2019 actual revenue (prior to COVID-19 impact)

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Member Tholen

Question: Please outline the County and Schools environmental initiatives for the past several years.

Response:

In October 2018, former Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Sharon Bulova, introduced a Board Matter requesting information on existing and potential collaboration between Fairfax County Government (FCG) and Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) on environmental and energy initiatives. Staff from FCG and FCPS coordinated on an *Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Government and Fairfax County Public Schools*, which describes ongoing coordination between the county and schools on focus areas across seven service areas. These service areas include land use, transportation, water, waste management, parks and ecological resources, climate and energy and environmental stewardship. The matrix also highlights key areas of potential collaboration between the county and schools in each focus area. This information was presented at the April 2019 [Joint Environmental Policy Meeting with the County School Board](#), at which time the Joint Environmental Task Force (JET) was established.

A copy of the matrix is attached, with some adjustments to reflect progress on joint FCG/FCPS environmental and energy initiatives undertaken since April 2019 (amended text is included in bold). The matrix highlights such initiatives as the ongoing solar power purchase agreement (PPA) program, through which FCG, FCPS and other Fairfax County entities coordinate to increase the use of renewable energy on county facilities. A number of other existing educational and operational programs and initiatives are highlighted, including programs that reduce and divert solid waste, increase bus ridership for FCPS students, increase awareness of stormwater management issues, and enhance curriculum in the environmental and energy fields.

In addition, each fiscal year FCG produces the *Fairfax County Sustainability Initiatives* report, which summarizes the county's environmental sustainability and stewardship projects and programs. The report also provides an overview of Fairfax County Government, its environmental policies, and how these policies relate to regional sustainability initiatives. Although a report was not issued for FY 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, county staff expects to resume publication for FY 2022. A copy of the FY 2020 report may be found here: [FY 2020 Sustainability Initiatives \(fairfaxcounty.gov\)](#)



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 1: Environmental Vision	
Service Area	Vision
Land Use	The county will continue to refine and implement land use policies and regulations that accommodate anticipated growth and change in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable and equitable manner while revitalizing older commercial centers, protecting existing stable neighborhoods, supporting sustainability and supporting a high quality of life. The development priority will be mixed use, pedestrian and bicycle-friendly transit-oriented development in activity centers. Policies and regulations will result, throughout the county, in the development and enhancement of vibrant and vital pedestrian and bicycle-friendly places where people want to live, work, shop, play, learn and thrive in a healthy environment, ensuring the protection, enhancement and restoration of natural resources, and the provision, in building and site designs, for the efficient use of resources.
Transportation	A dependable, safe, efficient, accessible, and multi-modal transportation network is necessary to support the travel needs of Fairfax County residents now and into the future. The county will continue to develop policies and strategies that reduce the dependence on single-occupancy vehicle trips through smart development, efficient use of the transportation system, and by expanding the county's bicycle, pedestrian and transit infrastructure. The county will pursue transportation strategies in support of regional attainment of air quality standards.
Water	Fairfax County considers the protection, restoration and enhancement of environmental quality through the sustainable management of its water resources to be one of its highest priorities. Through its policies, regulations, and outreach to the community, the county will implement the best available technology, including advanced and innovative practices to protect and restore streams, wetlands and associated aquatic resources, promote water conservation and ensure the most effective stormwater management, advanced wastewater treatment, and the safest, most reliable drinking water supply for future generations.
Waste Management	Fairfax County will use integrated waste management principles to ensure future waste management system capacity and sustainability. The county will promote policies and practices that maximize resource conservation and pollution prevention. The objective is an increase in waste reuse, diversion and recycling. Furthermore, the county will strive to decrease the amount of material disposed of; reduce greenhouse gas emissions by managing landfill gas; encourage the development of renewable energy and alternative fuels for buildings and vehicles; and preserve open space, green space, and wildlife habitats.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 1: Environmental Vision	
Service Area	Vision
Parks and Ecological Resources	<p>Parks, trails, and green space provide habitat and other ecological resources that promote the physical and mental well-being of residents through supporting healthy lifestyles and allowing for interaction with our natural environment. A comprehensive county trails system, such as the Cross-County and W&OD Trails, can provide means for environmentally responsible transportation. Ecological resources that include the soil, water, air, plants, animals, ecosystems and the services they provide are considered natural capital and green infrastructure. The public, or ecosystem, services provided by this green infrastructure are often more cost-effective than the engineered alternatives, and thus are managed as any other infrastructure or capital asset through deliberate inventory, planning, maintenance, enhancement, and restoration to ensure healthy, high functioning, and resilient ecosystems and environment. Maintaining healthy, natural ecosystems is a priority of Fairfax County.</p>
Climate and Energy	<p>The county will continue its leadership and commitment to promote and encourage energy efficiency and conservation efforts and renewable energy initiatives by employees, employers and residents. The county will work with local authorities, businesses, and residents to encourage sustainable reductions of the county's geographical emissions that will contribute to achieving the targets as identified by the Cool Counties Climate Stabilization Declaration and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. The county also will continue to support attainment of air quality through regional planning and action.</p>
Environmental Stewardship	<p>An informed community works together with Fairfax County and its partners to care for and responsibly manage our treasured natural resources. In partnership, Fairfax County will continue to coordinate and promote education and outreach programs that encourage personal stewardship and promote initiatives at a countywide level.</p>



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: LAND USE				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Site Design	<p>“Design and construct schools with appreciation for, and attention to, environmentally sensitive lands.”</p> <p>“Conserve and restore tree cover on developed and developing sites.”</p> <p>“Support air quality improvement through tree preservation, tree planting and sensitive landscaping practices.” [including tree preservation and restoration; energy-conscious landscaping; natural landscaping]</p> <p>“Emphasize the use of native plant species for landscaping, particularly species that provide food and shelter for wildlife” (BOS Environmental Vision)</p>	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD staff provides recommendations during the 2232 process, including identification of environmentally-sensitive areas (e.g., Environmental Quality Corridors; Resource Protection Areas). • UFMD staff provides recommendations during the 2232 process relating to tree cover and landscaping. • UFMD staff provides comments during site plan review with regard to meeting development requirements. • UFMD coordinates with staff members at individual schools on tree plantings on school sites. • DPWES/FCPS MOU for implementing MS4 permit and programs requirements and operation and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure throughout public school facilities in the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPD staff available as a resource to FCPS on identification of areas of environmental sensitivity on potential school sites. • UFMD staff available to support tree preservation and natural landscaping in site design decisions. There may be opportunities to leverage such site design efforts into environmental education opportunities, and UFMD can assist in identifying such opportunities. • UFMD would welcome collaboration with FCPS facilities planning staff to identify future building expansion/construction/school activity needs, so as to avoid conflicts with tree planting efforts. • Enhance collaboration on stormwater management planning and design to: meet MS4 permit requirements; manage runoff for improved stream water quality; and meet community goals.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: LAND USE				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Adaptive Reuse	<p>“Consider adaptive reuse of buildings for public schools and educational purposes.”</p> <p>“Consider properties such as office, commercial, or other buildings for conversion to education facilities.”</p>	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baileys Upper Elementary School project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD/OCR staff is available to coordinate and collaborate with FCPS to identify adaptive reuse needs and opportunities.
Integration into the Urban Design Mix of Growth Centers	<p>“Encourage, within the Tysons Urban Center, cores of Suburban Centers, cores of Community Business Centers, and Transit Station Areas, and other areas within these Centers that would benefit from revitalization and redevelopment, the development of mixed-use projects.”</p> <p>“Maximize mixed-use development near transit stops.” (BOS Environmental Vision)</p>	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Arbor Row-proffered elementary school in Tysons will be developed using urban school Policy Plan guidance for the optimization of site utilization and community compatibility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPD/OCR staff is available to coordinate and collaborate with FCPS and education groups to identify needs for schools and education spaces in mixed use development and re-development.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: TRANSPORTATION				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Free Student Bus Pass Program	To encourage Fairfax County school students to use public transportation	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In SY2018 – 2019, 12,000 customized Student Bus Pass SmarTrip cards were distributed to 21 Middle Schools, 27 High Schools and nine (9) School Centers. Since 2018, students have taken over 1.2 million trips using the pass, and now comprise approximately 7% of Fairfax Connector ridership. Daily trips average 1,600 on weekdays and 1,000 on weekends. FCDOT staff also negotiated an MOU with the Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority (WMATA) and launched the Metrobus pilot with Justice High School (HS) allowing students to ride a limited number of Metrobus routes in Virginia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to partner with FCPS to expand the program, make improvements and grow current ridership numbers.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: TRANSPORTATION				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Pedestrian and Bicycle Access to School	Ensure students have safe options for walking and biking to school	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCDOT coordinates with FCPS on potential sidewalk and trail improvements that increase walking access to school. FCDOT reviews FCPS School Renovation Plans for bicycle parking and pedestrian safety. FCDOT coordinates with FCPS during VDOT's Annual Repaving process and helps develop roadway striping changes that improve bicycle/pedestrian safety near schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue current efforts and look for ways to enhance through ongoing opportunities such as Safe Routes to Schools projects.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: WATER				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Stormwater Management	Promote effective capture and treatment of stormwater runoff at the source to improve water quality in County watersheds and Chesapeake Bay	Meet/exceed county's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPWES/FCPS MOU for implementing MS4 permit and program requirements and operation and maintenance of stormwater infrastructure throughout public school facilities in the county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance collaboration on stormwater management planning and design to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet MS4 permit requirements; Manage runoff for improved stream water quality; and Provide holistic; and sustainable stormwater systems to meet community goals.
Manage Water Resources to Support Healthy Ecosystems	Recognize stormwater and reuse water as valuable assets to ensure future adequate water supply and protect/improve ecology and water quality of aquatic bodies	Define opportunities and develop strategies to expand the use of stormwater and treated wastewater (reuse water) for irrigation or allowable applications and needs	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase FPCS/DPWES coordination to explore opportunities for proof-of-concept projects.
Tree Planting to Improve Water Quality	Incorporate tree planting in county stormwater management practices to assist with compliance of water quality requirements	Extend the county tree canopy coverage to protect water resources and natural ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using Tree Preservation/Planting Fund, DPWES Urban Forestry program works with FCPS to design and establish tree planting sites and maintenance requirements at several FCPS facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand DPWES/FCPS collaboration to include classroom-based learning linked to tree planting projects that can assist STEM, STEAM, SEAS, MWEE programs at a variety of school levels.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: WATER				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Wastewater and Stormwater Education and Outreach	Provide audience-specific education, outreach and awareness on local watershed health and water pollution prevention	Meet/exceed MS4 permit educational requirements as well as public involvement and environmental stewardship educational commitments of the Wastewater Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DPWES Wastewater and Stormwater Management Programs have long-standing partnerships with FCPS for providing classroom and field-based education on the importance of water quality at a variety of school levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the exceptional and mutually beneficial educational and outreach partnership between FCPS and DPWES.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: WASTE MANAGEMENT				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Maximize Resource Conservation & Pollution Prevention	Decrease the amount of waste material that will need to be disposed to ensure future waste management system capacity	Increase waste reuse and recycling of county resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The county's Surplus Property Program donates, sells, trades back and manages old furniture and equipment from FCG and FCPS to minimize and divert waste. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand collaboration between FCPS and FCG to utilize FCG expertise in solid waste management and enhance reuse, recycling, and waste minimization practices at school system facilities.
Education and Outreach	Enhance educational efforts with schools to promote recycling, resource conservation, and waste prevention	Ensure recycling is as convenient as disposal, particularly in schools	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand collaboration between FCPS and FCG to utilize FCG expertise in solid waste management and develop school-based education to encourage pollution prevention, source reduction and appropriate recycling.
Support Green Initiatives	Divert material from waste stream	Define opportunities and develop strategies to expand organics management (including food waste) and construction and demolition debris recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCG and FCPS have ongoing compost programs for students and employees in their facilities, however, coordination, up to now, has been minimal. DPWES recently opened a community compost pilot, with food scrap drop-off locations at the I-66 Transfer Station and I-95 Landfill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase FPCS/DPWES coordination to explore opportunities for proof-of-concept projects. FCG and FCPS are coordinating on a Zero Waste Plan, as well as other recommendations proposed by the Joint Environmental Task Force (JET), such as conducting a county and school trash/recycling audit and developing educational materials on composting.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: PARKS AND ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Trails	Create a comprehensive network of trails that are environmentally responsible, equitable, and accessible.	Increase number of residents with walkable access (1/4-mile and 1/2-mile walk) to park or facility entrances, or trailheads.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA planned outdoor classroom/nature trail planned for adjacent elementary school. FCPA maintains a few existing FCPS trails. FCPA staff identifies opportunities to connect park trails to schools as part of trail development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue additional outdoor learning facilities on park land, where appropriate. Identify opportunities to upgrade existing trail networks and provide missing trail sections to further connect, parks, schools and the adjoining communities.
Green Space & Open Space	Create a network of green space corridors and hubs to connect people, nature, and recreation.	<p>Increase the percentage of acquired acreage that provides new parks and/or access to parks in areas of greatest need.</p> <p>Work with adjacent landowners to expand and establish corridors between existing forested and natural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA planned outdoor classroom/nature trail planned for adjacent elementary school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue additional outdoor learning facilities on park land, where appropriate. FCPA will identify ways to work w/ FCPS to increase awareness of physical activity and connection with nature for all community members.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: PARKS AND ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Outdoor Recreation	Create more community space for passive and active recreation, and outdoor play.	No targets identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA maintains some FCPS ball courts and playgrounds. FCPA maintains most FCPS athletic fields. FCPA and FCPS staff work together during development review to identify opportunities to provide shared recreational use opportunities. FCPS and FCPA provide shared recreation facilities such as tennis courts, athletic fields, playgrounds, etc., for both school and community use on school and park property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the long-standing partnership between FCPA and FCPS to identify and provide recreation facilities that serve both schools and the community on school and park properties. FCPA will identify ways to work w/ FCPS to increase awareness of physical activity and connection with nature for all community members.
Natural Capital & Green Infrastructure	Preserve, protect, maintain, enhance, and restore healthy native trees and ecosystems, and the services they provide.	<p>Improve Fairfax County urban forest to promote ecosystem services.</p> <p>Implement best practices for linking greenery (trees, shrubs) and health outcomes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA, DPWES, NVSWCD, and other partners provide technical assistance and/or resources for FCPS natural landscaping projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand natural landscaping project partnerships on FCPS property.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: PARKS AND ECOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Education and Citizen Science	Educate communities about environmental stewardship and provide opportunities for citizen science.	<p>Provide interpretive opportunities that enhance awareness of natural resources.</p> <p>Educate future generations to protect and conserve urban forest resources.</p> <p>Provide, develop and evaluate strong youth and school education programs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA offers teacher trainings in environmental topics, e.g. Teachers in Parks (TIPS) program. Regular FCPA and FCPS Get2Green coordination. FCPA, DPWES, and FCPS Middle School Meaningful Watershed Education Experience (MWEE) program. DPWES watershed outreach/education opportunities to FCPS. NVSWCD outreach/education opportunities for schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further strengthen partnership with Get2Green initiative. Continue the long-standing partnerships between county agencies and FCPS to provide environmental education opportunities at schools. FCPS and FCPA partnership to develop 4th grade MWEE.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: CLIMATE AND ENERGY				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Energy Use and Efficiency	Reduce electricity and natural gas use in existing county facilities and operations.	Reduce kBtu by 20% from 2019 to 2029, equivalent to a reduction of about 2% per year over the 10-year period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OEEC and FCPS Energy Manager and/or Sustainability Coordinator check in periodically. Invitations to FCG team meetings extended to FCPS Energy Manager. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include FCPS Energy Manager and Sustainability Coordinator on FCG Energy Team meeting distribution list. Share best practices and training opportunities.
Green Buildings	Ensure that new construction and major renovations of county facilities are energy- and water-efficient.	Achieve a minimum of LEED Gold on all new facility construction and major renovations over 10,000 square feet. Buildings shall achieve a minimum of 30% energy performance improvement for projects beginning design in FY 2021, 50% in FY 2027 and Net Zero Energy in FY 2031.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCG and FCPS use different design standards. FCPS designs to CHPS (Collaborative for High Performance Schools), while FCG designs to LEED. FCPS Office of Design and Construction is the liaison between FCPS and Fairfax County. 	No change anticipated.
Innovative Energy Solutions	Reduce fossil fuel consumption through the application of innovative concepts and technologies.	Implement a rooftop solar pilot project at the Springfield Warehouse capable of generating electricity equivalent to the warehouse's expected annual electricity consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCG, FCPS, FCPA and FCRHA participate in the county's solar power purchase agreement (PPA) program and are working with PPA service providers to install roof- or canopy-mounted solar facilities at county locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCG will continue to coordinate with FCPS on implementation of the solar PPA program. Share best practices and training opportunities.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: CLIMATE AND ENERGY				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Electric Vehicles	Minimize energy used in the transportation of county staff and goods and the delivery of services.	By 2025, ensure that Level 2 charging infrastructure is installed at up to 20 major government facilities and that by 2030 5% of government passenger vehicle purchases are electric or plug-in hybrid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OEEC and FCPS Energy Manager and/or Sustainability Coordinator check in periodically. FCG is installing EV charging stations at 20 major government facilities, which may be used by FCG/FCPS fleet vehicles and will be open to the public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with FCPS on procurement opportunities.
Awareness and Engagement	Foster a culture of efficiency and conservation in the county workplace.	FEEE will hold at least four employee events per year.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEEE meets periodically with FCPS outreach staff to share ideas and look for areas of collaboration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue meeting periodically.
Regional Climate Goal	Reduce regional GHG emissions.	Reduce regional GHG emissions 80% below 2005 levels by 2050.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OEEC and FCPS Energy Manager and/or Sustainability Coordinator check in periodically. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a more formal structure for cooperation with the FCPS Energy Manager and/or Sustainability Coordinator.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Student-Led Initiatives	Promote student-led initiatives at schools.	No Targets Identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPWES, FCPA, NVSWCD outreach/education programs to schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a more formal structure for cooperation among DPWES, NVSWCD, FCPS, and other partners to further support student-led initiatives through the Get2Green and Eco-Schools programs.
Staff Professional Development	Promote sustainability initiatives for district facilities.	Identify opportunities for mutually beneficial partnerships for technical, outreach, financial and administrative efforts between NVSWCD and appropriate county agencies, including DPWES, FCPS, FCPA, FCHD, DPD, Board of Supervisor members and the County Executive's Office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPWES, FCPA, NVSWCD, VCE, and other agencies are available as technical experts for FCPS staff professional development, when requested. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of a formal training program for sharing of technical expertise and professional development opportunities for and between facilities management teams.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
New Curriculum Development	Further integrate local technical experts in new curriculum development projects.	<p>Work with teachers and school administrators to develop programs and resources in support of Standards of Learning and FCPS' Get2Green program.</p> <p>In 2014, FCPS adopted the Portrait of a Graduate to answer this question: What are the skills necessary for success for all children in this rapidly changing, increasingly diverse, and interconnected world? One of those skills is being an ethical and global citizen who promotes environmental stewardship.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DPWES and FCPS are developing a field journal for ninth-grade science classes. • DPWES, FCPA, NVSWCD, VCE, and other agencies are available as technical experts for FCPS curriculum development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to serve as technical experts for the development of new or refinement of existing FCPS curriculum and tools. • Explore career and technical certification programs in the environmental or energy fields. • Through the JET, FCG and FCPS are exploring the development of a green career toolkit and expansion of green career training programs.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Models of Excellence	Recognize schools, programs, groups, and individuals for their sustainability efforts.	Coordination of annual recognition programs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Conservation Awards • Tree Preservation Awards • Environmental Excellence Awards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Teacher of the Year sponsored by NVSWCD. • DPWES, FCPA, FCPS, and NVSWCD participate in the annual Student Environmental Action Showcase (SEAS), which is sponsored by NOVA Outside and George Mason University (GMU). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify opportunities for a green school recognition program through existing recognition programs. • Formalize relationship between FCG, FCPS, NOVA Outside, and GMU in the regional Student Environmental Action Showcase (SEAS).



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Investments in the Future	Support emerging leaders in the fields of environmental science and sustainability.	Coordinate local participation in VASWCD-sponsored programs (e.g., Scholarship and Youth Conservation Camp).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of “Future Conservation Leader” scholarship sponsored by NVSWCD. NVSWCD Sponsorship for local participation in annual Youth Conservation Camp at VA Tech. Volunteer stewardship opportunities available through NVSWCD for service hour and class credit. FCPA sponsors the Environmental Stewardship Leadership Institute (ESLI) that provides opportunities for high school students to support the environmental education of those in elementary school. Graduation STEM seal is available for students graduating in the class of 2019 and beyond. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize and promote volunteer-based internship opportunities for high school seniors. Expand scholarship opportunities as an investment for the Future Conservation Leaders. Provide adequate technical and financial support for ESLI programs. Continue to provide opportunities and ensure their availability and adequacy for students to fulfill requirements to earn the STEM seal upon graduation.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Extracurricular Opportunities	Increase opportunities for stewardship and volunteerism outside of regular school hours that promote involvement and community service that helps the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate school participation in watershed stewardship and MWEE activities (e.g. stream monitoring, storm drain marking, cleanups and outdoor classrooms). Sponsor the local Envirothon program. Participate in local and regional science fairs in partnership with the Fairfax Chapter of Virginia Master Naturalists and provide assistance to students when appropriate. Provide opportunities for volunteers to participate in natural resource management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FCPA provides: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> County-wide and park-based volunteer opportunities, such as the Invasive Management Area (IMA) program, for students to earn community service hours. Environmental Stewardship Leadership Institute (ESLI) provides opportunities for high school students to support the environmental education of those in elementary school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support the IMA program in providing community engagement activities. Provide adequate technical and financial resources for ESLI program. Increase coordination of advertising opportunities for stewardship and volunteerism through FCPS outlets. Create more formal programs and networks to support learning opportunities and experiences through volunteer or teacher-led after-school clubs. Continue providing volunteer opportunities for students to earn community service hours by helping the environment.



Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Schools and Government

PART 2: Environmental Vision Service Areas				
SERVICE AREA: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP				
Focus Area	Goals	County Government Targets	Existing Collaboration	Proposed Collaboration
Extracurricular Opportunities Continued	Increase opportunities for stewardship and volunteerism outside of regular school hours that promote involvement and community service that helps the environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate school participation in watershed stewardship and MWEE activities (e.g. stream monitoring, storm drain marking, cleanups and outdoor classrooms). Sponsor the local Envirothon program. Participate in local and regional science fairs in partnership with the Fairfax Chapter of Virginia Master Naturalists and provide assistance to students when appropriate. <p>Provide opportunities for volunteers to participate in natural resource management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NVSWCD coordinates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual Envirothon program, a natural resources competition for high school students that promotes hands-on learning experiences. Young Conservation Leaders Initiative program, co-sponsored with the Virginia Association of Soil and Water Conservation Districts. FCPS supports an after-school enrichment program for middle school students who are interested in focusing on environmental stewardship. Get2Green program maintains a list of organizational contacts for various environmental stewardship opportunities, programs, and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate distribution of science and career-based learning opportunities, among county agencies, FCPS, FCPA, NVSWCD, and other non-governmental organizations to leverage existing resources. Coordinate Earth Week celebrations and activities among county agencies, FCPS, FCPA, NVSWCD, and other non-governmental organizations.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Has a study been started or can we start a study where efficient collaboration can be explored related to environmental issues?

Response:

County staff is unaware of a study that has been conducted to explore efficient collaboration between Fairfax County Government (FCG) and Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) on environmental initiatives. However, FCG and FCPS collaborate on a number of ongoing environmental and energy initiatives, which are highlighted in the attached *Informational Matrix of Cooperation Amongst Fairfax County Government and Fairfax County Public Schools*. Initiatives included in the matrix span service areas such as land use, transportation, water, waste management, parks and ecological resources, climate and energy and environmental stewardship, and include both operational and educational programs.

This informational matrix was developed in coordination with staff from FCG and FCPS in response to an October 2018 Board Matter introduced by former Chairman Sharon Bulova and presented at the April 2019 [Joint Environmental Policy Meeting with the County School Board](#). A copy of the matrix is included in the response to *Q&A C-19 Environmental Initiatives* and has been updated to reflect progress on initiatives made since April 2019 (amended text is included in bold).

In addition to existing initiatives, in each service area mentioned above, the matrix identifies potential areas of collaboration between county and schools. These potential collaborative efforts could be explored further as part of, or perhaps in place of a study.

It should also be noted that several of the recommendations included in the Joint Environmental Task Force (JET) [Final Report](#), issued in October 2020, identify additional collaborative opportunities for the county and schools across the energy, transportation, waste management and workforce development focus areas. For instance, the JET recommends that county and schools collaborate on charging opportunities for electric vehicles and buses, educational and operational resources for composting in county and school facilities, and the development of green career toolkits and training programs, to name just a few.

Staff from FCG and FCPS collaborated on an agency response process to the JET recommendations between October 2020 and February 2021. Responses to the JET recommendations were compiled and distributed to the Board of Supervisors in a [March 10, 2021 NIP](#). The Board of Supervisors Environmental Committee will be discussing potential implementation of the JET's energy recommendations at the March 16 Environmental Committee meeting; the remaining recommendations will be discussed at the April 6 Environmental Committee meeting.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many County employees are scheduled to receive longevity raises in FY 2022?

Response:

A larger number of employees would be eligible to receive longevity increases in FY 2022 than is typical, as a result of employee compensation increases not being funded in FY 2021. As shown in the table below, 577 non-uniformed employees would be eligible for 20- or 25-year longevity increases, and 555 uniformed employees would be eligible for 15- or 20-year longevity increases in FY 2022. Funding these longevity increases in FY 2022 would have a General Fund impact of \$5.23 million.

	15-year Longevity	20-year Longevity	25-year Longevity	Total
Non-Uniformed				
Eligible in FY 2021	-	200	107	307
Eligible in FY 2022	-	208	62	270
Subtotal, Non-Uniformed	-	408	169	577
Uniformed				
Eligible in FY 2021	145	118	-	262
Eligible in FY 2022	193	99	-	283
Subtotal, Uniformed	338	217	-	555
Total	338	625	169	1,132

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What is the estimated additional budget impact of collective bargaining for infrastructure and staffing both the School Board and Board of Supervisors referenced in the County Executive's presentation?

Response:

The County Executive's FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes \$1.0 million and 6/6.0 FTE positions to support collective bargaining for public employees. This includes the addition of \$0.5 million and 5/5.0 FTE positions in the Department of Human Resources and \$0.1 million and 1/1.0 FTE position in the Office of the County Attorney. In addition, \$0.3 million in Fringe Benefits funding is included in Agency 89, Employee Benefits. These positions are necessary to address the new workload associated with labor relations, including legal support, policy administration, contract compliance and system administration.

The County Executive's budget does not include any funding for infrastructure. One-time funding for the construction of office space, if necessary, will come to the Board as part of a future quarterly budget review.

The FCPS FY 2022 budget includes funding of \$0.5 million and 3 positions for a Collective Bargaining Team. The team includes 1.0 assistant division counsel position, 1.0 director position (chief negotiator) to lead negotiations, and 1.0 specialist position to support new collective bargaining requirements and activities.

Additional positions and funding may be required as the scope of collective bargaining subjects is identified.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Member Omeish

Question: Have we considered providing raises to specific classes of employees? Please provide an overview of what the County has done to get back to competitive pay levels during the years we were able to catch-up.

Response:

In order to maintain employee pay at competitive levels, the County has identified benchmark occupations that are reviewed on an annual basis against the pay ranges of comparator employers, including the City of Alexandria, Arlington County, the District of Columbia, Loudoun County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Prince William County. Adjustments to pay ranges for the benchmark occupation and all linked job classes are considered if the midpoint of the benchmark occupation falls below 95 percent of the average of the midpoints of the surveyed class specifications.

A similar process is used to benchmark the uniformed occupations within the Police Department, Office of the Sheriff, and Fire and Rescue Department. Three benchmark job classes have been selected within each uniformed pay scale. Adjustments to the entire pay scale are considered if the midpoints of at least two of the identified benchmark job classes within a pay scale fall below 95 percent of the average of the midpoints of the surveyed class specifications.

These benchmark studies identify occupational groups that fall significantly behind the levels of pay offered by competitors and provide a mechanism to adjust both the pay ranges and incumbent pay of identified job classes. These studies have not identified significant numbers of job classes as having fallen out of market in recent years, indicating that the market rate adjustments applied to the County pay scales have generally kept up with pay scale movement of other jurisdictions in the area. The benchmark studies conducted for FY 2022 identified 7 of the 79 general County benchmark job classes for possible adjustment and found that each of the 3 public safety pay scales was within the market range. Adjustments related to these annual benchmark studies were not included in the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan or the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan.

While these benchmark studies can be expected to ensure that pay scales remain competitive with other jurisdictions in the area, they do not address the progression of employees through the pay range. Performance, merit, and longevity increases are the mechanisms of the County's pay plans that move employees upwards through a pay range. When these adjustments are not funded, as in the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan and the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan, employees remain at the same relative position on the pay scale. This can create compression within the pay range, as new employees are hired at similar or higher salaries than more tenured employees. In recent years, wide-scale adjustments have not been made to employees' positions within the pay range following years in which performance, merit and longevity increases were not funded.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What would be the fiscal impact of delaying the opening of the South County Police Station, the Scotts Run Fire Station, and the two community centers in the County Executive's budget? Please provide by facility.

Response:

If funding is deferred for the Scotts Run Fire Station, South County Police Station, Sully Community Center, and Community Center in Lee District, a total of \$5,786,549 and 33/32.5 FTE positions could be removed from the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan. If funding is deferred the facilities may not be able to open when they are completed. Details of each facility are included below.

Scotts Run Fire Station

An increase of 8/8.0 FTE new positions and \$1,182,554 in funding is associated with the Scotts Run Fire Station. FY 2022 funding will provide for the full-year operation of a Medic Unit. The Medic Unit itself was purchased using one-time funding as part of the *FY 2019 Carryover Review*. This funding represents a phased-in approach to staffing the Scotts Run Fire Station. The original plan was to fund both the Medic and Engine Unit in FY 2022 to be fully operational when the station opened, but due to limited funding in FY 2022, the funding for staffing of the Engine Unit was pushed to FY 2023. It should be noted that the Engine unit itself was also purchased using one time funding as part of the *FY 2019 Carryover Review*. If funding is not approved during the FY 2022 budget, the Fire and Rescue Department will either leave the completed Fire Station vacant or will reallocate an existing unit from another station. As the station is currently scheduled to open in May 2021 (FY 2021), the department is analyzing what the impacts would be of relocating an existing unit to operate out of this station. While the relocation of an existing unit will assist in making the station operational, it will not improve overall County response times which was what the station was built to achieve.

South County Police Station

An increase of \$3,152,214 is required to support 16/16.0 FTE new positions to continue the process of staffing the South County Police Station. A phased in staffing approach was adopted to allow the department to gradually hire and train new recruits. These 16/16.0 FTE uniform positions are in addition to 54/54.0 FTE uniform positions added in previous year budgets. It is estimated that a total of 70/70.0 FTE uniform positions and 10/10.0 FTE associated support staff are required to staff a new police station located in South County. The positions included in the FY 2022 budget represent the final phase of uniform positions, with 10/10.0 FTE positions requiring funding in the FY 2023 budget to complete staffing. Current construction estimates have station occupancy as May 2023 (FY 2023). Deferral of positions in FY 2022 will mean 26/26.0 FTE positions will be needed in FY 2023 at a cost of \$4.9 million, or the station will not have full staffing when it opens in FY 2023 as it takes almost a year to recruit, hire and train uniformed personnel to be fully operational.

Sully Community Center

An increase of \$571,084 and 9/8.5 FTE new positions is included to support operations and programs at the new Sully Community Center, which will help provide equitable access to health services and recreational opportunities. The Sully Community Center is currently scheduled to open in the last quarter of FY 2022. FY 2022 represents partial year funding; therefore, if funding is not approved to open this facility in FY 2022, \$1.5 million in funding will be needed in FY 2023.

Community Center in Lee District

An increase of \$1,150,436 is included to support the new Community Center in Lee District. Recreational and educational programming will be offered to residents of all ages. The facility will be fully operational in FY 2022; however, limited programming is expected to begin in the last quarter of FY 2021. A recommendation to add 5/4.5 FTE new positions is included in the *FY 2021 Third Quarter Review* to allow the facility to open in FY 2021. It should be noted that 2/2.0 FTE positions were approved as part of the *FY 2020 Carryover Review* and baseline funding of \$269,739 for these positions is included in the \$1.15 million recommended for FY 2022. Therefore, it would be recommended to maintain this baseline funding even if additional positions were not approved. These two positions would continue to support the ongoing community engagement work that is underway in the community and support summer and other community-based programs that are offered at other existing centers.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Chairman McKay

Question: When was the last time the Board of Supervisors adjusted the eligibility limits for income or assets for the tax relief for the elderly and disabled? Speaking of real estate tax deferral, does the Board have the authority to waive late fees and/or interest if residents could provide tangible examples of hardship faced?

Response:

Current Fairfax County Tax Relief Program for the Elderly and Disabled

Fairfax County provides graduated real estate tax relief to residents who are either 65 or older or permanently and totally disabled and meet income and asset eligibility requirements. The current program provides 100 percent exemption for elderly and disabled taxpayers with incomes up to \$52,000; 50 percent exemption for eligible applicants with income between \$52,001 and \$62,000; and 25 percent exemption if income is between \$62,001 and \$72,000. The allowable net asset limit is \$340,000 for all ranges of tax relief. The asset limit excludes the value of the taxpayer's dwelling and up to one acre of land on which the dwelling is located. The eligibility criteria for Fairfax County's Tax Relief Program have not changed since FY 2006 and are summarized in the following table:

FY 2021 Real Estate Tax Relief Program for the Elderly and Disabled

	Income Limit	Asset Limit	Percent Relief
Elderly and Disabled	Up to \$52,000		100%
	Over \$52,000 to \$62,000	\$340,000	50%
	Over \$62,000 to \$72,000		25%

Waiving of Penalties for Late Tax Payments

Va. Code § 58.1-3916 provides that “penalt[ies] and interest for failure to file a return or to pay a tax shall not be imposed if such failure was not the fault of the taxpayer ...” Statutory presumptions for a no-fault failure to make timely tax payments include the death of the taxpayer, or a medically determinable physical or mental impairment on the date that a return or tax is due. In order to receive this waiver, the Code requires that taxes be paid within 30 days of the tax due date (or within 120 days for fiduciaries). The Department of Tax Administration administers taxes and is responsible for determining fault relating to the failure to timely pay a tax.

Virginia Code § 58.1-3916 additionally states that “..the governing body may further provide by resolution for reasonable extensions of time, not to exceed 90 days, for the payment of real estate and personal property taxes and for filing returns on tangible personal property, machinery and tools, and merchants' capital, and the business, professional, and occupational license tax, whenever good cause exists. The official granting such extension shall keep a record of every such extension. If any taxpayer who has been granted an extension of time for filing his return fails to file his return within the extended time, his case shall be treated the same as if no extension had been granted.” It should be noted that this extension must be provided for all taxpayers, as it was for filing of Personal Property tax returns and payment of the first installment of Real Estate Taxes in 2020.

In March 2020, the Board of Supervisors extended the due date to pay the first half of Real Estate taxes until August 28, 2020. This payment is normally due a month earlier on July 28. The deadline to report changes in Personal Property ownership was also extended from May 1 to June 1. Further, in June 2020, as a move to help taxpayers during the pandemic, the Board of Supervisors reduced penalties for late Personal Property and Real Estate tax payments from 10 percent to 5 percent and also eliminated the additional 15 percent penalty for Personal Property taxes that are more than 30 days overdue. These changes applied to tax year 2020 only.

As always, the Department of Tax Administration staff are available to assist taxpayers experiencing financial difficulties with setting up reasonable payment plans so they may avoid a referral to a collection agency which incurs an additional 20 percent fee.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Does the school system have plans to return to full-time (5 days a week) in-person learning in Fall 2021?

Response:

On March 17, 2021, the Fairfax County Public Schools' Superintendent announced that the system will be returning to five days a week of in-person learning in Fall 2021.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What is the five-year history of caseload for the Commonwealth's Attorney's office by category and the number of cases dismissed in each year?

Response:

This type of caseload information has never been maintained by the Commonwealth's Attorney's (CWA) Office, and the Clerk's Office does not maintain comprehensive records beyond the scope of what is statutorily mandated. However, over the past year the CWA's Office has implemented a new case management system and is building a data program that will capture and analyze information moving forward.

A comparison of arrests locally to those in contemporary jurisdictions illustrates that the Fairfax County's Commonwealth's Attorney's Office has been under-resourced as it correlates with projected caseloads. Using arrests as an indicator of caseload, though Fairfax County is by far the largest jurisdiction in the Commonwealth (and are thus prone to the largest projected workload), the County invests \$198.67 per arrest compared to \$1,340.40 in Arlington County, \$1,009.84 in Alexandria, \$805.05 in Loudoun County, and \$455.69 in Prince William County.

The County Executive's FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes 15/15.0 FTE positions to address this resource shortage.

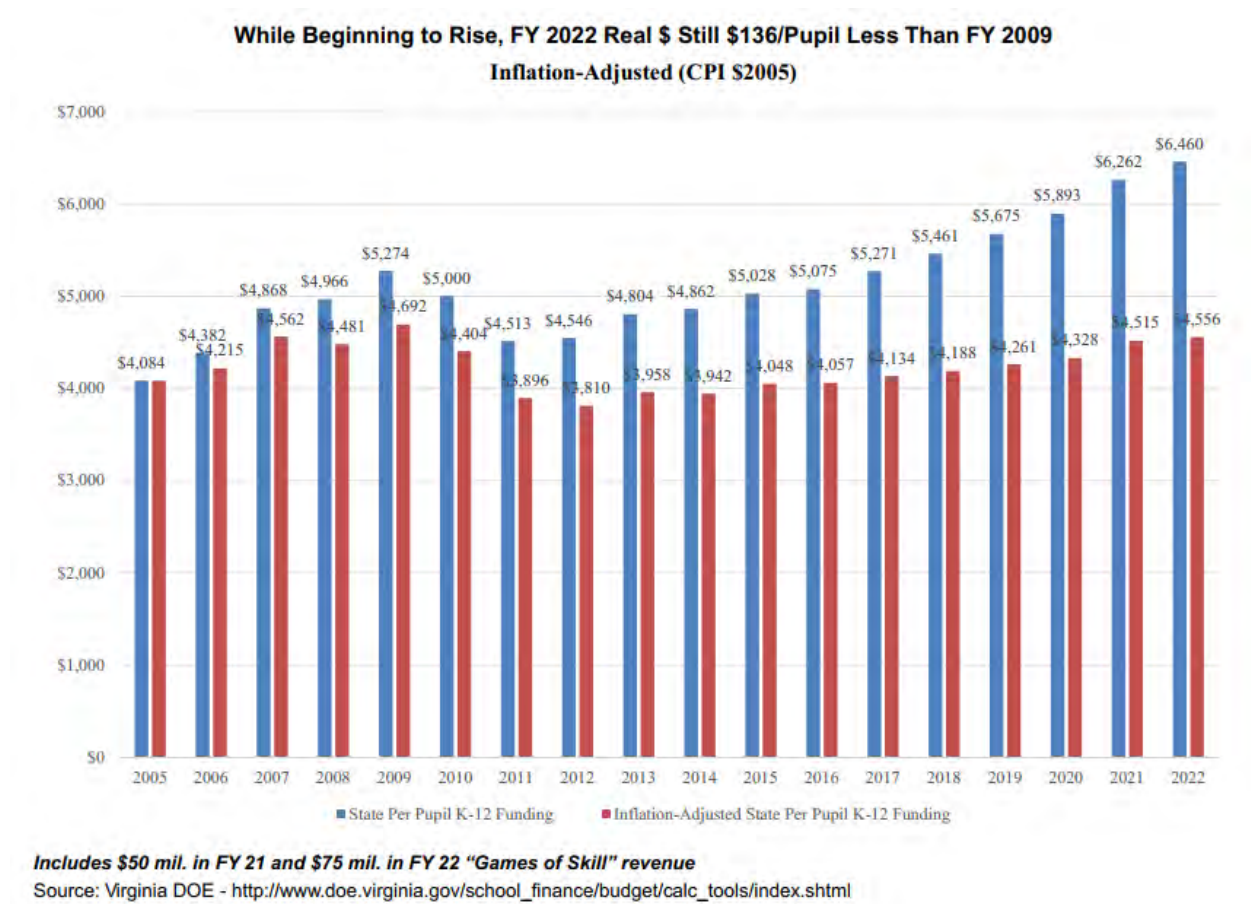
Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Storck

Question: Please provide the history of state funding for schools on per pupil basis. Please provide data in actual dollars and adjusted for inflation.

Response:

The chart below is from Fairfax County Public Schools' FY 2022 Proposed Budget. It shows that in Virginia the inflation-adjusted state per pupil K-12 direct aid funding in FY 2022 is still \$136 per pupil less than what it was in FY 2009.



According to a November 9, 2020 presentation by Jim Regimbal from Fiscal Analytics at the Virginia Association of Counties Annual Conference, local K-12 operations funding grew 21 percent between FY 2009 and FY 2019, much faster than the 6 percent growth in state K-12 operations funding during the same period. In Virginia, school divisions' operating expenditures exceeded their Required Local Effort by \$4.3 billion in FY 2019.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many computer servers is Fairfax County planning to purchase in FY2022?

Response:

On an enterprise level, over the past several years the County has been undergoing a multi-year transitional process away from the traditional purchase of multiple racks of servers, to what is known as “hyperconverged environments” or more globally known as a “private cloud.” Partnering with Nutanix, a company that works to provide simple, cost-efficient private cloud platforms/solutions, the County has been able to consolidate what used to take dozens of racks containing the County’s approximately 1,800 Virtual Machines, over 1,000 applications, and over 2,500 databases on 28 nodes of computing power (server, memory, and storage) spread across the first floor of the Government Center into just 2 ½ racks.

This transition to the Nutanix cloud environment has been occurring as part of the County’s data center relocation and consolidation process. For the recent past, the County’s primary data center has been located on the first floor of the Government Center with a backup disaster site in Culpeper, Virginia. As part of initial long-term space planning discussions, DIT began exploring the feasibility of significantly reducing its footprint on the first floor of the Government Center by moving to its own private cloud environment and relocating primary data center functions to an offsite location in Ashburn, Virginia. In addition to space considerations, other benefits of moving to Ashburn included significantly enhanced security and reliability. It is important to note that DIT is currently utilizing approximately 55 percent of our overall computing capacity in the Nutanix server environment. For optimal performance, it is not recommended to exceed 70 percent.

The FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes \$1.4 million for the Nutanix environment, which is budgeted in Fund 60030, Technology Infrastructure Services. In addition to normal growth, there are many initiatives that are likely to require additional storage and cloud server capacity in the near to mid-term, primarily including digitization of hard-copy documents. It is likely that project, as well as others that will result from innovation, enhancing mobility, and agency business process improvements will require significant additional storage and capacity which will require future-year increases to the \$1.4 million currently budgeted for Nutanix. DIT will continue to work closely with the Department of Management and Budget to identify funding for this critical growth area.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: For the proposed Stormwater and Wastewater Consolidation Facility, please provide information on cost, when it will begin, how is it being funded and how much of the stormwater service fee will fund this project.

Response:

The Stormwater Wastewater Facility will consolidate Stormwater functions and operations with Wastewater functions to maximize efficiencies and provide for future growth requirements. The Stormwater Planning Division (SWPD), the Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division (MSMD), the Wastewater Collections Division (WCD) and the Wastewater Planning and Monitoring Division (WPMD) will be collocated at one facility. Both Planning Divisions currently work out of the Government Center and the MSMD operates from the West Drive location. MSMD has outgrown the West Drive facilities which are aging and are restricted for expansion by Fairfax City. The WCD works from the Robert McGrath facility on Freds Oak Road. The consolidated facility will provide additional infrastructure and efficiencies for operations.

This project is currently scheduled to be advertised for construction in May/June 2021 with a Contract Award and Construction Notice to Proceed in September 2021.

The total project is projected to be \$98 million. Stormwater Service Fee revenue of \$10 million was reserved for the design phase of the project in 2017 and the remaining \$88 million is anticipated to be financed by Fairfax County Economic Development Authority (EDA) bonds. The sale of the West Drive Property to the City of Fairfax would result in a minimum reimbursement of \$4 million to Stormwater Services. The breakdown of funding sources is provided below:

Funding Source	Cash	Bond	Total
Stormwater	\$10,000,000	\$64,000,000	\$74,000,000
Wastewater	\$0	\$24,000,000	\$24,000,000
	\$10,000,000	\$88,000,000	\$98,000,000

Based on bond market conditions as of March 2021, the estimated debt service for this project would be \$5.64 million annually. Debt service will be supported by the Stormwater and Wastewater funds. Stormwater will be responsible for \$4.13 million annually (73 percent) and Wastewater will be responsible for \$1.51 million annually (27 percent).

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Chairman McKay

Question: For the Business, Professional, and Occupational Licenses (BPOL) tax, please provide the maximum rates authorized by the state and the County's current rates by business category.

Response:

Fairfax County exempts businesses with gross receipts of \$10,000 or less from the BPOL gross receipts tax and charges no fee. Businesses with gross receipts between \$10,001 and \$50,000 are charged a \$30 flat fee and businesses with gross receipts between \$50,001 and \$100,000 are charged a \$50 fee. The flat fee structure is intended to ease the administrative burden on small businesses. For businesses with gross receipts above \$100,000, the appropriate BPOL tax rate for the business category is applied to all receipts.

The table below displays FY 2020 actual BPOL revenue, Fairfax County's tax rate and the state's maximum tax rate by business category. If the County levied BPOL taxes at the state maximum for all categories, an additional \$86.2 million would be generated. Increasing the tax rate for each business category by 1 cent per \$100 of gross receipts would generate an additional \$8.4 million in revenue. It should be noted that while there is taxing capacity before Fairfax County reaches the maximum BPOL rates, the County competes for businesses with other localities, both in Northern Virginia and in the region.

BPOL TAX RATES (per \$100 of Gross Receipts) AND REVENUE BY BUSINESS CATEGORY					
	State Maximum Tax Rate	Fairfax County Tax Rate	FY 2020 Actual Revenue	Revenue at State Max Rates	Revenue with 1 cent Increase
Amusements	\$0.36	\$0.26	\$331,106	\$458,454	\$343,840
Builders and Developers	0.16	0.05	404,084	1,293,070	484,901
Business Service Occupations	0.36	0.19	37,825,476	71,669,323	39,816,290
Consultants/Specialists	0.36	0.31	35,746,999	41,512,644	36,900,128
Contractors	0.16	0.11	10,936,137	15,907,108	11,930,331
Hotels and Motels	0.36	0.26	1,764,388	2,442,998	1,832,249
Money Lenders	0.58	0.19	886,758	2,706,946	933,430
Personal Service Occupations	0.36	0.19	7,557,179	14,318,865	7,954,925
Professional & Specialized Occupations	0.58	0.31	20,754,974	38,831,887	21,424,489
Real Estate Brokers	0.58	0.31	1,930,956	3,612,756	1,993,245
Rent of House, Apt & Condo*	--	0.26	14,331,353	14,331,353	14,331,353
Repair Services	0.36	0.19	2,167,313	4,106,488	2,281,382
Research and Development**	0.03	0.03	875,936	875,936	875,936
Retail Merchants	0.20	0.17	32,308,083	38,009,509	34,208,558
Telephone Companies	0.50	0.24	2,951,800	6,149,582	3,074,791
Wholesale Merchants	0.05	0.04	3,068,004	3,835,005	3,835,005
Total BPOL			\$173,840,544	\$260,061,924	\$182,220,854

*Fairfax County was grandfathered the authority to levy the tax on this category.

**At state maximum rate.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: What would be the cost of expanding the 15% salary supplement to support staff in the Office of the Public Defender?

Response:

As part of the FY 2017 Adopted Budget Plan, the Board of Supervisors approved salary supplements for eligible State positions to assist with employee retention and to provide a more equitable pay comparable to surrounding jurisdictions. Supplements for the Office of the Public Defender positions were distributed based on a flat dollar amount primarily to Attorney positions due to their specific skills. In the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan, the flat dollar amount was changed to 15 percent to remain consistent with all other state supplements administered by the County. Those positions in the Office of the Public Defender currently receiving a flat dollar amount are grandfathered in, and the 15 percent is only applicable to new employees hired on or after July 1, 2020.

Funding of \$61,052 was included in the FY 2021 Advertised Budget Plan to provide a 15 percent salary supplement for the administrative and support staff in the Office of the Public Defender currently not receiving a supplement; however, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, all County compensation adjustments were removed from the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan. Similarly, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, no County compensation increases are recommended in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan.

The cost to provide a 15 percent salary supplement in FY 2022 to the administrative and support staff in the Office of the Public Defender currently not receiving a supplement is \$72,887, assuming the 5 percent proposed state compensation increase is adopted.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Smith

Question: What is the Fairfax County Public School's (FCPS) policy on bus replacement?

Response:

Fairfax County School Board Policy 8611.4 requires that "school buses should be replaced after no more than 15 years of service." The policy is attached.

It should be noted, however, as included in the response to question C-34, that over 30 percent of the existing fleet is 15 years or older and exceed the policy guidelines.

ATTACHMENT

Policy 8611.4
School Board

FACILITIES

Transportation

Vehicle Replacement

This policy supersedes Policy 8611.3.

I. PURPOSE

To establish goals for economic replacement of Fairfax County Public Schools vehicles.

II. SUMMARY OF CHANGES SINCE LAST PUBLICATION

This policy has been reviewed, and there are no changes at this time.

III. VEHICLE REPLACEMENT

It shall be the goal of the Fairfax County School Board to replace its fleet of vehicles based on vehicles' fuel and maintenance costs per mile (CPM) compared to the class average of the vehicle. When replacing vehicles, preference shall be given to vehicles with improved fuel economy and reduced emissions. School buses should be replaced after no more than 15 years of service as bus reliability and cost are critical considerations to a successful transportation operation.

IV. OUTDOOR AIR QUALITY

As vehicles require replacement, hybrid or alternative fuel technology shall be analyzed for potential purchase considering both cost implications and the need to improve air quality in Fairfax County.

Policy

adopted: July 1, 1986

Revised: October 28, 1993

Revised: October 3, 2008

Reviewed: November 7, 2013

FAIRFAX COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD

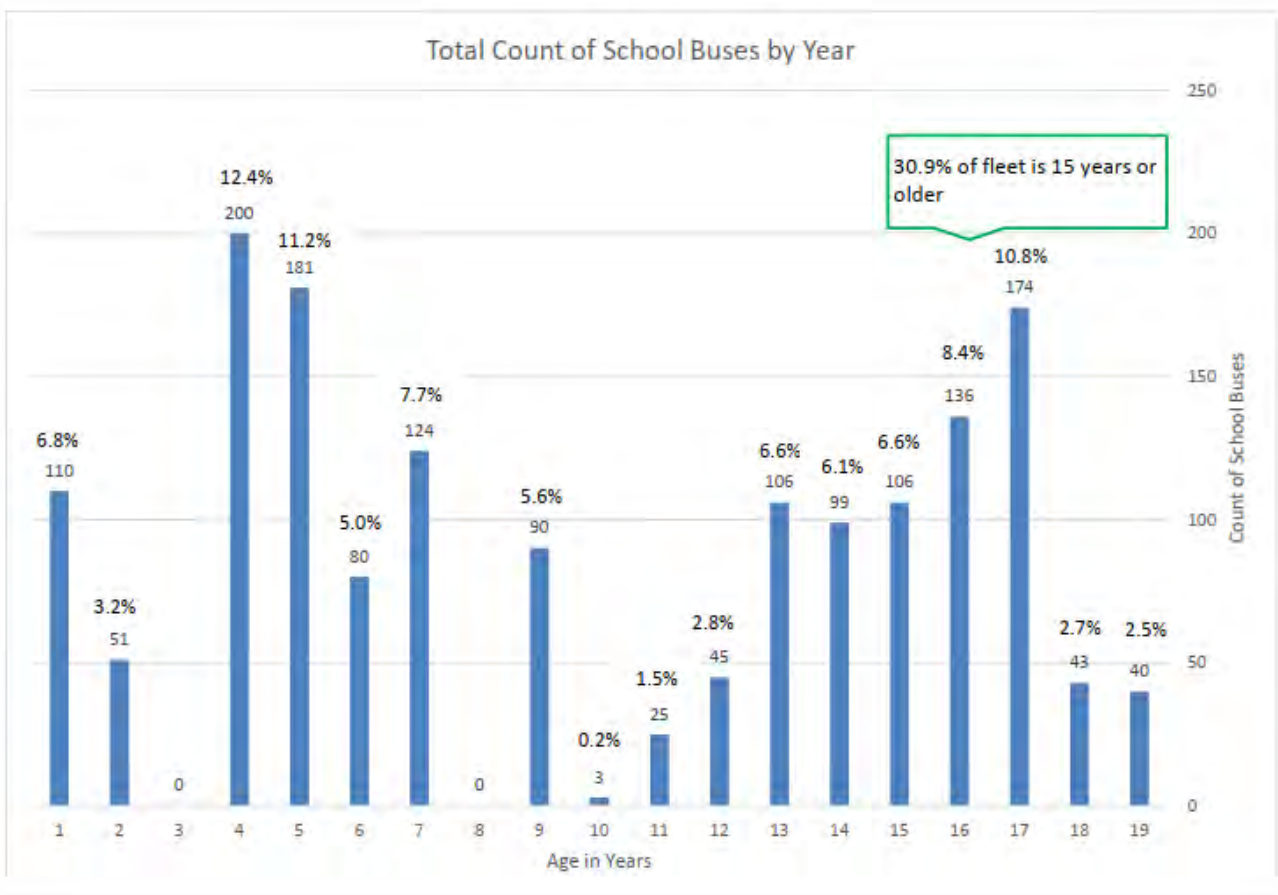
Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Smith

Question: What is the breakdown of buses by age? In essence, how many are 1 year old, 2 years old, etc.

Response:

Attached is the breakdown of the school bus fleet by age. Approximately 30 percent or 499 school buses are fifteen years or older and exceed the FCPS replacement criteria.



Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Smith

Question: How many school buses are in the Fairfax County Public School's (FCPS) fleet?

Response:

Fairfax County Public Schools currently has 1,613 active school buses in the maintenance and repair system administered by the Department of Vehicle Services. The active count does not include the eight electric school buses purchased as part of a statewide initiative led by Dominion Energy.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please outline our efforts to reduce the vehicle fleet following our experience with the pandemic and changing business processes.

Response:

The Department of Vehicle Services (DVS) noticed a dramatic decline in the use of fleet vehicles during the pandemic. In October 2020, staff in DVS and the Department of Management and Budget (DMB) began to work together to determine whether there were permanent fleet changes that could be implemented in recognition of the adjustments that agencies made in how they deliver services and to generate savings. As part of the effort, a memorandum was sent to all departments in November 2020, establishing that DVS and DMB would work with agencies to determine whether efficiencies could be gained by centralizing and reducing the fleet in FY 2022 based on an analysis of FY 2021 usage data.

As a first step, staff affirmed that vehicles driven fewer than 4,500 miles from October 2019 to October 2020 would be deemed as ‘low-mileage’ and removed and placed in a shared motor pool or sold at auction. Approximately 24 units have been received and 13 have been or will be sent to auction. The remaining units will be used in the shared motor pool fleet. Just over \$38,000 has been received from auction and staff estimates an annual savings of 67.99 metric tons in greenhouse gas emissions.

As a second step, DVS and DMB met with departments assigned fleet vehicles to discuss an online reservation and scheduling system that will effectively and efficiently manage vehicle sharing and reduce overall fleet expenses. The overall goal was to discontinue department motor pools located across the organization, eliminate vehicles assigned to one position and driver, and create centralized motor pools with a variety of fleet vehicles managed by DVS. In summer 2021, all County fleet vehicles that do not have a specialty use will be accountable in the system and staff will analyze metrics and adjust the fleet size and composition in FY 2022. On average, industry assumes an average of \$5,000 savings per unit per year.

A centralized kiosk is available at the Government Center and similar systems are being purchased for the Herrity and Pennino Buildings. The motor pool fleet at the Government Center is available to users from one of two kiosks, located on the second floor and level P1 of the parking garage. Over the next several months, DVS will work with departments at the Government Center, Pennino and Herrity Buildings with assigned fleets to transition their fleet units into the centralized system. In FY 2022, DVS and DMB will meet with departments to review usage data and fleet units with low usage and that meet criteria for the shared motor pool will be placed in the kiosk. Staff anticipates that by continuously ensuring the fleet has the right quantity and class of vehicles available at the right locations and time, the size of the fleet will decrease, thus generating savings to the County. Customers can eliminate fleet responsibilities and focus on the best way to achieve the County’s mission while DVS focuses on effectively and efficiently maintaining a streamlined fleet while incorporating and promoting electric vehicles.

The Police and Fire and Rescue Departments have separately purchased kiosk systems for their respective administrative fleets at the Public Safety Headquarters. While the departments will be responsible for the administration and management of their administrative fleets, DVS, DMB and the departments will meet to review usage data.

If the kiosk systems at the Government Center, Herrity and Pennino Buildings, and the Public Safety Headquarters are successful, staff will identify other centralized facilities that may benefit from a shared motor pool.

GPS capabilities will be installed in all vehicles to help with the data collection and analysis of usage. Examples of data collected includes trip utilization (days used, total hours used, idling and total fuel used) and trip detail (distance traveled, average and maximum speed, idling duration, and fuel used). GPS service options are also available to track vehicles on a map, provide auto-generated safety and vehicle health alerts, and to establish geo-fences to sow vehicles that enter or leave user-defined areas.

Finally, departments were told that replacement vehicles may not always be new. As we work to right size the fleet, when a vehicle meets the age and mileage criteria for replacement, the replacement may be a vehicle in good condition with poor utilization in a different department.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What would be the budget impact of including steps for police officers at the detective level?

Response:

The Police Department has identified 287 uniformed police officers that are currently considered to be detectives. The rank of these employees range from Police Officer II to Police Captain. Of the identified detectives, 87 would be eligible for a merit or longevity step increase in FY 2022 at a total cost of \$450,775. It should be noted that, when funded, merit and longevity steps have historically been implemented for the entire police pay plan and have not been limited based on rank or assignment.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many vehicles are in the Fairfax County government fleet? How many vehicles currently use alternative fuel?

Response:

The Fairfax County government fleet totals 3,739 units and includes 2 electric vehicles, 2 electric work subcompact vehicles, and 143 hybrid vehicles. The breakdown is as follows:

Category	Count
Light (Midsize Cars, ½ Ton and below Vans, ½ Ton Pickups)	1,271
Medium (¾ Ton Pickups, Cargo Trucks, 1 Ton Utility Vans)	399
Packers	36
Police (Police Package Motorcycles, Sedans, SUVs)	994
Other (Trailers, Bushogs, Forklifts)	685
EMS	78
Fire (Fire Trucks, Pumpers, and Engines)	127
Heavy (Dump Trucks, Full Size Tractors)	148
Buses	1

It should be noted that 14 electric vehicles are on order for FY 2021 which will increase the total count to 18.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Please provide information regarding how the value of the Probate Tax threshold is determined.

Response:

The Probate Tax threshold of \$15,000 is set by Section 58.1-1712 of the Code of Virginia. The Code states that, "A tax is hereby imposed on the probate of every will or grant of administration not exempt by law. The tax shall be based on the value of the estate as determined in §58.1- 1713. For every \$100 of value or fraction of \$100, a tax of 10 cent(s) is proposed. However, the tax imposed by this section shall not apply to decedents' estates of \$15,000 or less in value." Section 58.1-1713 of the Code of Virginia stipulates that the tax imposed "shall be based upon the value of all property, real and personal, within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth, which shall pass from the decedent to each beneficiary by will or intestacy."

The Fairfax Circuit Court probated 1,402 wills during FY 2020.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: How many Fairfax County positions are vacant? How long has each position been vacant? What is the annual budget impact of not filling these positions?

Response:

As of March 2021, 1,633 of the County's 13,308 approved merit positions were vacant. This total reflects the direction to County agencies to maintain position vacancies during the COVID-19 pandemic and fill only those positions critical to continue to operate core County functions, in addition to the vacancies that result from staff turnover and the vacancies that are required to be maintained to achieve budgeted position turnover savings. The table below provides a breakdown of position vacancies by the length of time since the position was vacated.

Length of Vacancy	Number of Positions
Under 3 months	544
3 to 6 months	293
6 to 9 months	229
9 to 12 months	146
12 to 18 months	233
18 to 24 months	77
2 to 3 years	57
3 or more years	54

The Department of Management and Budget continues to monitor the budget impact of position vacancies to identify areas where savings can be realized. The FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes reductions in multiple agencies totaling \$6.1 million as a result of savings in personnel services as well as other savings, and the *FY 2021 Third Quarter Review* includes one-time savings in multiple agencies totaling \$20.1 million (excluding savings due to the cost of Health Department positions that have been shifted to the County's Coronavirus Relief Funds) due to efforts to hold additional positions vacant and the operational impacts of the pandemic. In addition to these recent savings, agency baseline budgets include a budgeted amount of position turnover savings, totaling \$68.5 million in the General Fund in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan, based on the assumption that a portion of each agency's positions will be vacant each year.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many vacant positions are there in the County for FY2022? What is the average length of vacancy among the positions?

Response:

As of March 2021, 1,633 of the County's 13,308 approved merit positions were vacant. This total reflects the direction to County agencies to maintain position vacancies during the COVID-19 pandemic and fill only those positions critical to continue to operate core County functions, in addition to the vacancies that result from staff turnover and the vacancies that are required to be maintained to achieve budgeted position turnover savings. The average length of vacancy of these positions is 9 months.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Please give a recap of all forms of Tax Relief that are currently provided by Fairfax County.

Response:

Fairfax County provides real estate, personal property, and tax relief for renters to residents who are either 65 or older or permanently and totally disabled that meet income and asset eligibility requirements. The current real estate program provides 100 percent exemption for elderly and disabled taxpayers with incomes up to \$52,000; 50 percent exemption for eligible applicants with income between \$52,001 and \$62,000; and 25 percent exemption if income is between \$62,001 and \$72,000. The allowable net asset limit is \$340,000 for all ranges of tax relief. The asset limit excludes the value of the taxpayer's dwelling and up to one acre of land on which the dwelling is located.

The current personal property program provides 100 percent exemption for elderly taxpayers whose income is \$22,000 or less, and people with disabilities whose income is \$29,500 or less. The allowable net asset limit for all personal property applicants is \$75,000 or less.

The current tax relief for renters program provides a one-time grant check to qualifying applicants who pay over 30 percent of their income toward rent. Applicants can have no more than \$22,000 in income and \$75,000 in assets.

In addition, the Fairfax County tax relief program assists disabled veterans who are 100 percent service connected and permanently and totally disabled from real estate and personal property tax under state structured guidelines. Moreover, real estate tax exemptions are also offered to surviving spouse of military members and first responders, up to the average home assessed value in Fairfax County.

The table below provides a breakdown of the programs offered by Fairfax County Tax Relief:

Program Type	Fiscal Impact for Tax Year 2019	# of Qualifying Applicants
Real Estate Tax Relief for Seniors & People with Disabilities	\$28.7 million	6,912
Vehicle Tax Relief for Seniors & People with Disabilities	\$272,000	1,118
Disabled Veteran Vehicle Tax Relief	\$1.1 million	1,160
Disabled Veteran Real Estate Exemption	\$13.4 million	2,058
Surviving Spouse of Military Member Real Estate Exemption	\$91,700	14
Surviving Spouse of First Responder Real Estate Exemption	\$16,300	3

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Is the Board of Supervisors able to expand eligibility or benefits of the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled as it exists today? If so, what are the options and what would be the impact? What tax relief policies for the elderly and disabled are in place in surrounding jurisdictions that may be applicable to Fairfax County?

Response:

The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors may adjust the eligibility limits of the various tax relief programs for seniors and people with disabilities. This includes various options such as changing the income, asset, and acreage limits, capping the tax relief at a flat amount or setting the maximum relief amount at the average assessed value of a home in the County. In October 2018, the Department of Tax Administration presented several different scenarios to the Older Adults Committee (attachment one). These scenarios looked at the fiscal impacts of changing the income, asset, and acreage limits. Given the type of analysis that is necessary and the potential impacts to the County's General Fund revenue, staff require additional time to conduct a more in-depth analysis and update the estimated impact of changing program limits that was identified previously. Staff anticipates presenting the results of this analysis at a Board committee meeting later this summer for potential adjustments in FY 2023. It should be noted that the application deadline for tax relief program for the elderly and disabled for Tax Year 2021 (FY 2022) is May 1, 2021 and the Department of Tax Administration has already approved a significant number of applications using the current income and asset limits.

Current Fairfax County Real Estate Tax Relief Program for the Elderly and Disabled

FAIRFAX COUNTY		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$52,000	\$0 - \$340,000
50%	\$52,001 - \$62,000	\$0 - \$340,000
25%	\$62,001 - \$72,000	\$0 - \$340,000

* Income calculations exclude up to \$6,500 per relative residing in the home (other than spouse) and up to \$7,500 of disability of applicants (other relatives exclude all disability). Gross income excludes nonrelative residing in the home. Relief is granted up to 1 acre.

Real Estate Tax Relief in Other Northern Virginia Jurisdictions

ARLINGTON COUNTY		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$48,391	\$0 - \$413,714
75%	\$48,391.01 - \$59,145	\$0 - \$413,714
50%	\$59,145.01 - \$69,898	\$0 - \$413,714
25%	\$69,898.01 - \$86,029	\$0 - \$413,714
Deferral	\$86,029.01 - \$106,969	\$0 - \$558,513
Deferral	\$0 - \$106,969	\$413,714.01 - \$558,513

* Income brackets are adjusted using the Area Median Income as determined the by U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for qualifying for the "Section 8 Housing Assistance Program"; Net worth is adjusted by Consumer Price Index. Income calculations exclude up to \$10,000 per household

member (other than owner and spouse) and disability benefits for the owner and/or owner's spouse. No acreage limit.

LOUDOUN COUNTY		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$72,000	Cannot Exceed \$440,000
50%	\$0 - \$65,000	\$440,000.01 to \$560,000
50%	\$0 - \$59,000	\$560,000.01 to \$680,000
50%	\$0 - \$52,000	\$680,000.01 to \$800,000
50%	\$0 - \$46,000	\$800,000.01 to \$920,000

*Income and asset limits are both on a sliding scale. Income calculations exclude up to \$10,000 per relative residing in the home. Relief is granted up to 3 acres and excludes up to 10 acres from total asset calculation.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$63,700	\$0 - \$340,000
75%	\$63,701 - \$73,255	\$0 - \$340,000
50%	\$73,256 - \$82,810	\$0 - \$340,000
25%	\$82,811 - \$92,365	\$0 - \$340,000

* Income brackets are established on a "Base" which is defined as the lowest family income limit based upon a family of two, most recently published prior to January 1 of the current tax year, by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for qualifying for the "Section 8 Housing Assistance Program" or the base from the prior tax year, whichever is higher. Brackets are base, base plus 15%, base plus 30%, and base plus 45%. Income calculations exclude up to \$10,000 per relative residing in the home and up to \$7,500 of disability income. Relief is granted up to 1 acre of land and excludes up to 25 acres from total asset calculation.

CITY OF ALEXANDRIA		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$40,000	\$0 - \$430,000
50%	\$40,001 - \$55,000	\$0 - \$430,000
25%	\$55,001 - \$72,000	\$0 - \$430,000
Deferral	\$72,001 - \$100,000	\$0 - \$430,000

* Income calculations exclude up to \$10,000 per relative residing in the home and up to \$10,000 of disability income. Relief is granted up to 1 acre.

CITY OF FAIRFAX		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$52,000	\$0 - \$340,000
50%	\$52,001 - \$62,000	\$0 - \$340,000
25%	\$62,001 - \$72,000	\$0 - \$340,000

* Income calculations exclude up to \$6,500 per relative residing in the home (other than spouse) and up to \$10,000 of disability income. Gross income includes nonrelative residing in the home. Relief is granted up to 1 acre.

CITY OF FALLS CHURCH		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$38,840	\$0 - \$400,000
75%	\$38,841 - \$58,260	\$0 - \$400,000
50%	\$58,261 - \$62,100	\$0 - \$400,000
Deferral	\$62,101 - \$97,100	\$0 - \$400,000
Deferral	\$0 - \$97,100	\$0 - \$540,000

* Income brackets coincide with 40%, 41-60%, 61-80%, and 81-100% of Area Median Income, respectively. Income calculations exclude 50 percent of Social Security Disability Income or a maximum of \$7,500 from other disability income sources. Additionally, allows for a \$10,000 deduction for non-spouse, non-owner income (caregiver exclusion). Gross income includes non-relative income. Relief is granted up to 1 acre.

CITY OF MANASSAS		
Tax Exemption	Household Income	Combined Net Assets
100%	\$0 - \$30,250	\$0 - \$340,000
Up to \$3,400	\$30,250 - \$56,150	\$0 - \$340,000
Deferral	\$0 - \$56,150	\$0 - \$340,000

* Income calculations exclude up to \$10,000 per relative residing in the home (other than owner & spouse) and up to \$7,500 of disability income. Relief is granted up to 1 acre. Taxes over the maximum exemption may be deferred for qualifying applicants. Applicants whose gross income exceeds \$56,150, do not qualify for the deferral. Deferred taxes accrue interest that is not to exceed 8% per annum.

Options Presented to the Older Adults Committee in October 2018





Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please outline our efforts to reduce the vehicle fleet following our experience with the pandemic and changing business processes.

Response:

The Department of Vehicle Services (DVS) noticed a dramatic decline in the use of fleet vehicles during the pandemic. In October 2020, staff in DVS and the Department of Management and Budget (DMB) began to work together to determine whether there were permanent fleet changes that could be implemented in recognition of the adjustments that agencies made in how they deliver services and to generate savings. As part of the effort, a memorandum was sent to all departments in November 2020, establishing that DVS and DMB would work with agencies to determine whether efficiencies could be gained by centralizing and reducing the fleet in FY 2022 based on an analysis of FY 2021 usage data.

As a first step, staff affirmed that vehicles driven fewer than 4,500 miles from October 2019 to October 2020 would be deemed as ‘low-mileage’ and removed and placed in a shared motor pool or sold at auction. Approximately 24 units have been received and 13 have been or will be sent to auction. The remaining units will be used in the shared motor pool fleet. Just over \$38,000 has been received from auction and staff estimates an annual savings of 67.99 metric tons in greenhouse gas emissions.

As a second step, DVS and DMB met with departments assigned fleet vehicles to discuss an online reservation and scheduling system that will effectively and efficiently manage vehicle sharing and reduce overall fleet expenses. The overall goal was to discontinue department motor pools located across the organization, eliminate vehicles assigned to one position and driver, and create centralized motor pools with a variety of fleet vehicles managed by DVS. In summer 2021, all County fleet vehicles that do not have a specialty use will be accountable in the system and staff will analyze metrics and adjust the fleet size and composition in FY 2022. On average, industry assumes an average of \$5,000 savings per unit per year.

A centralized kiosk is available at the Government Center and similar systems are being purchased for the Herrity and Pennino Buildings. The motor pool fleet at the Government Center is available to users from one of two kiosks, located on the second floor and level P1 of the parking garage. Over the next several months, DVS will work with departments at the Government Center, Pennino and Herrity Buildings with assigned fleets to transition their fleet units into the centralized system. In FY 2022, DVS and DMB will meet with departments to review usage data and fleet units with low usage and that meet criteria for the shared motor pool will be placed in the kiosk. Staff anticipates that by continuously ensuring the fleet has the right quantity and class of vehicles available at the right locations and time, the size of the fleet will decrease, thus generating savings to the County. Customers can eliminate fleet responsibilities and focus on the best way to achieve the County’s mission while DVS focuses on effectively and efficiently maintaining a streamlined fleet while incorporating and promoting electric vehicles.

The Police and Fire and Rescue Departments have separately purchased kiosk systems for their respective administrative fleets at the Public Safety Headquarters. While the departments will be responsible for the administration and management of their administrative fleets, DVS, DMB and the departments will meet to review usage data.

If the kiosk systems at the Government Center, Herrity and Pennino Buildings, and the Public Safety Headquarters are successful, staff will identify other centralized facilities that may benefit from a shared motor pool.

GPS capabilities will be installed in all vehicles to help with the data collection and analysis of usage. Examples of data collected includes trip utilization (days used, total hours used, idling and total fuel used) and trip detail (distance traveled, average and maximum speed, idling duration, and fuel used). GPS service options are also available to track vehicles on a map, provide auto-generated safety and vehicle health alerts, and to establish geo-fences to identify vehicles that enter or leave user-defined areas.

Finally, departments were told that replacement vehicles may not always be new. As we work to right size the fleet, when a vehicle meets the age and mileage criteria for replacement, the replacement may be a vehicle in good condition with poor utilization in a different department.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Could the County consider deferral of taxes in addition to tax relief for the elderly and disabled, and to what degree could the deferral be targeted? What are possible impacts on county residents and county resources of adding a deferral option for certain residents who do not qualify for the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled? Can we survey other surrounding jurisdictions that may have a deferral option for the tax relief program for the elderly and disabled to estimate how many may take advantage of a deferral option if it were offered by the County?

Response:

Fairfax County used to have a tax deferral program, authorized by Va. Code Section 58.1-3210 that was subject to the allowable limits for income and net assets set by the state at the time. The program was abolished by the Board of Supervisors in 1990 because of low participation. At its height in 1986, it only had 38 participants. The disincentive appeared to be that citizens did not want to leave accumulated debt with their estate. However, a deferral program would provide a safety net in the event an elderly or disabled person's cash flow was unable to accommodate taxes.

The table below shows the surrounding localities that offer a tax deferral program. On average, these localities have roughly 7 percent of their tax relief participants defer their real estate taxes. While surveying these localities, it was found that many mortgage companies do not allow for the deferral of taxes and pay the taxes on behalf of homeowners.

Locality	Tax Relief Participants	Deferral Participants	Deferred Tax Interest
Alexandria	770	25	5%
Arlington	975	64	0%
Manassas	320	13	8%
Falls Church	58	7	0%

The Board of Supervisors could reinstate a deferral program by adopting a local ordinance amendment. Currently there are no state maximum eligibility limits for income or assets. A tax deferral program for the elderly and disabled can be tied to the same income/asset limits as the tax relief program or can provide for deferrals beyond those limits.

A program could be adopted to allow the deferral of the amounts not relieved for those receiving 50 percent or 25 percent tax relief. If all of the tax relief participants in these two categories availed themselves of this opportunity, General Fund revenue would be decreased by approximately \$4.5 million. This would be the worst-case loss, however. Given past participation rates it seems unlikely that more than a small percentage would actually take advantage of the program. This would establish the annual baseline revenue loss, but this would fluctuate somewhat each year as additional deferrals occur, offset by payments made as properties come out of deferral. Any deferred taxes must be repaid upon the applicant's death or upon the sale of the property. The law allows the County to charge interest up to 8 percent per year. While the eventual payment is generally secure, Code of Virginia Section 58.1-3216 does state that "any such lien shall, to the extent that it exceeds in the aggregate ten percent of the price for which such real estate may

be sold, be inferior to all other liens of record.” This is a less favorable position; taxes today represent a priority lien.

Another alternative would be to offer deferral to applicants who otherwise exceed the income/asset limits for the current tax relief program. The maximum allowable income under today’s program is \$72,000, and the maximum allowable net asset limit is \$340,000. Under this alternative, for example, the Board could allow elderly and disabled taxpayers to enroll in a deferral program if their income met the existing program limits but their net assets exceeded the existing cap. In other words, an elderly or disabled person with a \$72,000 income and \$500,000 in net assets, such as an IRA account, would not qualify for tax relief, but the Board could permit them to participate in a deferral program. This type of program would unquestionably create a much larger pool of potential applicants who could participate in deferral but would likewise increase the amount of General Fund revenue lost (deferred) in any given year.

In addition to the tax deferral for the elderly and disabled, the County has the authority under the VA. Code Section 58.1-3219 to adopt by ordinance a deferral program for real estate taxes, to allow a taxpayer the option of deferring all or any portion of the real estate tax that exceeds 105 percent of the real estate tax on the property in the previous tax year. The deferred amount is subject to interest computed at a rate established by the governing body. The deferral is limited to those with qualifying assessment increases who do not otherwise qualify for tax relief or deferral program for the elderly or permanently disabled. The deferral ordinance could apply to only two different categories of property - either: 1) real estate owned by and occupied as the sole dwelling of the taxpayer or 2) all real property (i.e., commercial, industrial, residential, etc.). The deferral program could not be limited to certain taxpayers based on income limits or based on the value of their property.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: Please outline the guidance provided on how localities can use funding included in the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund as included in the American Rescue Plan.

Response:

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 was signed into law on March 11, 2021 and is expected to provide \$222.56 million in direct federal assistance to Fairfax County.

Specific guidelines for use of the funding are expected to be released by the U.S. Department of Treasury by May 10. Once this guidance is available, staff will provide this additional information to the Board of Supervisors. However, the bill does provide general guidelines, outlining four primary areas of eligible uses, including:

- “to respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;
- “to respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the State, territory, or Tribal/local government that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;
- “for the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such State, territory, or Tribal/local government due to the COVID-19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year of the State, territory, or Tribal government prior to the emergency; or
- “to make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.”

In addition, the bill stipulates that funds must be spent by December 31, 2024 and cannot be deposited into any pension fund.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Lusk

Question: What would be the cost of a 1 percent COLA for all county employees (non-teachers)? What would the additional cost to the county be (minus the match from the state) to also achieve a 1 percent raise for FCPS?

Response:

A 1 percent pay adjustment for all County employees in FY 2022 would cost \$14.30 million. A commensurate adjustment for Fairfax County Public School (FCPS) employees would be \$24.6 million. With a 1 percent increase, there would be no state funding provided to FCPS to help offset the fiscal impact. Matching funds from the state are only available if at least a 2 percent increase is provided. For a 2 percent adjustment for FCPS employees, the state would provide \$8.9 million towards the total \$49.1 million cost, leaving a net cost of \$40.2 million.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Can one-time funding needs of \$250,000 for Celebrate Fairfax Inc. be funded out of federal stimulus funds?

Response:

Funds received by Fairfax County through the CARES Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) can be used to provide relief to small businesses and non-profits impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. As part of the County's Relief Initiative to Support Employers (RISE) program, Celebrate Fairfax was provided a one-time grant of \$10,000, and the organization provided documentation of eligible expenses for this funding.

Although Celebrate Fairfax may have some additional expenses which would be eligible under the CRF guidelines, staff is uncertain that there would be sufficient eligible expenses to support a \$250,000 allocation. Given this uncertainty, staff recommends that any support for Celebrate Fairfax be provided through the General Fund to provide maximum flexibility.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Are there additional resources included in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan for early childhood initiatives?

Response:

As the County continues to address the impact of the pandemic on the economy, the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan does not specifically include new General Fund resources for early childhood initiatives. However, school readiness remains a Board priority and the work of school readiness continues to move forward with several strategies expected to continue in FY 2022 that will increase the County's capacity to serve families and maximize the use of existing resources and grant opportunities to continue to advance early childhood education initiatives. These include the following:

Child Care Assistance and Referral Program

The Child Care Assistance and Referral (CCAR) Program provides financial support for working families earning low to moderate incomes so they may access and afford quality childcare services. Income eligibility has been increased in the CCAR program as a strategy to increase access to childcare and better reflect the cost of living in the County. On February 1, 2021, the local sliding fee eligibility limit was increased from 275 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) to 350 percent FPL. This change will provide childcare financial assistance to additional working families with children birth to age twelve and will also support the ongoing virtual return to school. This new eligibility limit will remain in FY 2022. In addition, Virginia has received an estimated \$198 million in federal stimulus funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which supports childcare subsidies.

Preschool Development Grant Birth to Five

The Office for Children continues to pursue grant funding to support school readiness strategies. In FY 2021, the County received \$535,725 in grant funding through the State's Preschool Development Grant Birth to Five (PDG B-5). The PDG B-5 grant provides Virginia with the opportunity to make significant advancements in strengthening the early childhood system to improve children's success in kindergarten and beyond. Funds support the ability of communities to collect data that will inform the development of a unified early childhood system, including access for families to high quality early childhood programs, a unified measurement and improvement system, and professional learning opportunities that support early childhood educators to provide high quality experiences for young children. It is expected that this funding will be available until at least June 2023.

Early Childhood Birth to 5 Fund

The County established a dedicated Early Childhood Birth to 5 Fund in FY 2021. The Fund enables the County to make investments in the systematic expansion of early childhood services when funding becomes available, and direct dedicated resources to early childhood initiatives.

Bond Referendum

The County's Capital Improvement Program Bond Referendum Plan includes bond referenda of \$25 million for Early Childhood Facilities in FY 2022, 2024, 2026 and 2028 for a total of \$100 million in funding for capital construction of early childhood facilities.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Please provide information on where funding for the SCYPT program is included in the Schools and County Budget.

Response:

The Fairfax County Successful Children and Youth Policy Team (SCYPT) was formed in 2013 to bring a collective impact policy-level approach to improving outcomes for children and youth in Fairfax County. The team develops and recommends comprehensive cross-sector strategies on issues such as school readiness, behavioral health, and community schools. The Equitable School Readiness Strategic Plan and the Healthy Minds Fairfax Behavioral Health Blueprint are examples of such strategies that have been developed through and endorsed by the SCYPT.

There are minimal expenses associated with the SCYPT and are primarily for external meeting facilitation and technical support. Funding for these items is in the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services budget. Initiatives and strategies endorsed by SCYPT are primarily funded by the County and FCPS through their respective budget processes.

Additional information on SCYPT can be found here: [Successful Children and Youth Policy Team](#).

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: What are the services provided to the Fairfax County School system outside of the school transfer budget?

Response:

As noted in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan Summary, the County provides support for the Fairfax County Public Schools outside of General Fund transfers. In FY 2022, \$119.76 million is included in the County budget for programs such as Head Start, School Health, Behavioral Health Services, School Resource Officers, School Crossing Guards, after school programming, field maintenance, and recreational programs, among others.

For detailed information, see pages 218 through 220 of the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan Overview which can be accessed online at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/budget/sites/budget/files/assets/documents/fy2022/advertised/overview/programs-for-school-related-services.pdf>

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: For the residual fund in Dulles Rail Phase 2 (Fund 40120), how are the funds invested and what return are they earning?

Response:

Established in 2009 per the petition of landowners, the Dulles Rail Phase 2 Tax District will provide \$330 million toward the County's Silver Line Phase 2 capital contribution. Of this amount, \$215.6 million is being utilized towards partial repayment of the United States Department of Transportation - Transportation Infrastructure Financing and Innovation Act (TIFIA) loan. The remaining balance of \$114.6 million was initially projected to be financed through an Economic Development Authority (EDA) revenue bond sale, leveraging annual tax district revenues for repayment of debt service.

On April 6, 2021, the Dulles Rail Phase 2 District Commission meeting was held for the purpose of receiving a status update on the Silver Line Phase 2, reviewing the District financials, and setting a District tax rate for FY 2022. As part of the financial update, staff noted that the District's assessed value has increased 56 percent since inception and for tax year 2021 totals \$10.2 billion. Due to this strong growth, the district has accrued revenues in excess of the non-TIFIA District contribution of \$114.6 million. Further, the District can expect to accrue even more revenue in FY 2022 and FY 2023 as the TIFIA loan repayment does not begin until FY 2024. After the County has met its \$330 million Phase 2 obligation, these excess revenues will be used to prepay the outstanding debt on the TIFIA loan in the 2023 and 2024 timeframe. In the interim, the County invests these revenues in short-term securities, such as United States Treasuries with current yields ranging from 0.16 percent to 0.32 percent and consistent with the County's investment policy. Also, per the terms of the TIFIA loan, the County was required to fund at closing a debt service reserve fund equal to one year of debt service of approximately \$14.7 million. This reserve is invested in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP) currently earning 0.12 percent.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How much will Fairfax County be responsible for paying monthly for maintenance of the Silver Line Phase 2 infrastructure after the Metropolitan Washington Airport Authority (MWAA) reaches substantial completion (e.g. finishes their part of the project) and before the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) accepts Phase 2?

Response:

Fairfax County is not responsible for additional funds to maintain Phase 2 facilities prior to WMATA takeover, other than what the County already plans to maintain in the future (Kiss and Ride facilities and bus bays). Until WMATA accepts their portion of the facilities (rail, stations, railyard, systems, etc.) and until the County-maintained facilities are also accepted, MWAA remains responsible for maintenance, even after substantial completion is declared.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: What recurring expenses were covered by CARES Act funding since the beginning of the pandemic (March 2020)?

Response:

The Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) has been primarily utilized to cover one-time expenses; however, in instances to facilitate the County's public health response or IT needs for County operations, some recurring expenses have been initially funded with CRF. As the County begins to define a "new" normal for both County operations and the delivery of services, additional recurring expenses may be identified and need to be funded. At this time, the known recurring expenses are captured below.

Facilitating the County's Public Health Response

A total of 74 new merit positions have been added to address the County's response to the Coronavirus pandemic. The costs associated with these positions are currently charging the County's Coronavirus Relief Fund; however, baseline funding for these positions was either included in the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan or has been included in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan. Of the 74 new merit positions, 61 of those positions are in the Health Department and support case and contact investigations, mass vaccination efforts, and emergency preparedness and response activities. The remaining 13 positions are in the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services (11 positions support the Coordinated Services Planning (CSP) call center) and two positions are in the Office of Emergency Management to support response and recovery efforts as well as financial recovery efforts related to FEMA reimbursement. No additional baseline funding is required to support these 74 positions.

It should also be noted that nine merit positions have been added to the Health Department to support the Public Health Laboratory to expand testing capacity from 500 COVID-19 sample per day to 1,000 COVID-19 samples per day. These positions will initially be funded with the COVID-19 Health Department Lab - ELC Enhancing Detection grant awarded by the state. Funding is available through November 2022. When federal and/or state funding is no longer available, these positions will need to be funded by the General Fund.

Information Technology Needs for County Operations

CRF funding was used to support information technology (IT) investments needed to support the County workforce moving to a mobile environment, including laptops and software licenses, as well as remote technical support licenses to allow IT staff additional capabilities to assist with technical support for remote users. While many of these expenses were one-time, there is approximately \$6.5 million in recurring expenses primarily associated with Microsoft licenses needed to support enhanced functionality including Microsoft Teams, Zscaler costs to ensure secure remote access to the County system, and increased hardware expenses for the cost differential for moving from desktops to laptops. It is expected that these expenses will be covered by stimulus dollars through FY 2022 and that FY 2023 costs will be covered through additional baseline funding or increased agency chargebacks.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Over the last ten years, what programs have been added to the County budget? What is the budget impact and the number of positions associated with each of those programs?

Response:

A review of the annual budgets from FY 2013 through FY 2022 was conducted to identify new programs that have been added to the baseline budget during that time frame. While the table below attempts to capture only new programs, program expansions have been included when they are related to the opening of a new or expanded facility, such as the recent addition of Police and Public Safety Communications staff to prepare for the opening of the South County Police Station. Examples of budget adjustments that have been excluded from this list include employee compensation increases and increases in staffing levels of existing programs to accommodate increased workload.

The General Fund (GF) impact shown in the table below represents the net cost to the General Fund including expenditures and associated revenues in the year in which the adjustment was made. These amounts may not reflect the current net cost of the program, as these amounts have not been adjusted to reflect employee compensation increases since the fiscal year of the adjustment. In addition, agencies may have redirected resources between programs to better accommodate service demands.

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2013	Office of the County Executive	Tysons Redevelopment	\$319,240	2
2013	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$335,803	0
2013	Office of Elections	Scanning of voter registration materials	\$225,000	0
2013	Land Development Services	Tysons Redevelopment	\$143,514	1
2013	Department of Transportation	Tysons Redevelopment	\$221,995	2
2013	Fairfax County Park Authority	Tysons Redevelopment	\$75,000	0
2013	Department of Family Services	SACC Expansion	\$124,342	3
2013	Department of Family Services	Adult Dental Program	\$50,000	0
2013	Police Department	Animal Shelter Expansion	\$180,071	2
2013	Fire and Rescue Department	Tysons Redevelopment	\$231,283	2
2014	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$119,195	0
2014	Police Department	Tysons Corner Police Staffing	\$1,365,303	9
2014	Police Department	Animal Shelter Expansion	\$123,746	2
2014	Office of the Sheriff	Community Labor Force Sign Removal	\$150,000	0
2014	Department of Code Compliance	Special Investigation Unit	\$300,000	0
2015	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities (Merrifield)	\$1,272,807	4
2015	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$493,659	0
2015	Department of Procurement and Material Management	Contract Rebates and Surplus and Excess Property Program	\$189,154	2
2015	Land Development Services	Revitalization Positions	\$238,200	2

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2015	Department of Housing and Community Development	Workforce Housing Program	\$103,700	1
2015	Department of Family Services	Behavioral Health Services for Youth	\$1,200,000	3
2015	Department of Family Services	Employment Services to Support the Housing Blueprint	\$200,000	0
2015	Department of Family Services	FASTRAN Services at Providence Community Center	\$50,300	0
2015	Health Department	Electronic Health Record System	\$244,379	0
2015	Office to Prevent and End Homelessness	Mondloch Place	\$275,000	0
2015	Office to Prevent and End Homelessness	Katherine K. Hanley Townhomes	\$205,220	0
2015	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Providence Community Center	\$829,928	7
2015	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Evening Reporting Center (ERC) Program	\$293,097	2
2015	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Intervention Prevention Education (IPE) Program	\$200,000	0
2015	Employee Benefits	Employee Awards Program	\$215,000	0
2015	Police Department	Animal Shelter Expansion	\$123,833	2
2015	Fire and Rescue Department	Wolftrap Fire Station	\$4,164,498	29
2016	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$477,503	0
2016	Department of Family Services	SACC Expansion	\$38,727	0
2016	Department of Family Services	Domestic Violence Action Center	\$136,298	2
2016	Department of Family Services	FASTRAN Services at Providence Community Center	\$50,300	0
2016	Health Department	Full Day Mondays at Elementary Schools - School Health Aides/Nurses	\$370,224	0
2016	Health Department	Electronic Health Record System	\$244,379	0
2016	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Providence Community Center	\$306,842	0
2016	General District Court	Veterans Treatment Docket	\$211,163	2
2016	Police Department	Northern Virginia Regional Gang Task Force (expired grant)	\$364,897	2
2016	Fire and Rescue Department	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) (expired grant)	\$1,257,184	31
2017	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities (PSHQ)	\$551,911	3
2017	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities (Original Mt. Vernon HS)	\$1,101,370	3
2017	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$67,588	0
2017	Unclassified Administrative Expenses (Public Works)	Snow removal for new/expanded facilities (Merrifield)	\$200,000	0
2017	Fairfax County Park Authority	Resident Curator	\$125,000	0
2017	Department of Family Services	SACC Expansion	\$28,048	0
2017	Department of Information Technology	Talent Management System Software Maintenance	\$430,620	0
2017	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Opportunity Neighborhoods	\$435,600	0
2017	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Salary Supplement for Eligible State Employees	\$196,836	0

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2017	General District Court	Diversion First	\$491,420	5
2017	General District Court	Salary Supplement for Eligible State Employees	\$1,005,112	0
2017	Police Department	South County Police Station	\$3,137,191	15
2017	Police Department	Diversion First	\$664,087	3
2017	Police Department	Human Trafficking Task Force (expired grant)	\$333,509	2
2017	Office of the Sheriff	Diversion First	\$556,963	3
2017	Fire and Rescue Department	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) (expired grant)	\$2,197,372	0
2017	Fire and Rescue Department	Diversion First	\$186,935	0
2017	Fire and Rescue Department	Functional Movement Screening program	\$20,000	0
2017	Fire and Rescue Department	Allow FRD uniformed personnel to use the County's RECenters	\$28,000	0
2017	Fire and Rescue Department	Traffic Lights Signalization	\$25,000	0
2017	Community Services Board	Diversion First	\$1,991,611	8
2017	Community Services Board	Mobile Crisis Unit	\$800,000	6
2018	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities (PSHO)	\$707,477	3
2018	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities (Original Mt. Vernon HS)	\$80,058	0
2018	Office of Public Affairs	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program	\$389,607	3
2018	Office of the County Attorney	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program	\$379,103	2
2018	Department of Planning and Development	Zoning Ordinance Review and Update	\$264,059	2
2018	Office of the Independent Police Auditor	Establishment of Office of the Independent Police Auditor	\$433,249	3
2018	Fairfax County Park Authority	DriveCam	\$85,723	0
2018	Department of Family Services	Human Trafficking Policy and Prevention Specialist (expired grant)	\$128,429	1
2018	Department of Information Technology	Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) program	\$127,592	1
2018	General District Court	Diversion First	\$470,000	5
2018	Police Department	Relief Sergeants	\$786,341	18
2018	Police Department	South County Police Station	\$930,632	5
2018	Police Department	Diversion First	\$400,000	3
2018	Office of the Sheriff	Diversion First	\$400,000	3
2018	Fire and Rescue Department	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) (expired grant)	\$2,056,052	18
2018	Department of Code Compliance	Community Labor Force Sign Removal	\$88,109	1
2018	Community Services Board	Diversion First	\$725,000	7
2019	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$79,725	0
2019	Office of Public Affairs	Gang Prevention	\$25,000	0
2019	Fairfax County Park Authority	Resident Curator	\$50,000	0
2019	Department of Family Services	SACC Expansion	\$86,403	2
2019	Department of Information Technology	NEOGOV Learning Management Module support	\$432,733	0
2019	Health Department	Opioid Task Force	\$160,000	1
2019	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Opportunity Neighborhoods	\$435,600	0

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2019	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Gang Prevention	\$160,000	0
2019	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Diversion First	\$197,574	2
2019	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Gang Prevention	\$331,500	0
2019	Police Department	South County Police Station	\$3,403,868	17
2019	Police Department	Relief Sergeants	\$725,000	0
2019	Police Department	Diversion First	\$226,698	1
2019	Police Department	Violent Crimes Task Force (expired grant)	\$170,000	1
2019	Police Department	Opioid Task Force	\$109,000	0
2019	Police Department	Gang Prevention	\$130,000	1
2019	Office of the Sheriff	Diversion First	\$400,887	3
2019	Fire and Rescue Department	Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) (expired grant)	\$428,608	0
2019	Fire and Rescue Department	Volunteer Fire Department Support	\$100,000	0
2019	Community Services Board	Opioid Task Force	\$1,200,000	15
2019	Community Services Board	Diversion First	\$1,103,890	8
2020	Office of the County Executive	Establishment of Office of Environmental and Energy Coordination	\$725,353	3
2020	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$110,621	0
2020	Economic Development Authority	Workforce Attraction and Retention Program	\$800,000	0
2020	Department of Family Services	Expanded Capacity at Artemis House Domestic Violence Shelter	\$1,007,684	0
2020	Department of Family Services	Bailey's Crossroads Homeless Shelter	\$260,680	1
2020	Department of Family Services	Lewinsville Multi-Service Center	\$154,025	1
2020	Department of Family Services	Psychiatric Consultation Program	\$100,000	0
2020	Department of Family Services	Children's Services Act (CSA) Service Quality Monitoring	\$123,309	1
2020	Department of Information Technology	Payment Card Industry Compliance software	\$486,712	0
2020	Department of Information Technology	National Capital Region Geospatial Data Exchange (NCRGDX) (expired grant)	\$162,165	0
2020	Health Department	Bailey's Crossroads Homeless Shelter	\$147,591	1
2020	Office to Prevent and End Homelessness	Bailey's Crossroads Homeless Shelter	\$230,329	0
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	VPI Plus (expired grant)	\$673,079	1
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	SACC Expansion	\$34,125	0
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Opportunity Neighborhoods	\$222,156	0
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Lewinsville Multi-Service Center	\$295,220	2
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation System	\$176,975	1
2020	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Health and Human Services Innovation Fund	\$200,000	0
2020	Circuit Court and Records	Court Management System (CMS)	\$233,992	2

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2020	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Gang Prevention	\$350,000	0
2020	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Diversion First	\$223,787	1
2020	Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court	Mediation Services	\$50,000	0
2020	Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney	Diversion First	\$144,410	1
2020	General District Court	Diversion First	\$78,585	1
2020	Police Department	South County Police Station	\$3,445,920	17
2020	Police Department	Relief Sergeants	\$891,763	0
2020	Police Department	Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) database (expired grant)	\$381,490	0
2020	Police Department	License Plate Reader (LPR) program (expired grant)	\$182,162	0
2020	Police Department	Opioid Task Force	\$711,292	5
2020	Police Department	Diversion First	\$226,698	1
2020	Office of the Sheriff	Diversion First	\$145,612	1
2020	Fire and Rescue Department	Diversion First	\$171,231	1
2020	Department of Public Safety Communications	E-911 Call Capacity (South County Police Station)	\$1,161,030	10
2020	Department of Animal Sheltering	Pets for Life program	\$50,000	0
2020	Community Services Board	Opioid Task Force	\$2,091,589	0
2020	Community Services Board	Diversion First	\$1,233,646	6
2021	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$161,019	0
2021	Facilities Management Department	Elevator Repair and Maintenance Contracts	\$205,000	0
2021	Facilities Management Department	HVAC Maintenance Contracts	\$170,000	0
2021	Department of Information Technology	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$282,177	2
2021	Health Department	Coronavirus Response	\$1,006,698	8
2021	Health Department	Coronavirus Response	\$635,827	5
2021	Circuit Court and Records	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$50,000	0
2021	Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$1,041,309	8
2021	Police Department	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$396,693	3
2022	Facilities Management Department	Government Center Security Restoration Plan	\$542,875	1
2022	Facilities Management Department	Maintenance for new/expanded facilities	\$574,119	0
2022	Department of Human Resources	Collective Bargaining	\$778,718	5
2022	Office of the County Attorney	Collective Bargaining	\$185,475	1
2022	Department of Economic Initiatives	Economic Studies	\$100,000	0
2022	Department of Information Technology	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$490,836	4
2022	Health Department	Coronavirus Response	\$4,450,804	44
2022	Health Department	Coronavirus Response	\$1,575,562	13
2022	Health Department	UASI (expired grant)	\$202,371	2
2022	Health Department	Opioid Task Force	\$136,523	1

Fiscal Year	Agency	Description	GF Impact	Positions
2022	Health Department	Sully Community Center	\$84,009	2
2022	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Coronavirus Response	\$1,351,778	11
2022	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Community Center in Lee District	\$890,438	5
2022	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services	Sully Community Center	\$528,259	9
2022	Circuit Court and Records	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$100,000	0
2022	Circuit Court and Records	Diversion First	\$100,000	0
2022	Office of the Commonwealth's Attorney	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$2,042,687	15
2022	General District Court	Diversion First	\$324,218	3
2022	Police Department	South County Police Station	\$3,152,214	16
2022	Police Department	Body-Worn Camera Program	\$1,802,181	2
2022	Office of the Sheriff	Opioid Task Force	\$672,960	6
2022	Fire and Rescue Department	Fire Station 44 - Scotts Run	\$1,182,554	8
2022	Office of Emergency Management	Coronavirus Response	\$257,108	2
2022	Office of Emergency Management	UASI (expired grant)	\$103,244	1
2022	Department of Public Safety Communications	E-911 Call Capacity (South County Police Station)	\$588,666	5
2022	Community Services Board	Opioid Task Force	\$620,000	0
2022	Community Services Board	Diversion First	\$299,462	2

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How much income tax from all Fairfax County sources is the Commonwealth projected to collect in FY 2021? If Fairfax County had the authority to use income tax as a revenue source, how much would every one percent generate for the County? How many cents on the County's real estate tax rate does this equate to?

Response:

Currently, counties in Virginia do not have the authority to impose a local income tax. Virginia Corporate Income Tax returns are not locality-based and the Virginia Department of Taxation indicates that a separation would be nearly impossible as corporate headquarters and business operations may cross many jurisdictions within the State. Therefore, the following analysis is based on a local income tax on individuals only.

An estimate of the potential revenue generated from a one percent Fairfax County individual income tax was developed using the Individual Total Net Taxable Income in Fairfax County for Tax Year 2018 as reported in the FY 2020 Virginia Tax Annual Report, the most recent data available. A one-percent income tax in Fairfax County is estimated to generate approximately \$575.6 million. This represents approximately 21 cents on the County's Real Estate tax rate in FY 2022.

It should be noted that the state total individual income tax liability from Fairfax County for Tax Year 2018 as reported in the FY 2020 Virginia Tax Annual Report was \$3.16 billion.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: What is the Fairfax County employee attrition rate projected for FY2022? What was attrition rate for the past three fiscal years?

Response:

Collaborating closely with agencies, the Department of Human Resources works hard to bring the highest quality of talent to the community by utilizing various recruitment and retention strategies. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, separations are reported by type of separation: quits, layoffs and discharges, and other separations. Quits are generally voluntary separations initiated by the employee. Therefore, the quits rate can serve as a measure of workers' willingness or ability to leave jobs. Layoffs and discharges are involuntary separations initiated by the employer. Other separations include separations due to retirement, death, disability, and transfers to other locations. Similarly, separations in the County are summarized by type of separation in the chart below. Excluded from separations are non-merit positions as well as positions employed by a non-County public agency attached to the County for payroll purposes.

Type of Separation	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020
Resignation	3.6%	4.0%	4.1%
Termination for Cause ¹	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Retirement	2.9%	3.3%	3.1%
Other ²	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%

¹ Includes separations due to unsatisfactory performance, failure to meet conduct of employer, and disciplinary.

² Includes separations due to death, transfer to schools, expiration of assignment, disability, and service connected disability.

During the three years, the total separations increased from 995 in FY 2018 to 1,121 in FY 2019 and decreased to 1,103 in FY 2020. Year to date as of February, total separations accounted for 804, as compared to 821 for the same period in FY 2020. Based on the trending, it is expected that the County's separation rate in FY 2022 will remain relatively similar to what the County experienced so far, this fiscal year. It should be noted that the County's separation rate is significantly lower than the national level, as indicated in the chart below. It should be noted that the chart below shows monthly attrition figures, while the chart above shows annual attrition rates.

	Jan. 2020	Dec. 2020	Jan. 2021
Fairfax County Government	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%
Government - State, Local Government, excluding Education ¹	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%

Data source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover-January 2021, available at <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/jolts.pdf>

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: School Board Member Karl Frisch

Question: Please provide information on Hazard Pay bonuses to include what percent of the County received them.

Response:

To recognize eligible merit and non-merit employees who perform hazardous duty or work involving physical hardship that in each case is related to COVID-19, the Board of Supervisors approved a hazard pay allocation using funding from the CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund for eligible employees on January 12, 2021.

Employees who received bonus must meet the following eligible requirements:

- Must have been employed on or before October 1, 2020; and
- Must be a current employee at the time the Hazard Pay Bonus is paid; and
- Must have 70 percent of hours paid attributable to time worked (not leave) pay period 7 through pay period 26 (did not telework); and
- Employees whose exposure risk level, as defined by the Virginia Occupational Safety and Health (VOSH) Risk Assessment, put them at a “very high” or “high” exposure level. Risk levels are based on the risk factors present that increase risk exposure to COVID-19 and are present during the course of employment regardless of location.

The risk assessment went through rigorous review process. Agencies reviewed lists for their employees with Department of Human Resources and Department of Management and Budget to determine if all the criteria are met. In addition, for those employees who have previously received a bonus for their work during the Pandemic, or work related to the Pandemic, or received a bonus from the agency or the County prior to January 2021, the gross amount is deducted from the County Hazard Pay Bonus. Any employees with scheduled hours other than 80 hours per pay period received hazard pay on a prorated basis, according to total scheduled hours. Likewise, non-merit employees received hazard pay on a pro-rated basis, per assigned weekly scheduled hours.

Based on the selected criteria and review process, a total of 3,661 employees were eligible to receive the bonus, summarized in the chart below. This represents approximately 28 percent of total number of active merit employees and approximately 2 percent of non-merit employees.

Agency	Number of Employees	Amount ¹
Police	1,383	\$2,766,000
Fire and Rescue	1,234	2,461,000
Sheriff	457	698,305
Community Services Board	403	769,198
Park Authority	173	184,175
Reston Community Center	8	12,230
Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court	3	5,500
Total	3,661	\$6,896,408

¹ Does not include fringe benefits.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many gas-powered leaf blowers are owned by Fairfax County Government, and what is the annual maintenance costs? Does Fairfax County use any private contractors that use gas powered lawn blowers on county owned property?

Response:

There are several County agencies that own and use gas-powered leaf blowers to maintain County properties. Most agencies do not track the maintenance costs associated with this equipment and report that there is minimal maintenance required annually. Although there may be other agencies with this type of equipment, the following chart includes the majority of those agencies that provide maintenance at County properties.

Gas-Powered Leaf Blowers			
Agency	Total	Annual Maintenance Estimate	Notes
Facilities Management Department (FMD)	8	Minimal	Responsible for maintenance at County facilities
Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division (MSMD)	9	Minimal	Responsible for trails, approximately 2,000 Stormwater Management facilities, and grounds maintenance at Park and Ride lots and CRDs
Wastewater Collections and Treatment	6	Minimal	Responsible for maintenance of 60+ pump station sites and other areas
Solid Waste	7	Minimal	Responsible for I-66, I-95 and Newington Solid Waste facilities
Park Authority	75	\$10-12,000	Responsible for maintenance of all park facilities and park land
Office of Sheriff Community Labor Force (CLF)	13	Minimal	Responsible for landscaping in support of County agencies at bus stops, bus shelters, and park and ride lots
Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD)	15	\$100	Most HCD properties are managed by third party contractors who are responsible for the landscaping services
Total	133		

The County does use private contractors including yard maintenance contractors and landscaping contractors that use gas-powered leaf-blowers. Some of these contractors have introduced landscaping programs involving robotic mowing and battery-powered equipment. The Park Authority does have contractors that use leaf blowers, including mowing, tree removal, and tennis court repair/renovations contractors. The Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) also uses a private contractor for grounds maintenance and landscaping services at self-managed properties. This contractor uses 2 gas-powered leaf blowers considered “eco-blowers” which create low emissions with an annual maintenance cost of less than \$200.

It should be noted the schools portion of this Q&A was forwarded to schools and will answered under a separated Q&A.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: Under the Federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, could Fairfax County disburse funds to residents via pre-paid fare cards or some other mechanism to provide county resident free transit services to address the negative impacts caused by the pandemic?

Response:

The Fairfax County Department of Transportation (FCDOT) submitted an abstract for a Virginia Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT) grant to support free or reduced Fairfax Connector fares in December 2020. The General Assembly approved \$10 million for this reduced fare program in the state budget. DRPT has not provided specific guidance related to the implementation of this program yet. FCDOT is working with the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services to develop a method for distributing these fare benefits to clients experiencing economic hardship when funding is available.

The County is also awaiting guidance about eligible uses of ARP funds. Additional information will be provided to the Board for consideration when DRPT and ARP guidance is received.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: Under the federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, would federal and state law/policy allow Fairfax County to disburse funds to all real property owners in Fairfax County as a single, one-time payment amount (e.g., \$250 sent to owners of each residential property) to address the negative economic impacts caused by the pandemic? a. How much would a \$250 payment cost? b. Is there a mechanism for distributing such stimulus payments to all renters in Fairfax County, and if so, how much would a \$250 payment to all renters cost?

Response:

The American Rescue Plan Act (ARP) of 2021 was signed into law on March 11, 2021 and is expected to provide \$222.56 million in direct federal assistance to Fairfax County. The County is awaiting specific guidance about eligible uses of ARP funds, which is expected to be released by the U.S. Department of Treasury by May 10. Additional information will be provided to the Board once ARP guidance is received.

The estimated number of housing units in Fairfax County is 424,087. Based on the 2019 American Community Survey, 285,835 are owner occupied housing units and 138,252 are renter occupied. The cost of providing a \$250 stimulus payment to each homeowner or renter, if such a payment is determined to be permissible under the federal ARP Act of 2021, would be approximately \$106 million. Staff would need to investigate an appropriate distribution channel as there is currently no mechanism in place for distributing such stimulus payments.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Palchik

Question: Provide a list of what other neighboring jurisdictions are proposing for FY 2022 compensation adjustments.

Response:

The chart below provides a summary of surrounding jurisdictions' compensation proposals for FY 2022. It should be noted that, at the time of this compilation, the jurisdictions' budgets are not yet adopted. Thus, the final compensation adjustment adopted by the respective Boards may differ from the information in the chart below.

Local Governments	Proposed FY 2022 Compensation Adjustments
Arlington County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1% merit-based pay increases - \$500 (net; \$250 net for part-time) bonus - Living wage from \$15 to \$17 - Compensation is top priority, if received additional federal funding
City of Alexandria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Merit increase (% varies)
City of Fairfax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.5% merit increase - 2.3% MRA
City of Falls Church	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% merit increase for city employees - 3% step increase for uniformed police officers with 0.5% COLA increase
District of Columbia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data not available yet since fiscal year begins on October 1
Fairfax County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation increases
Loudoun County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% merit increase for general workforce with first paycheck on October 2021 - A step increase for public safety - Additional funding to address pay compression
Montgomery County, Md	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Wage Adjustment, including 2.5% for the police bargaining unit beginning in January 2022, 1.5% for Fire and Rescue bargaining unit and Fire and Rescue uniformed management beginning in June 2022, and \$1,684 for others beginning in June 2022 - 3.5% for service increments for all eligible employees - \$600 bonus for those not eligible for service increments - Longevity increments for all eligible employees - Performance-based pay for management leadership service and police leadership service employees
Prince George's County, Md	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation increases
Prince William County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% pay for performance increases

Similarly, the following chart provides a summary of surrounding school districts' proposed compensation adjustments for FY 2022. It should also be noted that, at the time of this compilation, the school districts' budgets are not yet adopted. Therefore, the compensation adjustments included in adopted budgets may be different from what were proposed in the chart below. Additionally, compensation decisions by the school districts will be dependent upon the funding decisions of the associated city or county. For example,

although Arlington County Public Schools proposed a two percent cost of living adjustment in the district's FY 2022 proposed budget, there is a significant funding gap of \$42.5 million between what the district requested and what the local government proposed to fund. Similarly, Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS)' FY 2022 Advertised Budget included a three percent compensation adjustment. However, there is a significant funding gap between FCPS requested for an increase of \$104.4 million in local transfers and the County's advertised transfer of \$14.1 million for schools operating.

School Districts	Proposed FY 2022 Compensation Adjustments
Alexandria City Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A full-step increase at the beginning of the contract year for eligible staff - Employees either at the top of their grade or on a hold step will receive a one-time payment of 1% of their annual salary
Arlington Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2% cost of living adjustment (if not fully funded, replaced 2% COLA with \$500 one-time bonus as part of Tier 2 Reduction plan to close budget gap)
District of Columbia Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data not available yet since fiscal year begins on October 1
Fairfax County Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3% compensation increase - Elementary school principal and assistant principal parity
Falls Church City Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A step increase (average 2.5%) - 1.5% cost of living adjustment
Loudoun County Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Step increases & one-time 1% payment to eligible employees at the top step of the salary scales - 3.5% market adjustment across the board & additional 0.5% for employees on steps 11-25 on the teacher salary scale - Additional adjustments related to classification reviews and restructure salary scale
Montgomery County Public Schools, Md	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No compensation increases
Prince George's County Public Schools, Md	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - \$39.6M for compensation negotiated commitments
Prince William County Public Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A step increase (2.8%) - 2.2% COLA

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Based on our payroll data, how many Fairfax County employees are members of a union? Please provide the number of employees who are members of each union as a raw number and as a percentage of all County employees. Please also provide the amount of dues collected during the same payroll period by each of the unions.

Response:

There are currently 13 employee organizations that participate in the County payroll dues deductions. The County processes payroll bi-weekly, and dues are deducted accordingly based on employees' organizations. Collected funds are transmitted monthly to corresponding employee organizations along with a deduction register. The following chart summarizes, in no particular order, union memberships and dues for the County employees based on payroll data in pay period 07 which begins on March 14, 2021 and ends on March 27, 2021. Since an employee can be members of multiple unions, the membership below represents duplicate counts. The unduplicated count of the County employees totals 5,145, representing approximately 41 percent of total active merit employees and approximately 2 percent of non-merit employees.

Employees' Organizations / Unions	Memberships	Dues ¹
Coalition of Police	250	\$ 5,500.00
Police Association	501	\$ 12,066.35
Fairfax County Professional Fire & Rescue Officer's Association	189	\$ 1,271.33
Fairfax County Professional Firefighters Local 2068	1,202	\$ 69,240.08
Progressive Firefighters of Fairfax	124	\$ 2,300.75
Sheriff's Association	127	\$ 3,097.48
Law Enforcement Benevolent Fund	1,257	\$ 2,512.21
Fairfax County Government Employee Union	1,757	\$ 20,192.52
Fraternal Order of Police	556	\$ 13,760.00
Southern States Police Benevolent Police Association	596	\$ 6,317.37
Fairfax Deputy Sheriff	63	\$ 944.25
Fairfax Workers Coalition	312	\$ 3,859.77
Fairfax Women Firefighters Association	45	\$ 213.75
Total	6,979	\$ 141,275.86

¹ Amounts reflect dues paid for pay period 7. Actual dues paid may vary by pay period.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What is the impact on the Fairfax County Public Schools budget of students who have left Fairfax County Public Schools to enroll in private school?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

The FY 2022 Advertised Budget for the school system includes projected enrollment at pre-pandemic levels. Enrollment continues to be reviewed and any recommended adjustments from the advertised budget will be incorporated during the approved budget process.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Does the school system have plans to return to full time (5 days a week) in-person learning in the fall?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) and is supplemental information to already published Q&A C-26:

Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) has successfully completed the month-long return of students and staff to in-person learning and is announcing that it will be returning to five days a week of in-person learning in the fall.

The school division used its “safe, steady, ready” approach to successfully transition eight cohorts of students and staff across all grade levels to in-person instruction. By March 19, more than 109,000 students will have returned for in-person learning, while keeping in-school COVID-19 transmission rates low.

With the success of the spring return to school effort, FCPS is optimistic that it can return all students who wish to return five days a week in-person in the fall.

Transition to Four Days of In-person Learning

FCPS will be expanding opportunities for four days of in-person learning for identified students during the month of April based on updated Centers for Disease Control guidance, which allows schools the opportunity to transition from 6’ to 3’ social distancing in some circumstances. This transition will depend on space and staffing at each school as well as community transmission rates.

By April 20, eligible students identified by their schools who are 1) experiencing the greatest learning challenges or 2) currently attending two days in-person (PreK-12) will begin four days of in-person learning including bus transportation.

Social Distancing Changes

As of the week ending April 3, 2021, Fairfax County moved to a “substantial” rate of community transmission, down from the previously “high” rate.

With this CDC guidance indicates that middle and high schools are able to join elementary schools in using 3’ social distancing in classrooms where mask use is universal, but 6’ if the student is not wearing their mask. Staff-to-student and staff-to-staff spacing will remain at 6’.

If the rate of community transmission returns to high, elementary schools will not be affected. However, middle and high schools will return to 6’ social distancing where mask use is universal until community transmission is reduced.

For most recent updates, please see: <https://www.fcps.edu/returntoschool>.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Storck

Question: Please provide the history of state funding for schools on per-pupil basis. Provide data in actual dollars and adjusted for inflation.

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) and is supplemental information to already published Q&A C-28:

Below is a five-year history of the State per-pupil funding that FCPS received based on actual expenditures.

Total Per Pupil State Aid Funding Based on Actual Expenditures					
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pur Pupil State Aid Funding	\$2,236	\$2,321	\$2,437	\$2,612	\$2,704
Adjusted for Inflation	2,236	2,359	2,548	2,776	2,892

Source: Table 15 of the Superintendent's Annual Report for Virginia

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please provide a list of FCPS positions not supported by Virginia's Standards of Quality (SOQs)? Please categorize these positions by student facing, in school and administrative and provide the average annual compensation for each position.

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

The FCPS Operating Fund budget for FY 2021 includes 24,699.6 positions while the Virginia SOQ supports 16,822.4 positions (a difference of 7,877.2 positions). See chart below for details.

Area	Position Category	FY21 SOQ-Funded Positions	FCPS FY21 Beyond-SOQ Positions	FY21 Approved FCPS Positions			FY21 Appr FCPS Budget	Per Position
				School-Based	Nonschool-Based	Total		
Instructional	Principal	191.3	7.7	199.0		199.0	\$ 28,932,047	\$ 145,387
Instructional	Assistant Principal	160.2	212.8	373.0		373.0	\$ 42,897,972	\$ 115,008
Instructional	Counselor	464.7	117.3	582.0		582.0	\$ 48,579,976	\$ 83,471
Instructional	Librarian	231.9	13.1	245.0		245.0	\$ 21,279,544	\$ 86,855
Instructional	Instructional Technology Tchr	181.0	3.6	184.5		184.5	\$ 18,092,601	\$ 98,063
Instructional	Teacher	9,340.4	2,069.3	11,409.6		11,409.6	\$ 890,759,623	\$ 78,071
Instructional	Special Education Teacher	2,620.1	705.2	3,325.3		3,325.3	\$ 254,861,485	\$ 76,643
Instructional	Classroom Instr Support	504.3	2,696.9	3,201.2		3,201.2	\$ 103,057,030	\$ 32,193
Support	School-based Clerical	547.6	546.4	1,094.0		1,094.0	\$ 54,362,685	\$ 49,692
Support	Supt and Leadership	24.4	5.6		30.0	30.0	\$ 5,627,381	\$ 187,579
Support	Administrative	237.8	285.1	265.5	257.4	522.9	\$ 59,141,471	\$ 113,103
Support	Professional	396.5	305.2	326.0	375.7	701.7	\$ 68,212,275	\$ 97,210
Support	Support Technology	180.4	27.9	208.3		208.3	\$ 20,426,498	\$ 98,063
Support	Technical/Clerical	537.1	61.8		599.0	599.0	\$ 45,800,980	\$ 76,465
Support	Operation and Maintenance	1,204.8	819.2	1,562.0	462.0	2,024.0	\$ 97,585,930	\$ 48,214
		16,822.4	7,877.2	22,975.5	1,724.1	24,699.6		

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What creative solutions are other school systems across the country using to meet the spacing requirements to allow more students in the classroom?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

The approach in getting students to return to school varies greatly in school districts across the United States due to many factors, which include size of the school system and cost of implementation. In the case of potential solutions there are also limitations due to safety requirements from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to stop the spread of COVID-19. A few solutions implemented by other school systems have included plexiglass for every desk/table in every classroom, unique grouping of students in rotations to increase in-person learning, and delivering instruction simultaneously for students in-person and virtually (known as a concurrent model). We looked at local school systems to see what spacing solutions they are implementing to have students return safely.

Montgomery County Public Schools is looking to accommodate more students with different classroom setups, which include two tier systems where a group of students attends in-person classes in the morning and another group attends in-person classes in the afternoon. They also are exploring ways to utilize some of the larger spaces within the school building such as gymnasiums and cafeterias. Outdoor classrooms are also being investigated weather permitting.

Arlington County Public Schools is using the CDC guidelines for separation and configuring different seating arrangements in the classroom.

Prince Georges County Public Schools is following the same approach as other school systems in the area by following CDC guidelines, using different classroom configurations, and possible outdoor classrooms.

Loudoun County Public Schools has made deviations to the “Phase Guidance to Virginia Schools” by drafting different classroom phases to have more students in the classroom. The current guidance allows 4 feet circles which allows 10 students per 1 teacher in an 850 square foot classroom. Deviating to a 3-foot diameter circle configuration will allow 17 students to 1 teacher ratio.

Prince William County Public Schools (PWCPS) is using different classroom configurations to determine how many students can be accommodated. As is the case with the other school systems referenced, PWCPS is adhering to CDC guidelines.

In terms of school systems outside of the public sector many private schools have taken even further measures to provide more in-person learning. While these private schools still adhere to CDC guidelines, they have the ability to be more flexible and innovative. Some of these private schools have installed more picnic tables and tents to introduce outside classrooms and reconfigured classrooms in the building to maximize space. Many private schools have also installed HVAC systems with air purification/ventilation systems and upgraded their bathrooms with touchless facilities.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How much would dedication of an additional half cent for affordable housing generate in FY 2022?

Response:

The dedication of an additional half cent for affordable housing would generate \$13,570,000 in FY 2022.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Is there a mechanism allowed under state law that would allow the County to fund the school system only if they offer in-person school five days per week as the General Assembly did in the last session?

Response:

The County cannot condition the school board's use of appropriated funding on providing in-person student instruction. Both the Virginia Constitution and Virginia Code make it clear that the School Board alone has the authority to supervise its schools, including managing the money appropriated to it by the County. Virginia courts have also consistently upheld the right of a school board to manage its finances. Moreover, staff is not aware of any legislation that passed the General Assembly during the 2021 session that could be interpreted as conditioning school funding on in-person instruction.

[SB1303](#), which was signed by the Governor, sets as the general rule that “[e]ach school board shall offer in-person instruction to each student enrolled in the local school division in a public elementary and secondary school for at least the minimum number of required instructional hours and to each student enrolled in the local school division in a public school-based early childhood care and education program for the entirety of the instructional time provided pursuant to such program.” SB1303, however, then lists several situations where remote virtual learning is deemed acceptable. These situations include when transmission of COVID-19 within a school building is at a high level or upon the request of a student's parent, guardian, or legal custodian (if Governor's declaration of a state of emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic is in effect). Finally, SB1303 does not give a locality the power to condition the school board's use of appropriated funding if a local school board offers remote virtual instruction under the permitted circumstances.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please list all new positions included in the FY 2022 budget by title, department and cost impact, including fringe benefits for each.

Response:

A net increase of 109 merit positions is included in the FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan. The table below shows each new position by title, department, total cost and net General Fund impact. It should be noted that the total cost includes salary, fringe benefits and operating expenses per position. The net General Fund impact represents total cost per position offset by revenue and recovered costs from capital projects.

Position Title	Department	Total Cost	Net General Fund Impact
Management Analyst III	Facilities Management	\$137,955	\$137,955
Senior HR Consultant	Human Resources	159,915	159,915
Senior HR Consultant	Human Resources	159,915	159,915
Senior HR Consultant	Human Resources	159,915	159,915
Senior HR Consultant	Human Resources	159,915	159,915
Accountant III	Human Resources	139,060	139,060
Assistant County Attorney V	County Attorney	185,475	185,475
Financial Specialist III	Office of Elections	136,955	136,955
Administrative Assistant IV	Office of Elections	82,940	82,940
Engineer IV	Capital Facilities	154,933	22,023
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Senior Engineer III	Capital Facilities	147,965	21,188
Engineer III	Capital Facilities	141,340	20,392
Engineer III	Capital Facilities	141,340	20,392
Supervising Engineering Inspector	Capital Facilities	123,260	3,900
Assistant Construction Manager	Capital Facilities	117,531	3,900
Assistant Construction Manager	Capital Facilities	117,531	3,900
Assistant Construction Manager	Capital Facilities	117,531	3,900
Management Analyst II	Economic Initiatives	120,138	120,138
Project Coordinator	Housing and Community Development	162,957	162,957
Real Estate Finance Investment Manager	Housing and Community Development	145,555	145,555
Auditor Manager	Tax Administration	161,721	0
Public Health Nurse III	Health Department	136,524	136,524

Position Title	Department	Total Cost	Net General Fund Impact
Emergency Management Specialist II	Health Department	121,938	121,938
Emergency Management Specialist I	Health Department	80,433	80,433
Public Health Nutritionist*	Health Department	42,505	42,505
Public Health Nutritionist*	Health Department	42,505	42,505
Park/Recreation Specialist IV*	Neighborhood and Community Services	53,132	53,132
Park/Recreation Specialist III*	Neighborhood and Community Services	48,340	48,340
Park/Recreation Specialist III*	Neighborhood and Community Services	48,340	48,340
Park/Recreation Specialist I*	Neighborhood and Community Services	40,310	40,310
Park/Recreation Specialist I*	Neighborhood and Community Services	40,310	40,310
Info. Tech Educator*	Neighborhood and Community Services	44,179	44,179
Administrative Assistant I*	Neighborhood and Community Services	25,890	25,890
Recreation Leader III*	Neighborhood and Community Services	19,708	19,708
Recreation Leader III*	Neighborhood and Community Services	19,708	19,708
Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney	Commonwealth's Attorney	193,962	193,962
Senior Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney	Commonwealth's Attorney	185,417	185,417
Senior Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney	Commonwealth's Attorney	185,417	185,417
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney III	Commonwealth's Attorney	169,221	169,221
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney III	Commonwealth's Attorney	169,221	169,221
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney III	Commonwealth's Attorney	169,221	169,221
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney III	Commonwealth's Attorney	169,221	169,221
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney II	Commonwealth's Attorney	151,738	151,738
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney II	Commonwealth's Attorney	151,738	151,738
Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney II	Commonwealth's Attorney	151,738	151,738
Paralegal	Commonwealth's Attorney	108,735	108,735
Paralegal	Commonwealth's Attorney	108,735	108,735
Paralegal	Commonwealth's Attorney	108,735	108,735

Position Title	Department	Total Cost	Net General Fund Impact
Paralegal	Commonwealth's Attorney	108,735	108,735
IT Technician	Commonwealth's Attorney	101,378	101,378
Paralegal	General District Court	104,744	104,744
Paralegal	General District Court	104,744	104,744
Probation Counselor II	General District Court	114,730	114,730
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Police Officer II	Police Department	197,013	197,013
Nurse Practitioner	Sherriff's Office	120,508	120,508
Nurse Practitioner	Sherriff's Office	120,508	120,508
Nurse Practitioner	Sherriff's Office	120,508	120,508
Nurse Practitioner	Sherriff's Office	120,508	120,508
Nurse Practitioner	Sherriff's Office	120,508	120,508
Peer Recovery Specialist	Sherriff's Office	187,660	187,660
Fire Technician	Fire and Rescue Department	173,973	173,973
Fire Technician	Fire and Rescue Department	173,973	173,973
Fire Technician	Fire and Rescue Department	173,973	173,973
Fire Technician	Fire and Rescue Department	173,973	173,973
Firefighter	Fire and Rescue Department	121,666	121,666
Firefighter	Fire and Rescue Department	121,666	121,666
Firefighter	Fire and Rescue Department	121,666	121,666
Firefighter	Fire and Rescue Department	121,666	121,666
Emergency Management Specialist I	Office of Emergency Management	103,244	103,244
Developmental Disability Specialist III	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	133,217	90,698
Management Analyst III	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	139,655	0
Registered Nurse	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	133,223	0
Behavioral Health Senior Clinician	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	124,731	124,731

Position Title	Department	Total Cost	Net General Fund Impact
Behavioral Health Senior Clinician	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	124,731	124,731
Management Analyst II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	121,638	0
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Developmental Disability Specialist II	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	115,923	73,404
Administrative Assistant III	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	80,963	0
Public Safety Communicator III	E-911	117,733	0
Public Safety Communicator III	E-911	117,733	0
Public Safety Communicator III	E-911	117,733	0
Public Safety Communicator III	E-911	117,733	0
Public Safety Communicator III	E-911	117,733	0
Total		\$14,637,339	\$11,433,082

*It should be noted that the increases of 9/8.5 FTE positions in Agency 79, Department of Neighborhood and Community Services and 2/2.0 FTE positions in Agency 71, Fairfax County Health Department are included to support operations and programs at the new Sully Community Center. The Sully Community Center is currently scheduled to open in the last quarter of FY 2022, therefore only requiring partial funding in FY 2022. Full year funding will be required in FY 2023.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Walkinshaw and School Board Member McLaughlin

Question: Provide information regarding local area tax bases for Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties.

Response:

Table 1 below provides comparative information for different tax types as a percentage of total General Fund revenues for FY 2018 and FY 2022. Of the three jurisdictions, Fairfax County is the most dependent upon Real Property Tax revenues. Because of its larger and wealthy economy, Fairfax County also relies more heavily on Business License Tax (BPOL) Revenues than the other two jurisdictions. In contrast, Loudoun County relies heavily on Personal Property Tax revenues. In Loudoun, revenues from Personal Property Taxes increased from approximately 19 percent of General Fund revenues in FY 2018 to more than 35 percent in FY 2022, while the share of the tax burden borne by the real estate tax base fell sharply, primarily due to the rapid expansion of the data center industry in Loudoun County. This has allowed Loudoun to shift the tax burden from its residents to its commercial sector by collecting business personal property tax on the computer equipment used in data centers. The “Other Local Taxes” category includes for example Transient Occupancy taxes, which make up less than 1 percent of General Fund revenues in each of the three jurisdictions. The “All Other” category includes Fees and Fines, Intergovernmental Revenue, and other non-tax revenue.

**Table 1. Tax Type As Percentage of General Fund Revenues
FY 2018 and FY 2022**

	Fairfax		Loudoun		Prince William	
	FY 2018 Adopted	FY 2022 Advertised	FY 2018 Adopted	FY 2022 Proposed	FY 2018 Adopted	FY 2022 Proposed
Real Property Taxes	64.6%	67.7%	56.4%	47.2%	56.8%	56.8%
Personal Property Taxes ¹	14.9%	14.3%	19.0%	35.5%	15.5%	16.9%
Sales Taxes	4.5%	4.4%	4.7%	3.9%	5.7%	5.5%
BPOL	3.9%	3.6%	2.2%	2.0%	2.3%	1.7%
Other Local Taxes	4.2%	3.5%	3.1%	2.3%	3.4%	2.6%
All Other	7.9%	6.4%	14.6%	9.2%	16.2%	16.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

¹ For display purposes, Fairfax County and Prince William County treat the state car tax reimbursement as Personal Property Tax revenue while Loudoun treats it as Intergovernmental Revenue. If Loudoun were to reflect the reimbursement as Fairfax and Prince William do, it would increase Loudoun's share of Personal Property Tax by 0.8 percent to 36.3 percent in FY 2022.

Source: Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William County budget documents

Table 2 below shows the average annual growth rate by revenue category within each jurisdiction. The FY 2022 estimates are more uncertain than usual due to COVID-19 and to a great extent are dependent on the course of the pandemic. The relatively slow growth of revenues in Fairfax County is an indication of the fact that it is a mature jurisdiction whose population and economy are growing slowly. Loudoun County's Personal Property Tax revenues have been increasing by over 22 percent annually. The increase in Prince William County's Real Property Tax revenues and Personal Property Tax revenues are due to appreciation and population growth. Prince William County's data center industry has also been expanding.

For perspective, Fairfax's total FY 2022 General Fund revenues are estimated to be approximately \$4.5 billion, compared to \$2.1 billion in Loudoun County and \$1.4 billion in Prince William County.

**Table 2. Average Annual Growth in Revenue Collections by Category
FY 2018 - FY 2022**

	Fairfax	Loudoun	Prince William
Real Property Taxes	3.5%	3.3%	4.9%
Personal Property Taxes	1.2%	22.2%	7.3%
Sales Taxes	2.3%	2.9%	3.6%
BPOL	-0.1%	3.2%	-3.5%
Total General Fund	2.1%	7.8%	4.9%

FY 2018 Fairfax and Loudoun County actuals; Prince William County budgeted

Source: Fairfax County, Loudoun, Prince William budget documents

Real Estate Tax Base

Each of the three jurisdictions remains reliant upon Real Property Taxes. **Table 3** below shows tax rates across the three jurisdictions. The rates in the table are the base rates and do not include add-on tax rates, such as pest management, stormwater, etc. Since FY 2018, Fairfax County's base real estate tax rate has risen slightly, Prince William County's rate has remained constant, and Loudoun County's has decreased by 10 cents per \$100 of assessed value.

**Table 3. Base Real Estate Tax Rates FY 2018-FY 2022 Proposed
Rate per \$100 of Assessed Value**

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Fairfax	\$1.130	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.14
Loudoun	\$1.125	\$1.085	\$1.045	\$1.035	\$1.005
Prince William	\$1.125	\$1.125	\$1.125	\$1.125	\$1.125

Table 4 below shows the changes in Average Home Assessed Value and Average Real Estate Tax Bill. Of note is Loudoun County whose annual assessments have increased at an average annual rate of 5.2 percent, while tax bills have increased annually at a rate of 2.3 percent. Prince William County tax rates have not changed in five years, so the average tax increase exactly mirrors the average assessment increase. In percentage terms, Fairfax County has had the smallest average annual increase in residential assessments.

Table 4. Changes in Average Home Assessed Value and Average Real Estate Tax by Jurisdiction

		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	Total Change	Avg Annual Change
Fairfax	Average Assessed Value	\$535,597	\$549,630	\$565,292	\$582,976	\$607,752	13.5%	3.2%
	Average Tax	\$6,052	\$6,321	\$6,501	\$6,704	\$6,928	14.5%	3.4%
Loudoun	Average Assessed Value	\$447,700	\$465,200	\$488,000	\$515,600	\$548,400	22.5%	5.2%
	Average Tax	\$5,037	\$5,047	\$5,100	\$5,336	\$5,511	9.4%	2.3%
Prince William	Average Assessed Value	\$346,700	\$359,100	\$372,400	\$388,400	\$415,556	19.9%	4.6%
	Average Tax	\$3,900	\$4,040	\$4,190	\$4,370	\$4,675	19.9%	4.6%

Source: Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William Budget Documents

Table 5 below shows the change in the mix of assessments by Property Type in each of the three counties for FY 2018, FY 2021, and for Fairfax, FY 2022. Data for Loudoun and Prince William County is not yet publicly available for FY 2022. The residential category includes multi-family apartments. Through FY 2021, despite significant appreciation in home values and new growth to accommodate the expanding populations of Loudoun and Prince William Counties, the share of each jurisdiction's tax base shifted toward commercial properties. This was especially true for Loudoun County where the FY 2021 budget document explains that "Increases seen in commercial and industrial properties over the last couple of years reflect growth, particularly in the data center market."

Table 5. Value by Type of Property

		FY 2018	FY 2021	FY 2022 ¹
Fairfax	Residential	80.9%	80.3%	81.8%
	Commercial and Industrial	19.1%	19.7%	18.2%
Loudoun	Residential	74.6%	72.8%	na
	Commercial and Industrial	22.1%	23.9%	na
	Agricultural	3.3%	3.2%	na
Prince William	Residential	82.4%	81.4%	na
	Commercial and Industrial	17.3%	18.3%	na
	Agricultural	0.3%	0.3%	na

¹ Detailed information for FY 2022 for Loudoun and Prince William is not yet available.

Source: Fairfax, Loudoun County Budgets, Prince William County Real Estate Annual Report

Personal Property Tax

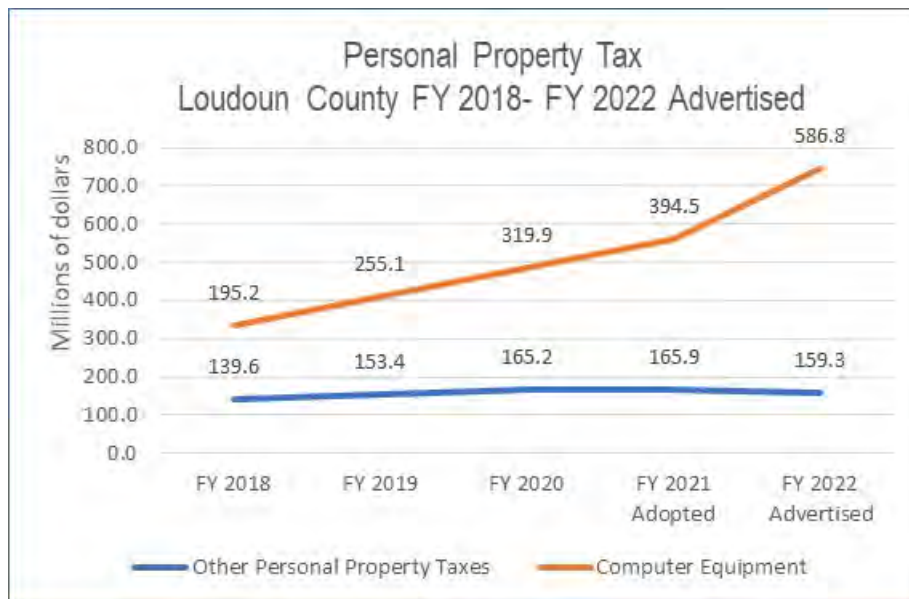
Personal Property Tax generally consists of two components: a tax on vehicles, and a tax on personal property related to business use. While Fairfax County's collections have been relatively flat, increasing by just 1.0 percent annually since FY 2018, Prince William County's assessments and particularly Loudoun County's assessments have increased much more quickly. In part, this is due to population growth, but it is mainly due to the proliferation of data centers, particularly in Loudoun County and to a lesser extent in Prince William County.

Table 6 below shows the Personal Property Tax rates for the three jurisdictions. Of note is the lower rate charged by Prince William County for Computer Equipment used in data centers. Prince William County increased its rate on computer equipment to \$1.35 in FY 2021 and includes an increase to \$1.60 in its FY 2022 Proposed Budget. Prince William County's "Estimate of General Revenue" published along with its Proposed Budget suggests more tax increases in years ahead.

Table 6. Personal Property Tax Rates FY 2018 - FY 2022 Proposed
Rate per \$100 of Assessed Value

		FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Fairfax	General	\$4.57	\$4.57	\$4.57	\$4.57	\$4.57
Loudoun	General	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.20	\$4.20
Prince William	General	\$3.70	\$3.70	\$3.70	\$3.70	\$3.70
	Computer Equipment Used in Data Centers	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.35	\$1.60

While Fairfax County Personal Property tax revenues have been flat, the share of General Fund revenues attributed to Personal Property Taxes in Loudoun increased from 21 percent of General Fund revenues in FY 2018 to over 35 percent in FY 2022. The chart below demonstrates the share of Personal Property Tax collections in Loudoun County that is directly attributable to the tax on computer equipment in data centers. The business tangible share of Personal Property Tax collections in Loudoun County is now almost 79 percent, compared to less than 30 percent in Prince William County and less than 25 percent in Fairfax County.



In FY 2022 alone, Loudoun's anticipated increase in Personal Property tax collections related to data centers of \$192.3 million is the equivalent of almost 20 cents of Loudoun's real property tax rate. With its anticipated future tax increases on computer equipment in data centers, Prince William County also expects substantial increases from these collections over the next several years.

Other Local Taxes

Each of the three jurisdictions has a 1 percent local option sales tax in place that makes up around 5.5 of Prince William County's General Fund revenues in FY 2022, 4.4 percent of Fairfax County's revenues, and 3.9 percent of Loudoun County's revenues. Similarly, each County assesses Business License Taxes (BPOL) which are expected to comprise 3.6 percent of Fairfax County's revenues in FY 2022, compared to 1.7 percent in Prince William County, and 2.0 percent in Loudoun County. The jurisdictions have relatively similar tax rates on different BPOL categories. Fairfax's economy is much larger than that of either of the other two counties.

All three counties charge a Transient Occupancy tax, but in each case it makes up less than 1 percent of all revenues.

In its *FY 2022-FY 2026 Estimate of General Revenue* publication which accompanies its proposed budget, Prince William County has assumed a meals tax of 4 percent beginning in FY 2023.

Demographics

It should be noted that the structure of local area tax bases is shaped not only by the taxing authority granted by the state but also by location and demographics.

Table 7 includes demographic and economic information for the three jurisdictions for 2010 and 2019. The table illustrates that Fairfax County is a mature jurisdiction with a large but slowly growing population. Loudoun and Prince William Counties have fewer people but grew much more rapidly during the last decade. Even so, Fairfax County's population remains well over the other two counties' combined population, and as of 2019 its economy was over twice the size of the other jurisdictions' economies combined, which implies the Fairfax economy is more productive per capita. In terms of Median Household Income, Loudoun is the wealthiest of the three counties. Both Loudoun and Prince William skew younger, with a larger percentage of younger people and a smaller percentage of seniors than Fairfax.

Table 7. Demographic & Economic Information

Fairfax County			
	2010	2019 est.	Change
Population	1,081,726	1,147,532	6.1%
County Product (T thousands of Dollars)	\$93,234,083	\$122,736,939	31.6%
Median Household Income	\$102,726	\$128,374	25.0%
Percent of population under 18	24.3%	29.6%	
Percent of population over 65	9.8%	14.0%	

Loudoun County			
	2010	2019 est.	Change
Population	312,311	413,538	32.4%
County Product (T thousands of Dollars)	\$17,324,306	\$28,091,352	62.1%
Median Household Income	\$119,075	\$151,806	27.5%
Percent of population under 18	30.6%	34.7%	
Percent of population over 65	6.5%	9.7%	

Prince William County			
	2010	2019 est.	Change
Population	402,002	470,335	17.0%
County Product (T thousands of Dollars)	\$15,762,422	\$18,476,449	17.2%
Median Household Income	\$91,290	\$106,208	16.3%
Percent of population under 18	28.9%	34.1%	
Percent of population over 65	6.8%	10.3%	

Source: Census Bureau, American Community Survey, St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank

Schools Funding

As noted above, young people in Loudoun and Prince William County make up a somewhat larger proportion of the population compared to Fairfax County.

Support for local school districts is mostly a mixture of local funding and state funding from Sales Tax revenues and from direct state aid. Each jurisdiction has a different formula for sharing revenues. In Fairfax County, the County and the School System split General Fund revenues relatively equally. In Loudoun County, the local tax funding is generally split 66 percent for the Schools and 34 percent for the County government. In Prince William County, the Board of Supervisors and the School Board have agreed to designate 57.23 percent of general revenues, which includes tax funding and other funding not directly generated by departments, for the Schools while the County retains 42.77 percent.

The amount of direct state aid is based on the Composite Index of Local Ability to pay (LCI) that determines each school division’s ability to pay educational costs fundamental to the Virginia’s Standards of Quality. Scores are based on the value of real property, adjusted gross income, and taxable retail sales, with higher scores meaning that local school divisions are better able to cover costs.

Table 8 below shows the changes over the last three biennium budgets. Of the three school districts, Fairfax County’s LCI is notably higher than the others and Prince William County’s is lower, but Fairfax County’s score has trended downward, which increases the proportion of state funding received by the County.

Table 8. Local Composite Index 2016 -2022

	2016-2018	2018-2020	2020-2022
Fairfax	0.6844	0.6754	0.6541
Loudoun	0.5497	0.5383	0.5466
Prince William	0.3848	0.3783	0.3799

Source: Virginia Department of Education

Unsurprisingly, **Table 9** below shows that state aid makes up a much larger percentage of Prince William County’s school budget than either Fairfax or Loudoun County’s.

**Table 9. Source of Funds for Local School Systems
FY 2022 Proposed Budgets**

	County Transfer	State
Fairfax	71.0%	24.5%
Loudoun	69.9%	28.5%
Prince William	45.3%	49.2%

Source: Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William budget documents

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What is the projected impact on our school system as a result of the flight from urban areas as a result of the pandemic?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on membership at several school divisions in the country, including FCPS. Whether these trends are temporary for this school year will depend on many factors, including the future course of the pandemic and economic conditions.

Fairfax County government recently published the Demographic Reports for 2020 in March 2021. Demographic Reports is a compilation of the county's population, households, housing unit estimates and forecasts; market value estimates; residential development activity estimates; and industrial and commercial gross floor area estimates that help with insight into the recent population trends for the year. For more information on the Fairfax County Demographic Reports for 2020: <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/demographics/sites/demographics/files/assets/demographicreports/fullrpt.pdf>.

The United States Census Bureau releases migration data in the form of estimates in a variety of tables, tools, and analytical reports. Based on the data release schedules from previous years, it is expected that the initial release of data for 2020 will be in September 2021.

Due to limitations in the availability of data, a full impact cannot be known until future data is available for analysis.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Storck

Question: Provide enrollment projections, how they were derived and how have they changed as a result of COVID-19.

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

A five-year projection set has not been produced for FCPS CIP FY 2022-26 as the possible future impact of the unique decline in membership for School Year (SY) 2020-21 will depend on many factors, including the future course of the pandemic and economic conditions.

The changing conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic and the virtual start to school have had an impact on FCPS student membership. The FCPS projection methodology is sensitive to dynamic and complex variables including economic, demographic, and urban development trends. Limited information available on membership trends and uncertain outlook have proved challenging for FCPS and other school districts across the country to complete a projection set.

Fairfax County Public Schools FY 2022 Advertised projected student enrollment is 189,944. The FY 2022 Advertised Budget for the school system includes projected enrollment at pre-pandemic levels. Enrollment continues to be reviewed and any recommended adjustments from the advertised budget will be incorporated during the approved budget process.

For more information on the FY 2022 student enrollment projection, by category, exceptions, and projection process:

Pages 135 and 136 of the FCPS Proposed Budget FY 2022:

<https://www.fcps.edu/sites/default/files/media/pdf/FY-2022-Proposed-Budget.pdf>.

For more information on development of the five-year membership projection set and the current state and future outlook of student membership:

Pages 7 and 32-35 of the FCPS Capital Improvement Program (CIP) FY 2021-25:

<https://www.fcps.edu/sites/default/files/media/pdf/Adopted-CIP-FY2021-25.pdf>.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: What is the updated enrollment for incoming kindergarteners?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an impact on enrollment, including kindergarten. Whether these trends are temporary for this school year will depend on many factors, including the future course of the pandemic and economic conditions.

The School Year 2020-21 kindergarten enrollment is 10,362 (exclusive of students receiving special education services for half or more of the school day) or 10,895 when included, which is approximately 2,000 students under the projection in both cases. There are a variety of potential circumstances for kindergarteners not attending FCPS as a result of the pandemic, including: homeschooled students, students opting not to begin formal kindergarten, private school students, and even students leaving the county. These students may or may not return to FCPS next school year and the number who enroll as kindergarten versus first grade will vary from what would otherwise have occurred (without a pandemic).

The FY 2022 Proposed Budget kindergarten enrollment projection is consistent with the FY 2021 budget due to the COVID-19 pandemic with kindergarten membership projected at 12,349 students (exclusive of students receiving special education services for half or more of the school day) or 12,951 when included.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: Which department within the Fairfax County government is responsible for implementation of the county trust program, and how much funding is budgeted to implement the new county trust program for county employees and educate the overall Fairfax County community?

Response:

On January 26, 2021, the Board of Supervisors approved the Public Trust and Confidentiality Policy (Trust Policy) for Fairfax County government to reaffirm current County policy, improve community health, welfare, safety and security and build trust by ensuring that immigrant residents can access County benefits and services without fear that the information they share will be disclosed to federal immigration officials. The Office of the County Executive is responsible for the implementation of the program.

No funding is currently budgeted, specifically, to support the implementation of the trust policy. Associated expenses have been absorbed within existing agency appropriations.

However, as noted in the proposed FY 2022-2023 Board Budget Guidance, to support this work, the County Executive will be directed to identify a position, using existing resources, to serve as the County's first Immigrant Community Liaison, under the leadership of the County's Chief Equity Officer and embedded in the Office of the County Executive. This position will work with County departments to address specific immigrant community concerns and, as necessary, adapt current County practices to ensure County staff and departments are aware of and are following this new policy. Further, the position will work with the community, stakeholder groups, nonprofits, and interfaith organizations to create strong networks that facilitate coordination and the connection of Fairfax County's immigrant community to the information, resources, and services that will support their success. Additional funding requests for this initiative will come to the Board for approval at a future quarterly review, if necessary.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: What funds are in the FY 2022 proposed budget or in the proposed Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to implement infrastructure recommendations from Community-wide Energy and Climate Action Plan (CECAP) and other environmental plans being developed by the Office of Environmental and Energy Coordination?

Response:

The FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes funding of \$1,298,767 for environmental initiatives and represents an increase of \$382,152 from the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan. FY 2022 projects were selected based on a process supported by the Environmental Quality Advisory Council (EQAC) and support a variety of environmental initiatives. The selection process includes the application of specific project criteria, review of proposals from County agencies, and identification of projects for funding. Energy Strategy projects have typically been funded using one-time savings available at budget quarterly reviews. In addition, all existing Environmental and Energy Strategy projects have been moved to Fund 30015 as part of the *FY 2020 Carryover Review*. This new fund provides a consolidated reflection of all Environmental and Energy Strategy projects underway. Specific funding levels include:

- An amount of \$88,000 is included for the HomeWise energy education and outreach program at low- and moderate-income housing in Fairfax County. HomeWise is intended to educate, empower, and enable low- and moderate-income residents to lower their utility bills by reducing their energy and water use. The program emphasizes relationship-building between qualified volunteers and specific communities in the County where energy efficiency improvements and changes to daily behaviors are likely to have the greatest impact. The program also includes an educational component focused on school-age children to help them make smart choices about their resource use starting at a young age.
- An amount of \$15,000 is included to support a Green Purchasing Program intern who will pursue Zero Waste Certification for the Springfield Logistics Center. The certification process serves as a foundational element from which facilities can achieve cost avoidance, support sustainable initiatives, and improve material life cycles. Zero Waste Certification, which is closely related to DPMM's green purchasing efforts, is a one-time effort that requires significant documentation and third-party certification. The certification cost of \$5,000, is also included and DPMM's preliminary analysis indicates that "Silver" certification could be earned at existing operational levels. If certified, Fairfax County would become one of the first jurisdictions with a certified public facility.
- An amount of \$50,000 is included to conduct an analysis of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions related to the County's purchasing expenditures, or "spend." This expenditure is approximately \$1 billion annually and spans hundreds of sectors and thousands of suppliers. Using spend data from FY 2021, this project will develop a detailed understanding of the environmental impacts of the County's supply chain and inform staff as it develops programs and policies to improve the County's procurement-related environmental footprint. DPMM staff expect that, once measured, the County's supply chain impacts will present a number of opportunities for climate impact reductions that can improve the environment as well as the community's health and well-being.

- An amount of \$36,400 is included to fund the purchase and installation of four water-bottle filling stations at convenient locations within the Newington and West Ox vehicle maintenance facilities. A water bottle filling station is a hands-free way of filling a refillable bottle with tap water, ensuring that both employees and customers awaiting repairs have a healthy hydration option. The bottle-filling stations will replace older drinking fountains that are not being used due to health concerns or because they have fallen into disrepair. It is anticipated that the stations will reduce waste by reducing or eliminating the need for staff and customers to bring their own water and soda bottles, most of which are disposable and end up in the trash. The water bottle-filling stations are expected to include a ticker that will allow staff to track the number of disposable bottles saved by using the filling station.
- An amount of \$300,000 is included to continue the Invasive Management Area (IMA) Program. The Park Authority manages this volunteer program, as well as other invasive removal initiatives. These programs restore hundreds of acres of important natural areas, protect tree canopy, and reach thousands of volunteers. More than 22,000 trained volunteer leaders have contributed 80,000 hours of service since the program's inception in 2005, improving over 1,000 acres of parkland. This funding level represents an increase of \$50,000 from the FY 2021 Adopted Budget Plan funding level and will support the ecological integrity of additional natural areas and prevent further degradation of their native communities.
- An amount of \$86,000 is included for 1.25 acres of wetland restoration at Green Springs Garden, specifically the restoration of a magnolia bog. This type of bog is a rare geologic feature known to occur only in Virginia, Maryland, and the District. The magnolia bog at Green Springs Garden is one of only 11 known occurrences in Virginia, making its restoration and preservation of particular significance. The bog is located adjacent to a pedestrian trail at Green Springs Garden, offering unique interpretative and educational opportunities for visitors. Restoration activities will include the design and installation of a rock structure to stabilize soil and protect the bog's hydrologic integrity, as well as the removal of non-native invasive plants and installation of native plants. Project partners will include Friends of Green Springs, Earth Sangha, and the Virginia Native Plant Society.
- An amount of \$75,160 is included to fund the restoration of three acres of meadows at Lake Fairfax. The restorations will establish native plant diversity and provide support to pollinators and native birds. Native plant communities and ecosystem functions including habitat provision and biodiversity will be restored to support wildlife populations, including pollinators, and breeding birds. Funding will also support the restoration of the Park Authority's highest-priority project, Poplar Ford Park, in its entirety.
- An amount of \$46,400 is included to install an Advanced Oxidation Process (AOP) treatment system at a Park Authority pool to replace the existing ultraviolet (UV) water treatment system. An AOP treatment system improves air quality while yielding both electricity and chlorine cost savings. An AOP unit is more efficient than a UV unit, which reduces the chlorine demand for the pool system, thereby reducing patron and lifeguard exposure when using or maintaining the pool. The improved air quality, which is the primary benefit of an AOP treatment system, is expected to reduce complaints from pool patrons and frequent users such as swim teams. AOP treatment systems require periodic cartridge replacement, but the cartridge replacement costs are offset by cost savings associated with reduced electricity and chlorine consumption.
- An amount of \$80,800 is included for two composting programs. An amount of \$11,800 is included for a Composting Pilot Program at Fairfax County government offices. This program will be

managed by an employee volunteer group and each department participating in the pilot will receive a compost bin to place in its office kitchenette. On a weekly basis, a private composting company will remove the bins for off-site composting and provide clean bins. In addition, an amount of \$69,000 is included to support a pilot composting program that is being developed by DPWES's Solid Waste Management Program (SWMP). SWMP plans to implement a pilot drop-off program for residential food scraps, with initial drop-off locations near the existing residential recycling drop-off centers at the I-66 Transfer Station and the I-95 Landfill Complex. The drop-off composting sites will include an enclosure that can hold up to 12 64-gallon carts, to be serviced up to three times per week by the selected contractor(s). SWMP efforts to help educate residents about the new program will include the creation and distribution of fact sheets, the development of an instructional video, and community presentations. During the initial phase of implementation, site attendants will be available to guide residents on what is and is not accepted for composting.

- An amount of \$130,000 is included for Phase II of a natural landscaping initiative at the Government Center. This project is envisioned as a multi-phase, multi-year demonstration project that reimagines the Government Center grounds while creating inviting, comfortable and aesthetically pleasing outdoor spaces with ample shade and a unifying plant palette.
- An amount of \$75,000 is included for the Watershed Protection and Energy Conservation Matching Grant Program, or "Conservation Assistance Program." This is a continuing program and is managed by the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District (NVSWCD), provides financial incentives to empower civic associations, places of worship and homeowners, through their associations, to implement on-the-ground sustainability projects. The initiative builds on current programs that provide technical assistance, hands-on support, outreach and education to Fairfax County homeowners and residents. Projects will improve water quality, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and conserve energy and water. The funding provides support for materials and printing, matching grants, outreach and education, site assessments, and inspections.
- An amount of \$127,500 is included for efficiency improvements at selected vacant historic houses maintained by Parks. These historic houses are among the 30 properties being considered for the Resident Curator Program. Under this program, a resident curator assumes responsibility for building rehabilitation in exchange for the right to occupy the property. HVAC inefficiencies and building envelope issues in these houses lead to excessive utility bills and increased maintenance needs while the houses remain unoccupied and also discourage potential curators from program participation. Making energy improvements in these houses prior to inclusion in the Resident Curator Program addresses both issues. Energy improvements include adding insulation to crawlspaces and attics, adding weather-stripping and interior storm windows, and upgrading HVAC systems and controls.
- An amount of \$146,192 is included to support the electric vehicle charging stations (EVCS) program and associated software to be located at County facilities for use by employees, patrons and the public. The specific number of charging stations that this amount will fund depends on the needs of the sites and the types of charging stations selected. The purchase of EVCS supports the Board's updated Environmental Vision, adopted in 2017, which includes objectives intended to reduce both the county's operational use of energy from fossil fuel sources and the greenhouse gas emissions associated with that energy use. It also supports the Operational Energy Strategy, which envisions transitioning from gasoline-powered passenger vehicles to hybrid-electric and electric vehicles. Consistent with the Board's policy and strategic direction, in 2020 the county awarded a contract for the purchase of Level II commercial EVCS and software that allows the Department

of Vehicle Services to manage usage, set rates, receive payment, bill county fleet drivers for electricity usage, and run sustainability reports.

- An amount of \$42,315 is included to fund a pilot Energy Efficient Replacement Fund. This fund will assist County departments in purchasing more efficient appliances and equipment when there is a cost premium, and they cannot afford to choose the most efficient option. A wide range of efficiency-related options is often available to purchasers of new appliances and equipment. Although there is not always a cost premium, the most efficient equipment can cost more up-front. When departments are making purchasing decisions, they might not have the funds to pay for slightly more efficient equipment, even though that equipment would have the least cost in the long run due to utility bill savings. At the same time, many departments do not pay their own utility bills and so do not directly reap the benefits of utility bill savings. The fund applies only to replacement purchases; it would not be used to upgrade equipment simply to improve efficiency.

In addition to the projects listed above, and consistent with the actions approved by the Board of Supervisors as part of the *FY 2020 Carryover Review*, funding in the amount of \$371,400 is included in the Office of Environmental and Energy Coordination for 2/2.0 FTE positions to support the development and management of the Climate Adaptation Plan.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Over the last ten years, what has been the position growth (including funding) for affordable housing initiatives? Please separate by administration/operational and capital/project based. Please also include positions that primarily support affordable housing initiative such as the 7 positions in the County Attorney's office. Over the same time period, what has been the affordable housing unit growth broken out by county owned and county funded? If possible, please provide in a chart including year, positions, units.

Response:

Over the last ten years (FY 2012 through FY 2021), the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) has added two General Fund positions that support affordable housing production and preservation, which includes one position transferred from the Department of Planning and Development as part of the *FY 2020 Carryover Review*. The other position was added as part of the FY 2020 Adopted Budget Plan. This does not include any positions that were transferred to HCD during the merger of HCD and the Office to Prevent and End Homelessness.

The FY 2022 Advertised Budget Plan includes funding in the amount of \$308,512 to support 2/2.0 FTE new positions to support the creation, rehabilitation, and preservation of affordable housing throughout Fairfax County with an emphasis on the recommendations of the Affordable Housing Resource Panel and Phase II of the Communitywide Housing Strategic Plan to produce 5,000 units of affordable housing over the next fifteen years. All four positions added to support affordable housing initiatives are development based and are directly responsible for working on Fairfax County Redevelopment and Housing Authority (FCRHA) and HCD projects. All administrative/operational support for this initiative has been absorbed by existing positions.

From FY 2012 through FY 2021 to date:

- A total of 2,159 new affordable rental homes have been added by private developers through a combination of FCRHA financing and Fairfax County land use policies, including rental Workforce Dwelling Units (WDUs) affordable to households earning up to 80 percent of Area Median Income (AMI). This includes units currently under construction.
- A total of 1,408 existing rental units were preserved as affordable by private developers using FCRHA/Fairfax County financing.
- A total of 89 affordable rental units were added to the FCRHA's portfolio. This includes for-sale ADUs delivered via Fairfax County's Zoning Ordinance, acquired by the FCRHA, and added to the FCRHA's Fairfax County Rental Program (FCRP), as well as units/beds in group homes acquired at foreclosure from RPJ Housing.

It should be noted that over this period, a total of 247 existing publicly-owned affordable units were refinanced/rehabilitated and preserved as affordable housing. A total of 1,724 new affordable rental homes are in various stages of the FCRHA's development pipeline, including an anticipated 1,664 privately-owned units and 60 publicly-owned senior housing units.

The County Attorney's Office (OCA) does not have seven positions that primarily support affordable housing. Only 2/2.0 FTE Assistant County Attorney positions provide legal support for affordable housing,

along with the assistance of an exempt limited term attorney. These same attorneys also handle a wide variety of other issues unrelated to affordable housing. Public-Private Partnerships (P3), a complex legal tool used to develop affordable housing, is also used in other contexts, such as Alpine X, so these attorneys frequently support projects being developed by DPWES, the Department of Economic Initiatives, and the Park Authority. Other work supported by these attorneys includes loan underwriting, the interpretation and application of federal housing regulations, and housing discrimination claims. A Deputy County Attorney historically has supervised these attorneys, in addition to other supervisory duties. This Deputy's responsibilities currently include the supervision of Freedom of Information Act attorneys and a network analyst position who provides information technology support to the entire office.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: Please provide details around the \$10.0 million in ARPA funds identified for one-time investments.

Response:

On June 8, the Board of Supervisors approved the appropriation of the first tranche of funding received through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (Fiscal Recovery Fund). A total of \$111.45 million has been appropriated in the General Fund and is available to be used to respond to public health needs, address negative economic impacts of the pandemic, the provision of government services to the extent of the revenue loss experienced as a result of the pandemic, and other eligible expenses. The Fiscal Recovery Fund provides more flexibility than other targeted funding sources; however, staff will continue to maximize these other sources before considering ARPA funds.

Staff recommendations for the partial allocation of the first tranche of funding are included in the monthly stimulus funding updates provided to the Board. In the June 2021 Stimulus Funding Update memo, staff recommended \$10.0 million under the provision of government services category for one-time County projects such as information technology, capital improvement, and apparatus. In the July 2021 Stimulus Funding Update memo, staff recommended using \$5.0 million of this allocation for Cybersecurity Support. This funding will support the expansion of the County's cyber resiliency and strengthen the County's defense against cyber vulnerabilities to ensure the safeguarding of County data. Staff in the Department of Management and Budget are currently reviewing proposals submitted by agency directors for the remaining \$5.0 million. It is anticipated that additional recommendations will focus on Board initiatives and projects deferred as a result of the pandemic and will be included in forthcoming monthly stimulus memos. These recommendations will likely include an increase in the proposed allocation in order to sufficiently address needs, such as transportation and pedestrian improvement projects.

It should also be noted that overall allocations within the Fiscal Recovery Fund may change over time based on changing needs, new funding opportunities, and County priorities. Additionally, staff will continue to monitor eligibility requirements, including guidance contained in the Interim Final Rule released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and Frequently Asked Questions.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Smith

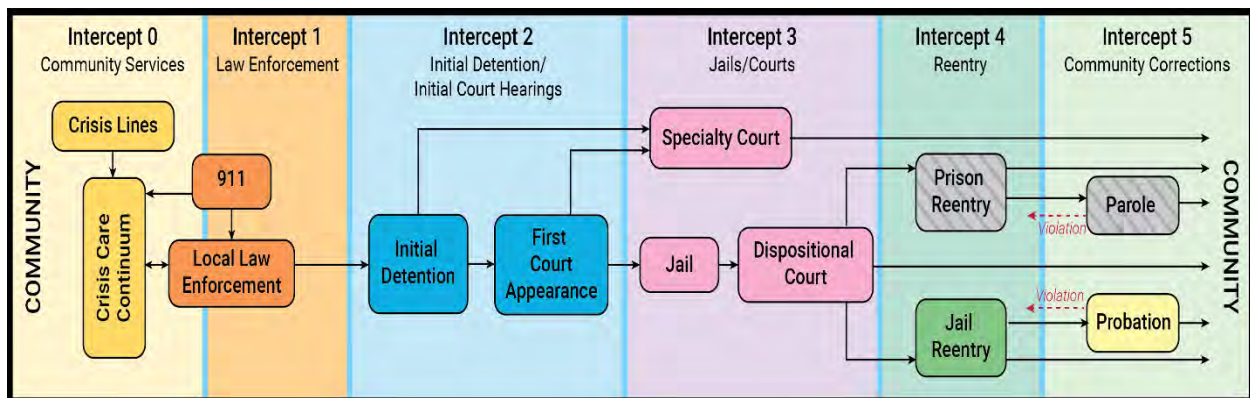
Question: Please provide an update on the Mobile Crisis Team and Other Community Crisis Response Programs.

Response:

Nationally and locally, jurisdictions are looking at ways to triage and respond to behavioral health crisis calls, providing the most appropriate response and linking community members to needed services and supports. Providing crisis services to people in need of behavioral health aligns with the countywide Diversion First initiative, which is designed to divert people with mental illness, co-occurring substance use disorders and developmental disabilities, whenever possible, away from the criminal justice system. The County has been committed to this initiative since 2015 and has developed a continuum of services and supports to provide alternatives to arrest and incarceration.

On July 14, 2020, the Board of Supervisors directed staff to review the 911 dispatch and response system and in keeping with the County’s longstanding commitment to Diversion First, identify opportunities to deploy behavioral health professionals to respond to 911 calls in instances where behavioral health issues are the primary reason for the call. In response, a staff work group was convened to review models and best practices from other jurisdictions and assess the feasibility of implementing such models in Fairfax County, taking into consideration opportunities to leverage the continuum of behavioral health crisis services currently available in the County.

Along with most other jurisdictions that have a continuum of care for diversion, the County follows the Sequential Intercept Model (SIM), which is a framework to inform strategies and community-based responses to the involvement of people with mental illness and substance use disorders in the criminal justice system. The model identifies how this population flows through the criminal justice system along six distinct intercept points, each with possibilities for intervention. Much of the County’s focus in recent years has been on Intercepts 1-5, to include the Merrifield Crisis Response Center (MCRC), initial detention post arrest, specialty dockets, jail-based services, community re-entry and community supports. Since Diversion First efforts were launched, Intercept 0 was added to the national SIM model, and identifies community-based services designed to intervene at the earliest possible point and provide crisis services before criminal justice involvement.



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Currently, a number of behavioral health crisis response services are available in the County, some directly connected to Diversion First and some that were established separately from that initiative. These services include the Children's Regional Crisis Response (CR2), the Regional, Education, Assessment, Crisis Services, Habilitation (REACH) program for individuals with developmental disabilities and their families, the PRS CrisisLink, a 24/7 call and text line, and the Merrifield Crisis Response Center. These services were established as a part of a regional Community Services Board (CSB) strategic effort to strengthen mobile crisis services. Plans are proceeding with establishing a regional crisis call center hub that will improve the ability to respond to crisis calls in the community.

The County also currently has two Mobile Crisis Units (MCUs), operated by CSB Emergency Services. An MCU has been in existence for over three decades in Fairfax County. The MCU is Fairfax County's mobile component to emergency services that responds in the community to evaluate and intervene with individuals who are at risk of serious physical harm to themselves or to others, or who lack capacity to protect themselves from harm or to provide for their basic needs. Services include crisis intervention, crisis stabilization, risk assessments, evaluations for emergency custody orders and temporary detention orders, voluntary and involuntary admission to public and private psychiatric hospitals, regional crisis stabilization units, and other community referrals. The MCU operates seven days a week, and on average, provides over 1,500 services annually. The MCU does not respond directly to 911 calls.

In addition, the Community Response Team (CRT) provides outreach and care coordination services to frequent utilizers of public safety services. The CRT is comprised of a mental health provider, a Fire and Rescue Technician, a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) trained law enforcement officer as needed and a peer support specialist, with strong support from a Public Health Nurse from the Fire and Rescue Department, and the Department of Public Safety Communications. The team works collaboratively to identify and engage individuals in the community who are "super utilizers" of the public safety system and who could benefit from ongoing services and supports. In addition, the team helps to link this vulnerable population to treatment services, medical care, medication, medical equipment, and community-based services to meet their basic needs. The CRT operates Monday through Friday and serves approximately 240 people annually. The CRT does not respond directly to 911 calls.

The work of the MCUs and CRT will continue and may be strengthened by the recently enacted Marcus Alert legislation. A community input process will launch in the fall to gather information about community needs and feedback about the crisis care continuum.

In the spring of 2021, the CSB, Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD) and Department of Public Safety Communications (DPSC) collaborated to implement an exploratory "micropilot" to learn about logistical and operational considerations for launching a primary response Co-Responder program in Fairfax County. During this micropilot, a CSB Crisis Intervention Specialist and Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) trained police officer were paired to respond to 911 calls that were related to behavioral health issues. In addition to the co-responder team, a CSB Crisis Intervention Specialist was deployed to DPSC to serve as a "Behavioral Health Liaison" (BHL). The BHL provided DPSC staff with behavioral health resources, and researched calls to assist the Co-Response team. There are a variety of co-responder models, and this model was selected following a thorough review of programs and consultation with experts from across the country.

The micropilot drew upon the existing collaborative relationships between the CSB and CIT law enforcement, which have been strengthened through the MCRC. Since the Co-Responder team will provide a primary response to 911 calls (rather than a secondary response), the inclusion of law enforcement is critical. In many other crisis response models, to include MCUs and the CRT, teams have an opportunity to gather information about the nature of the call and the individual crisis. With an immediate response, there are a number of unknown variables and in some cases, potentially high-risk situations. In addition, some behavioral health calls involve individuals who are at risk of harming themselves or others, and an

emergency custody order (ECO) is needed. Law enforcement officers have the statutory ability to enact an ECO, and having an officer already on scene is essential to continuity of care. It should be noted that neighboring jurisdictions have also selected a law enforcement/behavioral co-responder model.

This initial effort demonstrated that this approach was effective in responding to and de-escalating behavioral health crises. Approximately half of the calls were de-escalated in the field, and 40% were diverted from potential arrest or hospitalization. Most responses involved mental health and/or substance related issues, and a few responses involved domestic dispute, cognitive impairment or intellectual/developmental disability. Sixty-three percent of responses were in residential locations and the remaining calls were in commercial or public spaces. While most responses involved adults, 10% were related to youth. The Fire and Rescue Department was dispatched separately, as needed, and could also request the team as needed.

The CSB, FCPD and DPSC are actively exploring ways to resource a Co-Responder program beyond the initial micropilot. The CSB and FCPD will resume the initial pilot efforts in late September, utilizing existing resources for a limited, three-day per week response in the community. Staff has been working with the Department of Management and Budget to determine the availability of American Recovery Plan Act (ARPA) funding to begin expanding the scope of the program. An update to the Board on these efforts will be provided at an upcoming Board Committee meeting in September or October.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Chairman McKay and Supervisor Storck

Question: What are the parameters for premium pay and what are other jurisdictions considering on how to use the funds? Please clarify the 150% over average pay and what that means.

Response:

Premium pay is one of the eligible uses of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Fiscal Recovery Fund). Guidance released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) through the Interim Final Rule indicates that premium pay can be provided to eligible workers performing essential work during the COVID-19 public health emergency or to provide grants to third-party employers with eligible workers performing essential work. It should be noted that when the Final Rule is released, staff will need to ensure there has been no significant changes to the premium pay guidance.

Under ARPA, eligible workers are those in critical infrastructure sectors who regularly perform in person work, interact with others at work, or physically handle items handled by others. Critical infrastructure sectors include healthcare, education and childcare, transportation, sanitation, grocery and food production, and public health and safety, among others, as provided in the Interim Final Rule. The County has the discretion to add additional sectors to this list, so long as the sectors are considered critical to protect the health and well-being of its residents. Eligible works must also perform essential work to receive premium pay. In the Interim Final Rule, Treasury defines essential work as “work that (1) is not performed while teleworking from a residence; and (2) involves: (i) regular in-person interactions with patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work; or (ii) regular physical handling of items that were handled by, or are to be handled by patients, the public, or coworkers of the individual that is performing the work.” Based on this definition, employees working remotely do not qualify for premium pay.

Premium pay is defined as an amount up to \$13 per hour in addition to wages the worker otherwise receives and in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$25,000 per eligible worker. It can be applied retroactively back to January 27, 2020, for work performed during the pandemic as well as prospective premium pay for current or ongoing work.

The Interim Final Rule emphasizes the need for recipients to prioritize premium pay for low- to moderate-income workers. Premium pay that would increase a worker’s total pay above 150 percent of the greater of the state or County average annual wage requires written justification submitted to Treasury and made publicly available. The justification needs to include how the premium pay is responsive to workers performing essential work during the public health emergency.

The state has notified the County that they will be providing a one-time bonus of \$3,000 for Compensation Board funded sworn positions in the Office of the Sheriff utilizing state ARPA funds. Those eligible for the bonus must have served in a sworn position in the Office of the Sheriff for at least 231 hours, or approximately 5.8 weeks, as of the date of implementation of the bonus as determined by the County. The bonus must be implemented no later than November 30, 2021.

States, U.S. territories, metropolitan cities and counties with a population that exceeds 250,000 residents are required to submit a yearly Recovery Plan Performance Report. The report was due to Treasury on August 31, 2021. In reviewing Montgomery, Loudoun, and Prince William Counties Recovery Plan

Performance Reports, it did not appear that funding has been set aside for premium pay. However, similar to the County, use of the Fiscal Recovery Fund is a fluid process and funding priorities may change.

It should be noted that there are currently no other federal or state funding opportunities that can be utilized for premium pay. Premium pay not covered under the Fiscal Recovery Fund will need to be funded out of the County's General Fund.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Alcorn

Question: How many gas-powered leaf blowers are owned by Fairfax County Public Schools and what are the annual maintenance costs?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

Fairfax County Public Schools has a current inventory of 367 gas-powered leaf blowers. As of July 1st, 2020, the annual maintenance cost is \$14.7K.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Included in the Use of Force Report by UTSA, recommendations included increased Police training. What is the cost and the timing for this to occur?

Response:

The Fairfax County Police Department has identified the following trainings for its employees on Use of Force and de-escalation. The following trainings will be administered in FY 2022 for an estimated cost of \$345,888.

1. Procedural Justice and Implicit Bias training (\$297,388):

The Virginia General Assembly passed HB-5109 which mandates that all police departments in the Commonwealth of Virginia implement curriculum and lesson plans for cultural sensitivity and implicit bias training. This training is being presented by a private vendor subject matter expert and covers procedural justice and implicit bias. It is based on the curriculum created as part of the National Initiative for Building Community Trust and Justice. The Training will also be designed to teach department trainers all aspects of facilitating training and how training can be used to build trust in communities.

2. Cultures Connecting (\$36,500):

Training to support the training of Equity Ambassadors as part of implementation of the One Fairfax Policy, which directs Fairfax County Government to intentionally consider racial and social equity in decision making and in the development of policies, programs, and services. Incidents both nationally and locally involving law enforcement has led to the need for staff to be able to facilitate conversations on race within and across departments. These conversations will be led by a group of 50 Equity Ambassadors. Cultures Connecting provides unique, cutting-edge training for organizations that are building capacity to talk about race. This specialized training provides a framework on how to address issues of equity and race, creates common language, and increases understanding of diverse experiences and perspectives. It also describes strategies on how to successfully present sensitive information to a wide audience of learners, and skills for leading difficult conversations about race and privilege, as well as strategies for working with resistance.

3. Integrating Communication, Assessment, and Tactics (ICAT) Training (\$30,000)

The ICAT training program is based on the following goals:

- 1) Reinforce with officers the core ideal of sanctity of all human life. This includes the need to protect themselves, members of the public and, whenever possible, criminal suspects and other individuals in crisis from danger and harm.
- 2) Promote public safety and officer safety by learning and integrating skills and strategies related to decision-making, crisis recognition, tactical communications, and safety tactics.
- 3) Provide patrol officers with the skills, knowledge, and confidence they need to assess and manage threats, influence behavioral change, and gain voluntary compliance whenever possible in dynamic and potentially dangerous situations.
- 4) Provide officers with a decision-making model that is intuitive, practical, and effective for safely resolving non-firearms critical incidents and for documenting and explaining their actions and decisions after the fact.

- 5) Provide officers with basic skills needed to recognize individuals in crisis and to approach and attempt to engage them in a safe and effective manner.
- 6) Provide officers with key communications skills needed to safely engage with, de-escalate, and gain compliance from subjects who are in crisis and/or non-compliant.
- 7) Reinforce with officers' effective tactical approaches and teamwork skills needed to safely resolve incidents.
- 8) Provide officers with realistic and challenging scenario-based training, which enables them to practice the concepts and skills presented in the training, including recognizing persons in crisis, tactical communications and decision-making, and the appropriate actions to take as part of an overall, integrated de-escalation strategy.

The ICAT training program consists of seven modules:

Module 1: Introduction. This module explains the purpose and focus of the training, emphasizing that public safety and officer safety lie at the heart of ICAT.

Module 2: Critical Decision-Making Model (CDM). This module discusses the importance of critical thinking and decision-making for officers responding to the types of incidents that are the focus of ICAT. It presents the Critical Decision-Making Model as a training and operational tool for agencies to structure and support officers' decision-making.

Module 3: Crisis recognition. This module provides basic information on how to recognize individuals who are experiencing a behavioral crisis caused by mental illness, drug addiction, or other conditions.

Module 4: Tactical communications. This module provides more specific and detailed instruction on how to respond to such individuals and initiate communications with them. It focuses on key communications skills, including active listening and non-verbal communication, that are designed to help officers manage these situations and gain voluntary compliance.

Module 5: Suicide by Cop. This module teaches officers to recognize and respond safely to incidents in which a person decides to attempt to die at the hands of a police officer. These encounters are called "Suicide by Cop" (SbC) incidents. Many SbC incidents can be resolved without using lethal force against the suicidal person, and without endangering officers or the public.

Module 6: Operational tactics. Using the Critical Decision-Making Model as the foundation, this module reviews critical pre-response, response, and post-response tactics to incidents in which a person in behavioral crisis is acting erratically or dangerously but is not brandishing a firearm. It emphasizes concepts such as the "tactical pause;" using distance and cover to create time; using time to continue communications, de-escalate heightened emotional responses, and bring additional resources to the scene; tactical positioning and re-positioning; and teamwork.

Module 7: Step up and step in. This module integrates the previous six modules while presenting case studies in which there were potential missed and successful opportunities for someone to Step Up and Step In and manage a scene to increase the likelihood of a favorable conclusion.

Integration and practice. Officers then participate in scenario-based exercises to put into practice the lessons taught in the previous modules.

The ICAT modules utilize lecture/discussion-based training and practical instruction. During PERF's train-the-trainer sessions, attendees are provided instruction and progressive practices on how to effectively run ICAT scenario-based instruction.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: Please provide additional information on the Water, Sewer, and Broadband category under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund. Are Fairfax Water and Stormwater included in this category?

Response:

One of the eligible use categories under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Fiscal Recovery Fund) is Investments in Water, Sewer and Broadband. Guidance released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury) through the Interim Final Rule indicates that the County may use Fiscal Recovery Funds to make necessary investments to improve access to clean drinking water, support vital wastewater and stormwater infrastructure, and to expand access to broadband internet. Funding must be obligated by December 31, 2024 but projects have until December 31, 2026 to be completed. It should be noted that when the Final Rule is released, staff will need to ensure there has been no significant changes to the Investments in Water, Sewer and Broadband eligibility category.

Water and Sewer

The Interim Final Rule aligns eligible uses of the Fiscal Recovery Fund for infrastructure with the types or categories of projects that would be eligible to receive financial assistance through the Environmental Protection Agency's Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) or Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF). Sample eligible projects for each include:

- | Clean Water State Revolving Fund | Drinking Water State Revolving Fund |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of publicly owned treatment works • Nonpoint source pollution management • National estuary program projects • Decentralized wastewater treatment systems • Stormwater systems • Water conservation, efficiency, and reuse measures • Watershed pilot projects • Energy efficiency measures for publicly owned treatment works • Water reuse projects • Security measures at publicly owned treatment works • Technical assistance to ensure compliance with the Clean Water Act | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transmission and distribution (including lead service line replacement) • Treatment • Source rehabilitation and decontamination • Storage • Consolidation • New systems development |

Eligible projects under the DWSRF and CWSRF support efforts to address climate change, as well as meet cybersecurity needs to protect water and sewer infrastructure. Given the lifelong impacts of lead exposure for children, and the widespread nature of lead service lines, the guidance also encourages the County to consider projects to replace lead service lines, if applicable.

Funding can be utilized by Fairfax Water if an eligible project is identified and approved. Fairfax Water would be considered a subrecipient of the County and thus would be required to follow all federal rules and regulations as well as reporting requirements.

This funding cannot be used to cover lost revenue incurred by Fairfax Water. However, the Commonwealth of Virginia (Commonwealth) has appropriated \$100 million of its Coronavirus Relief Funds to provide financial assistance to utility customers. A portion of this appropriation is allocated to the COVID-19 Municipal Utility Relief Fund Program. Under this Program, the Commonwealth made funds available to qualifying municipal utilities so that the municipal utilities can provide financial assistance to residential and commercial customers who cannot pay their utility bills due to economic hardships caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Fairfax County received \$1,468,639 and Fairfax Water received \$843,852. Funding must be expended by December 31, 2021. Additional funding for a second round of utility relief to customers was included in the 2021 Special Session. Additional funding amounts to the County or Fairfax Water are unknown at this time.

Broadband

The Interim Final Rule requires eligible broadband projects to reliably deliver minimum speeds of 100 Mbps download and 100 Mbps upload. In cases where it is impracticable due to geography, topography, or financial cost to meet those standards, projects must reliably deliver at least 100 Mbps download speed, at least 20 Mbps upload speed, and be scalable to a minimum of 100 Mbps download speed and 100 Mbps upload speed. Projects must also be designed to serve unserved or underserved households and businesses, defined as those that are not currently served by a wireline connection that reliably delivers at least 25 Mbps download speed and 3 Mbps of upload speed. The County may also use funds to provide assistance to households facing negative economic impacts due to COVID-19, including digital literacy training and other programs that promote access to the Internet.

Other Infrastructure Projects

General infrastructure projects not covered under the Water, Sewer and Broadband eligibility category may be included in the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue due to the public health emergency. Government services can include, but are not limited to, maintenance of infrastructure or pay-go spending for building new infrastructure, including roads; modernization of cybersecurity, including hardware, software, and protection of critical infrastructure; health services; environmental remediation; school or educational services; and the provision of police, fire, and other public safety services.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please provide a list of the recurring adjustments included in the *FY 2021 Carryover Review*, detailing whether the adjustments are supported by stimulus funding.

Response:

The following table lists all General Fund adjustments included in the *FY 2021 Carryover Review* that have an FY 2023 impact, and indicates whether those adjustments are supported by stimulus funding in FY 2022. For detailed descriptions of these adjustments, please see [Attachment B](#), pages 14 to 33.

Adjustment	Stimulus Support in FY 2022	Net Adjustment FY 2022	Net Adjustment FY 2023
Additional Public Health Nurses to Staff One Nurse in Each FCPS	Fully supported by stimulus	\$0	\$9,346,107
Positions to Advance Public Health Preparedness and Department Operations	Fully supported by stimulus	\$0	\$2,039,220
Positions to Support Emergency Rental Assistance Program	Fully supported by stimulus	\$0	\$1,134,543
Facilities Management Division Staffing Needs	None	\$1,810,115	\$1,810,115
Collective Bargaining	None	\$1,464,815	\$1,620,283
New School-Aged Child Care Rooms	None	\$573,420	\$675,478
Energy Strategy Positions	None	\$481,789	\$594,776
Security Reorganization	None	\$491,308	\$491,308
New Lease Agreement for Circuit Court Archives	None	\$225,000	\$225,000
Affordable Housing Preservation Coordinator	None	\$122,718	\$162,957
Support for new Community Center in Lee District	None	\$2,507,276	\$107,276
Net FY 2023 General Fund Impact			\$18,207,063

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please recirculate the most recent Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan to the Board of Supervisors.

Response:

Attached is the September 2019 Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan. This report as well as previous reports can be found on the Department of Family Services website (<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/familyservices/older-adults/fairfax-50-plus-community-action-plan>).



COMMUNITY ACTION PLAN

Approved by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, September 2014

Final Summary Report September 2019



To request an alternate version, call (703) 324-5277, TTY 711. Additional details about the Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan can be found online at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/familyservices/older-adults/fairfax-50-plus-community-action-plan. For services for older adults, visit www.fairfaxcounty.gov/olderadults or call (703) 324-7948, TTY 711, Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
A Fairfax County publication. September 2019

2014 Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan
Final Summary Report

September 2019



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County of Fairfax, Virginia

Letter from Chair of Board of Supervisors 50+ Committee

By 2030, the number of adults older than 65 years of age is expected to increase to 72 million, boosting the aging population in this country to 20 percent, according to the U.S. Administration on Aging. As Chair of the Board of Supervisors' 50+ Committee, we set out to develop a plan that would make Fairfax County a better place to age, a place for our older adults to live safely, independently, and with dignity. We wanted a plan that would be affordable, actionable, and achievable. In such a diverse place as Fairfax County, we wanted a plan that would be driven by the community--one that would embrace all of our vibrant and engaged older adults.

The award-winning 50+ Community Action Plan approved by the Board of Supervisors in 2014 and its 31 initiatives successfully addressed services for older adults and family caregivers, safe and healthy communities, community engagement, transportation and housing. The results of the plan are provided in this Final Summary Report.

I sincerely thank and acknowledge the countless individuals, organizations, County agencies and Commissions that assisted, supported, and participated in the development and execution of this Plan. Special thanks to the Board of Supervisors, past and present members of the Commission on Aging, the Area Agency on Aging, and the champions of the Plan's initiatives for their work in making Fairfax County a better place for our residents to grow older and flourish.

This is not the end; it is the beginning. Our older adult population is expected to continue to grow. The opportunities and challenges persist. Earlier this year we conducted a countywide survey to better understand the experiences, lifestyle, perceptions and challenges faced by those who are aging. This feedback will be critical to developing strategies to serve our aging communities in the future.

We need to continue to address both the challenges identified in the survey and those that have more recently become issues, such as affordability, isolation and dementia. With the continued assistance and vision of our Board, community partners, residents, and staff, I am looking forward to the next iteration of the plan as we work to positively shape the future of aging in Fairfax County.

Very truly yours,

Patrick S. Herrity
Chair, Board of Supervisors 50+ Committee
Springfield District Supervisor

SUPERVISOR PAT HERRITY
SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT
FAIRFAX COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
6140 Rolling Road
Springfield, VA 22152
703-451-8873 TTY 711 Fax 703-451-3047
Springfield@fairfaxcounty.gov

Members of Board of Supervisors and Fairfax Area Commission on Aging

Fairfax County Board of Supervisors:

Sharon Bulova, Chairman, At-Large
Pat Herrity, Springfield District, Chairman, 50+ Committee
John C. Cook, Braddock District, Vice Chairman, 50+ Committee
John W. Foust, Dranesville District
Penelope A. Gross, Mason District, Vice Chairman
Catherine M. Hudgins, Hunter Mill District
Jeff C. McKay, Lee District
Linda Q. Smyth, Providence District
Kathy L Smith, Sully District
Daniel G. Storck, Mount Vernon District

Fairfax Area Commission on Aging:

Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax
Mike Perel, Vice Chair, Braddock District
Tom Bash Springfield District
Catherine Cole, At Large
Sharron Dryer, Lee District
Joseph A. Heastie, Providence District
Kathleen Hoyt, Mason District
Kay Larmer, Dranesville District
Phyllis Miller Palombi, Hunter Mill District
Cathy Muha, Sully District
Diane Watson, Mount Vernon District
Vacant, City of Falls Church

Fairfax Area Agency on Aging Support Staff

Trina Mayhan-Webb, Area Agency on Aging Director
Jacquie Woodruff, Livable Communities Development

**2014 Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan
Final Report, September 2019**

INTRODUCTION

Nationwide, the population of older adults has seen significant growth since the first "baby boomers" turned 65 in 2010. As we reported in 2017, the U.S Administration for Community Living expects the cohort of people aged 65+ to rise from 14.9% of the total U.S. population in 2015 to 21.7% by 2040. In Fairfax County, the Department of Management and Budget projects, in its *Demographic Reports 2018*, that the number of County residents aged 65 and up, just under 151,000 last year, will increase to nearly 233,000 by 2035, a gain of 54 percent.

Dramatic growth in the older adult population brings both challenges and benefits. As we wrote in 2017, some forecasters focus on the challenges: Older adults have disabilities and health problems. Many live alone, often in houses unsafe for their occupants. Those who can no longer drive may lose connections to friends and services. Some live on reduced incomes. Some become targets of criminal activity.

But others who study the numbers, like the U.S. Administration on Aging, urge us to see the flip side of aging. Thanks to improvements in health care and healthier lifestyles, people in their 50s, 60s, 70s, and 80s are living longer and better. They travel, they study, they volunteer, they start businesses. They use modern technologies. They engage with the arts. They patronize local restaurants and shops. They vote. With some social and physical supports, they can remain active in their communities for many years to come. We believe a 50+ Action Plan should address the full spectrum of possibilities for this population.

As the current 50+ Community Action Plan reaches the end of its five-year span, sincere thanks are in order. The Fairfax Area Commission on Aging is proud of the champions and County liaisons who have faithfully addressed the needs and interests of older adults in Fairfax County and its partner cities. We honor the volunteers in initiatives like GrandInvolve, 50+ Community Ambassadors, Neighbor to Neighbor, and more, who see giving back to their communities as an important part of later life. We thank the staff of the Fairfax Area Agency on Aging for their hard work and unending support. And we praise the Board of Supervisors for your endorsement of the 2014 50+ Community Action Plan—and Supervisor Pat Herrity in particular, for being that plan's primary champion.

Because of all of you, our friends and neighbors have a better chance of "aging in place" successfully in the community they love. At the Fairfax Area Commission on Aging, we look forward to continuing this work, as we join together to "Shape the Future of Aging" in the next 50+ Action Plan.

Respectfully submitted,



Carolyn Sutterfield, *Chair (City of Fairfax)*
Fairfax Area Commission on Aging



Mike Perel, *Vice Chair (Braddock District)*

**2014 Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan
Final Report**

QUICK SUMMARY

The Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan approved in 2014 was categorized into 6 major areas:

- 1) **Long-Range Planning** – central component of the planning process
- 2) **Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers** – promotes awareness of 50+ services
- 3) **Safe & Healthy Community** – promotes safety and wellness
- 4) **Community Engagement** – connects older adults with community-based opportunities
- 5) **Transportation** – promotes accessible transportation and resources
- 6) **Housing** – promotes accessible homes/communities, affordable housing, housing stability

SCORING KEY	
●●●●	Initiative has been achieved or is now an established, ongoing operation
●●●	Initiative has made good progress and accomplished more than half of its initial goals
●●	Initiative has made some progress
●	Initiative has made little progress or is inactive, due to limited resources or obstacles

Champion: Community-based leader empowered by the Board of Supervisors' (BOS) endorsement of the 50+ Plan to develop and implement a work plan for the specific initiative.

COA Advocate: Fairfax Area Commission on Aging (COA) representative who served as an advocate for the initiative's Champion and County Liaison.

County Liaison: Fairfax County staff person who provided assistance and linkages to County resources and serves as a County contact for the initiative's Champion and COA advocate.

Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan
Final Summary Report

INITIATIVES SNAPSHOT

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

- 50+ Community Survey (formerly *Trends Analysis of Fairfax County 50+ Residents*) †

SERVICES FOR OLDER ADULTS AND FAMILY CAREGIVERS

- Caring for the Caregiver
- 50+ Community Ambassadors (*Creating a Communication Buzz + Kaleidoscope 50+*)
- Optimizing the Number of Links into the County's Older Adults Page †
- Housing for Older Homeless Adults and Those at Risk
- Home Health Care Cooperative (inactive)

SAFE & HEALTHY COMMUNITY

- Creative Aging Festival
- Park Authority 50+ Initiative †
- Criminal Exploitation Prevention (Silver Shield)
- Project Lifesaver Expansion †
- Pre-Notification 911
- Building Community Partnerships to Enhance Behavioral Health for Seniors (inactive)

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

- Fairfax 50+ Facebook (formerly *Fairfax 50+ Community*)
- GrandInvolve: Intergenerational Volunteering in Elementary Schools
- Venture into Volunteering
- Increase Employment Opportunities
- Neighbor to Neighbor (N2N) †
- Library Opportunities for 50+ †

TRANSPORTATION

- NV Rides
- Senior Mobility Fair †
- Universal Real-Time Online Transit Data Portal †
- Mobility Management Program
- Partnership to Provide Medical Transportation

HOUSING

- Accessibility Guide for Home Modifications †
- Help People Stay in Their Homes with Technology
- Latitude in Land Use Cases for Affordable Older Adult Housing
- Universal Design (UD)
- Neighborhood-Based Older Adult Housing
- Home Sharing Initiative
- Home Property Management Services (inactive)

† *Initiative now completed or established and self-sustaining*

Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan Final Summary Report

LONG-RANGE PLANNING

50+ Community Survey (formerly Trends Analysis of Fairfax County 50+ Residents)	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Office of Strategy Management (OSM)
COA Advocate:	N/A
County Liaisons:	Jacquie Woodruff, Fairfax Area Agency on Aging (AAA)/Dept. of Family Services, and Evan Braff, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS)

Goals: In 2014, the goal of this initiative, originally titled “Trends Analysis of Fairfax County 50+ Residents,” was to conduct a study of federal, state, and local economic and demographic data related to the 50+ population. Two George Mason University (GMU) professors were the original champions; their analysis was intended to inform future 50+ strategic planning efforts.

Summary report:

- *2015–2017:* After working with community stakeholders and county officials to identify relevant indicators and examine specific measures, GMU champions concluded that a trends analysis of existing data on the older adult population was not possible.
- *May 2018:* The Board of Supervisors asked staff to look into the possibility of a comprehensive community-wide survey of the older adult population. A workgroup from six county departments was asked to research options and vendor support.
- *December 2018:* Contract signed with National Research Center (NRC) to administer the Community Assessment Survey for Older Adults (CASOA) to residents aged 50 and up in Fairfax County and the contracting cities of Fairfax and Falls Church.
- *February 2019:* After communications outreach, English version of the CASOA mailed to 22,000 randomly selected households. (Survey was also available online in English, Spanish, Korean, and Vietnamese.) 4,777 completed surveys were returned (429 of them online), for a 22% response rate.
- *July 2019:* Final NRC report submitted. OSM prepared a summary, listing key overall findings in the five 50+ Action Plan categories: Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers, Safe & Healthy Community, Community Engagement, Transportation, and Housing. The full NRC report was posted online at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/topics/50-plus-community-survey>.

Subsequent breakdown analysis by OSM and Commission on Aging members in advance of the BOS 50+ meeting on September 10, 2019, produced more detailed results that can serve to inform the next iteration of the Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan. (See Appendix A.)

SERVICES FOR OLDER ADULTS AND FAMILY CAREGIVERS

Caring for the Caregiver	
Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	ElderLink and Area Agency on Aging Family Caregiver Support Team
COA Advocate:	Catherine Cole, At-Large
County Liaisons:	Jacquie Woodruff, AAA/Dept. of Family Services, and Tara Turner, ElderLink

Goals: The original version of this initiative sought to answer three questions: (1) What are the current needs of caregivers in Fairfax County? (2) What are the perceived gaps in meeting these needs? (3) What are potential future or longer-term needs of caregivers that the County and nonprofits must be prepared to address?

As framed, the initiative rightly recognized that limits on County revenues for human services and pressures on individual incomes impact the ability to meet present and projected needs of caregivers and care recipients. What it did not take into account was the extent to which existing providers were already assessing and addressing the needs of this population.

Summary report:

ElderLink:

- In 2018, ElderLink obtained necessary approvals from the Rosalynn Carter Institute for Caregiving to implement a new evidence-informed five-week workshop program, “Caring for You, Caring for Me.”
- Between January 2018 and July 2019, 89 unduplicated caregivers have participated in the program, which helps caregivers learn how to cope with stress; become familiar with available resources both locally and wider spread; discover how to reduce frustrations and barriers encountered throughout their caregiving experience; and share common concerns and issues that are meaningful to each caregiver.
- Between January 2018 and July 2019, ElderLink served 199 caregivers with free Caregiver Consultations for those seeking guidance on their particular situation, and 153 persons through Respite services, including Caregiver Assignments.
- In January 2019, ElderLink began serving caregivers through monthly free Caregiver Support Calls. These provide a convenient space in which caregivers can learn, discuss, and connect with one another. 23 caregivers were served in this way between January and July 2019.

Caregiver Webinars and *Caregiver Corner Online*:

- Caregiver Webinars (formerly Seminars) schedules 6 to 8 sessions each year.
- Webinar topics have included (but are not limited to): Legal Tools, Traveling with your Loved One, Dementia 101, Paying for Long-Term Care, When Your Loved One Is Hospitalized, Emergency Preparedness for Caregivers, Finances and Long-Term Illness, Hiring In-Home Care, Simple Meals, and Medicare 101.
- In 2018, 94 participants took part in webinars at time of broadcast, and there were 97 unduplicated later views of the recordings.
- The *Caregiver Corner Online* (CCOL), a monthly newsletter distributed through a caregiver subscription listserv, brings timely information and updates to caregivers on a regular basis. Since the last 50+ Community Action Plan update in 2017, the number of subscribers has increased from 2,231 to 2,341 (as of July 2019).

Caregiver Support Team:

- A partnership of the Fenwick Foundation with the Caregiver Support Team has provided family caregivers with free access to outside events and activities, such as tickets to plays, musicals, baseball games, and more.
- On June 2, 2019, our Fenwick Foundation Partnership moved from being a pilot project to an established program and was expanded to maximize its impact on family caregivers. The program accepts referrals from the Department of Family Services, Senior Centers, Adult Day Health Centers, and other County programs. Since its expansion, the program has allocated more than 80 tickets to family caregivers, enabling them to have a break from their stressful responsibilities.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 32.

50+ Community Ambassadors (Creating a Communication Buzz + Kaleidoscope 50+)

Progress:	●●●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Linda Hernandez-Giblin, AAA/Dept. of Family Services
COA Advocate:	Diane Watson, Mount Vernon District

Goals: In 2016, the original initiatives were merged into the AAA’s existing 50+ Community Ambassadors program, thus combining two sets of goals: to educate community members about services in Fairfax County available to older adults and their caregivers through the Area Agency on Aging and other departments, and to help multicultural groups understand Fairfax County services available to them and enhance cross-cultural understanding.

Inspired by Supervisor Penny Gross’s Kaleidoscope program and Sandy Chisholm’s Faith Communities in Action program, the combined initiative, now known as 50+ Community Ambassadors, trains volunteers to become resources in their communities and organizations and to help to bridge the gap between the community and County resources.

Summary report:

- Since 2015, the 50+ Community Ambassadors program has grown from 20 to 80 participants, attracting volunteers from all magisterial districts and the City of Fairfax.
- Topics of trainings since 2015 have included Opioid Epidemic (led by the Attorney General’s office and CSB); 50+ transportation initiatives; Elder Law (led by nonprofit partner Legal Services of Northern Virginia); and Adult Protective Services.
- The increasing diversity of Ambassadors, thanks to the addition of the former Kaleidoscope 50+ program to this initiative, has helped the County extend its reach into more neighborhoods and with more groups.
- In 2018, 50+ Ambassadors moved its quarterly meetings from a single site in Fairfax to different sites hosted by our members. They have held meetings at the Dar Al-Hijrah Islamic Center, the St. Paul Chung Korean Catholic Church, the nonprofit Service Source, and the Spring Hill 55+ Community.
- Presenters not only educate the Ambassadors about what they do, but also share ways that volunteers can help spread the word about their programs.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 34.

Optimizing the Number of Links into the County's Older Adults Page †

Progress:	●●●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Grace Lynch, AAA/Dept. of Family Services
COA Advocate:	Tom Bash, Springfield District

Goals: Post links to Fairfax County's Older Adults web page from other County pages that older adults and caregivers are likely to visit, and vice versa. More links increase site visits and help visitors find the services they need. The web page also prioritizes the Aging, Disability, and Caregiver Resource Line, 703-324-7948, TTY 711.

Summary report:

Although our 2017 update report listed this initiative as accomplished, the subsequent redesign of the County website in 2018 required revisiting the goals of the initiative. Champion Grace Lynch ensured that the new web page at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/olderadults would continue to serve the same functions. The web page is now managed by the Office of Public Affairs.

Housing for Older Homeless Adults and Those at Risk of Homelessness

Progress:	●●●
Champion:	Dean Klein, Office to Prevent and End Homelessness
COA Advocate:	Sharron Dreyer, Lee District
County Liaison:	Barbara Antley, Adult & Aging Services/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Increase available safe housing for people age 55+, especially those with chronic medical conditions and those who become homeless through abuse, abandonment, and other issues beyond their control.

Summary report:

- In 2017, newly approved bond funds made possible an eight-year plan to renovate or replace four of the County's homeless shelters to include space for more medical respite beds and permanent single-occupancy apartments.
- A new Bailey's Community Shelter will open in October 2019. The new shelter will have an additional four Medical Respite beds (added to four currently at Embry Rucker Community Shelter), as well as 18 permanent living quarters.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 35.

Home Health Care Cooperative

Progress:	●
Champion:	N/A
COA Advocate:	N/A
County Liaison:	Barbara Antley, Adult & Aging Services/ Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Encourage development of a home health care cooperative that includes caregivers, service recipients, and providers. As Fairfax area residents age and require in-home health care, they have a range of options, but they do not have control over rates charged or the

problem of significant turnover among home health aides and home care aides. A cooperative may be a way to mitigate the impact of these conditions.

Summary report: Due to the departure of the original champion and COA advocate, this initiative became inactive early in the life of the 50+ Plan.

SAFE & HEALTHY COMMUNITY

Creative Aging Festival (formerly Arts Initiative)	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Lisa Mariam, Arts Council of Fairfax County, and Julie Ellis, Evan Braff, and Elisa Lueck, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services
COA Advocate:	Mike Perel, Vice Chair, Braddock District
County Liaisons:	Jacquie Woodruff and Linda Hernandez-Giblin, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Encourage older adults to participate in the arts through community partners such as the Arts Council of Fairfax County. Research demonstrates that older adults' participation in arts programs can positively impact general health, mental health, social bonds, overall functioning, and quality of life.

Summary report:

- Since 2015, **ARTSFAIRFAX** (formerly known as Arts Council of Fairfax County) has worked with Neighborhood and Community Services, the Area Agency on Aging, and other public and private partners to organize an annual arts component as part of the national observance of Older Americans Month in May.
- The 2019 Creative Aging Festival was expanded to additional community partners including Fairfax County Public Libraries, Reston and McLean Community Centers, City of Fairfax, and Workhouse Art Center.
- Over 60 free arts events and activities took place in all 14 senior centers and community locations throughout the County.
- To offer in-depth arts experiences, four artist residencies in senior centers are being piloted in the summer of 2019.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 35.

Park Authority 50+ Initiatives †	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Sara Baldwin, Deputy Director, Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA)
COA Advocate:	Mike Perel, Vice Chair, Braddock District
County Liaison:	Sara Baldwin, Deputy Director, FCPA

Goals: The Fairfax County Park Authority will use its recent Needs Assessment to better target programs and facilities for older adults. A new 50+ portal on the FCPA website is planned. Staff will include a focus on the needs of older adults when designing and planning new urban park settings.

Summary report:

- The Park Authority’s 50+ Portal (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/parks/fifty-plus/) went live on September 15, 2016.
- During FY2017, seven County-approved zonings in redevelopment areas included commitments to urban parks. Privately owned but accessible to the public, these parks include elements that attract active adults and retirees, such as outdoor fitness stations, public art and seating areas, plazas, enhanced trails, and space for outdoor entertainment.
- The new Parks and Recreation System Master Plan emphasizes the importance of park access for all residents and includes a goal to “improve access and opportunities for healthy and active lifestyles.”

Criminal Exploitation Prevention (Silver Shield)

Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Melissa Smarr, Land Development Services, and Allison Fitch, Adult Protective Services
COA Advocate:	Joseph Heastie, Providence District
County Liaisons:	Barbara Antley, Adult and Aging Services/DFS; Mary Ann Jennings, Fairfax County Police Dept.; V.F. Johnson, Dept. of Cable and Consumer Affairs

Goals: Address exploitation crimes against older adults with education campaigns and aggressive police enforcement.

Summary report:

- Fairfax County’s *Golden Gazette* newsletter (circulation 28,000) regularly publishes scam updates.
- In 2017, Mason District Supervisor Penny Gross and leaders of eight Fairfax County agencies joined with AARP Virginia to initiate Silver Shield, a program designed to educate older adult communities, families of older adults, community residents, caregivers, and others on issues related to safety and local protective services.
- Silver Shield provides educational outreach through its own presentations, as well as information tables at other public events. In the past two years, Silver Shield has reached approximately 2,900 people—and counting.
- In 2018, Silver Shield was one of four County programs to receive an Achievement Award from the National Association of Counties.
- Silver Shield and AARP have partnered to conduct two Scam Jam events at the Fairfax County Government Center. The 2018 event attracted 200 participants, who brought 3.2 tons of documents and other papers to be shredded.
- The 2019 Scam Jam was attended by 307 local residents. Participants dropped off 3.23 tons of documents and other papers for recycling, saving approximately 55 trees.
- In a new feature for 2019, the Virginia Department of the Treasury was at the Scam Jam to help participants determine if they had unclaimed property (money, stocks, bonds, dividends, utility deposits, insurance proceeds, etc.) with the Commonwealth.

Over \$14,000 in money, stocks, and property was returned to attendees whose names were on the Treasury lists.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 36.

Project Lifesaver Expansion †	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Stacie Talbot, 2 nd Lieutenant, Sheriff's Office
COA Advocate:	Joseph Heastie, Providence District

Goals: Increase Project Lifesaver funding and support, particularly to decrease the waiting list for services. Project Lifesaver is a comprehensive program designed to quickly locate and rescue individuals with cognitive disorders who are at constant risk for wandering. The Fairfax County Sheriff's Office manages and runs the program, providing timely response and recovery of these persons, both children and adults.

Update: Second Lieutenant Stacie Talbot, the initial champion of the initiative, is now the County liaison. The original goal was successfully completed, and the program is ongoing. Public demand is strong, and the program will continue to grow and serve more citizens as equipment and personnel become available. Information about Project Lifesaver and applications are available on the Sheriff Department's web pages.

Pre-Notification 911	
Progress:	●●●
Champion and COA Advocate:	Tom Bash, Springfield District
County Liaison:	Steve McMurrer, Department of Public Safety Communications, 911 Systems Administrator

Goal: Investigate the adoption of Pre-Notification 911 as a significant safety enhancement to Fairfax County's emergency response system for residents of all ages who have chronic medical conditions, physical disabilities, or limitations.

Summary report:

- This proposal is modeled on a national database, Smart911, which provides call takers and first responders with critical care and rescue information useful in an emergency. Details are provided voluntarily by residents and entered on Smart911's website; the resulting Safety Profile is automatically displayed to the dispatcher if the resident calls in. There is no cost to the user.
- Smart911 now serves 45 states and more than 3,000 communities nationwide. In the metro D.C. area, the program is operational in the District of Columbia and Alexandria, VA, and has recently been approved in Prince William County.
- Funding for Pre-Notification 911, approximately \$300,000 annually, has not yet been approved by the Board of Supervisors.

- The Fairfax Area Commission on Aging (COA), the Fairfax Area Long-Term Care Coordinating Council (LTCCC), and the Fairfax Area Disability Services Board (FA-DSB) continue to advocate for including this service in the Public Safety budget.

Building Community Partnerships to Enhance Behavioral Health for Seniors	
Progress:	•
Champion:	N/A
COA Advocate:	Joseph Heastie, Providence District
County Liaison:	Trina Mayhan-Webb, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Convene a work group of representatives from the Community Services Board, Department of Family Services’ Adult & Aging Services, the Health Department, community nonprofits, and interested community members to explore the feasibility of implementing a Senior Reach program in Fairfax County. Senior Reach, based in Jefferson County, Colorado, provides care management, mental health and substance abuse treatment, and wellness services at no cost to older adults who are isolated, frail, or in need of support.

Update: Initiative has been inactive since the former champion moved out of the area in 2015. The new Mental First Aid for Older Adults program, offered by the Health Department, and the Behavioral Health Objective included in the Partnership for a Healthier Fairfax’s latest Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP 2.0) offer opportunities to address these needs outside the 50+ Community Action Plan.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Fairfax 50+ Facebook (formerly Fairfax 50+ Community)	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Adult and Aging Services/Dept. of Family Services
COA Advocate:	Tom Bash, Springfield District
County Liaison:	Grace Lynch, Adult and Aging Services/Dept. of Family Services

Goal: Support the continued development of the Fairfax 50+ Community, an online social media communications hub that integrates County and non-County service information and offers free interactive web space to individuals and 50+ groups.

Update:

- The first Fairfax 50+ Facebook page was posted in September 2016. The editorial mix includes news of countywide services and recreation and engagement opportunities, as well as prevention and safety messages.
- Content is customized for a mature audience, based on the same editorial mix as used in the *Golden Gazette* and *Fairfax 50+ E-news*, and on www.fairfaxcounty.gov/OlderAdults.
- The Facebook page also promotes services and events of nonprofit partners, such as Olli-GMU, NV Rides, the Shepherd’s Centers, Rebuilding Together, and GrandInvolve.

- In addition, the page promotes Channel 16 *Mature Living* videos and *Fairfax 50+ Podcasts*.
- As of August 2019, Fairfax 50+ Facebook had 1,006 registered “followers.” The page reaches an average of 1,200 to 1,500 viewers per week.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 37.

GrandInvolve: Intergenerational Volunteering in Elementary Schools	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Dorothy Keenan, Founder and Executive Director, GrandInvolve
COA Advocate:	Kay Larmer, Dranesville District
County Liaison:	Evan Braff, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services

Goal: Recruit older adult volunteers to work in Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) that have low achievement levels and high poverty and minority enrollment.

Summary report:

- In the 2017–2018 school year, GrandInvolve volunteers contributed a total of 4,635 hours, including 3,111 classroom hours, in 16 Title 1 elementary schools, mainly in South County.
- In 2017, the program won the Governor’s Community Volunteer Award, presented in Richmond by Governor Terry McAuliffe.
- In 2108, GrandInvolve completed the paperwork to become a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. Its leadership includes both a Board of Managers and a Board of Directors.
- In 2018, the program was a finalist for the Fairfax County Public Schools’ Community Partner Award.
- In the 2018–2019 school year, volunteer time rose to 7,448 hours (5,184 in the classroom). More than 160 Volunteers are now working in 19 FCPS Title 1 schools.
- In May 2019 GrandInvolve won the Commonwealth Council on Aging’s Best Practices Award for a volunteer group.
- The program expects to expand to all 50 FCPS Title 1 schools by 2024.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 38.

Venture into Volunteering	
Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	Volunteer Solutions/Fairfax Area Agency on Aging
COA Advocate:	N/A
County Liaison:	Jeanine Purdy, Volunteer Solutions, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Expand "Venture into Volunteering," a marketing effort to recruit volunteers age 50+. This successful program sponsors recruitment fairs that offer volunteer opportunities with County and nonprofit agencies. The planning committee consists of Fairfax County’s Volunteer Solutions, AARP Northern Virginia, Fairfax County Park Authority, RSVP Northern Virginia, and the Positive Aging Coalition. Specific goals are to grow partnership involvement, to create leadership opportunities for volunteers, and to plan more frequent Venture events.

Summary report:

- The 15th annual Venture into Volunteering Fair, held at United Baptist Church on September 13, 2018, attracted 27 organizations and 55 attendees.
- To date, the fair has attracted more than 2,800 potential volunteers age 50+ in an effort to connect them with volunteer opportunities at both government agencies and local nonprofits.
- Venture into Volunteering also partners with other community-based events to expand its reach. Recent examples include The Living Well, Aging Well Expo and INOVA Fairfax Hospital Falls Prevention.
- The 2019 Venture into Volunteering Fair is scheduled for October 2nd at the Dulles Expo Center in Chantilly from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm and will include 100 community partners as exhibitors.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 39.

Increase Employment Opportunities for 50+

Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	Jewish Council on Aging and Volunteer Solutions
COA Advocate:	Kay Larmer, Dranesville District
County Liaison:	Evan Braff, Dept. of Neighborhood & Community Services

Goals: Creation of a webpage for residents to find employment and entrepreneur resources; promotion of resources to Chambers of Commerce; partnership with Small Business Development Centers; identification of existing funding sources for entrepreneurs 50+; promotion of the value of older workers; and sponsorship of a 50+ Employment and Entrepreneurs Expo.

Formerly known as “Increase Employment and Entrepreneurship Opportunities for 50+,” this initiative has focused, since the dissolving of the Office of Public-Private Partnerships in 2019, solely on organizing the annual 50+ Employment Expo, an event that gives older adults the opportunity to connect with local employers and community resources and partake in various seminars.

Summary report:

- Community partners for the Expo have included the Long Term Care Coordinating Council, AARP, ACE—Fairfax County Public Schools, the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, RSVP Northern Virginia, and Fairfax Marriott Fair Oaks.
- The fourth annual Expo, held April 30, 2019, attracted 591 attendees, 50 employers from various fields, and 29 community resource organizations.
- This year, the U.S. Census Bureau met with over 150+ job seekers; New York Life offered 20 post-Expo interviews; Kitchen Savers arranged for 25 interviews post-Expo; and FlexProfessional met 35-45 possible job seekers to call for interviews.
- 131 job seekers utilized the resume review room.
- AARP Photo Lab took 200+ free photos of job seekers to upload to their LinkedIn profiles.
- The 2019 Expo offered 7 seminars: 2020 Census Employment, Age Discrimination in the Workplace (2 sessions), 3D Approach to Effective Job Search (2 sessions), and AARP-Job Search in the Digital Age (2 sessions).

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 40.

Neighbor to Neighbor (N2N)	
Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	Sharon Canner and Judy Seiff, Long Term Care Coordinating Council, and Cherie Lejeune, The Fairfax County Federation
COA Advocate:	Diane Watson, Mount Vernon District
County Liaisons:	Patricia Rohrer, Health Department; Evan Braff, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services; and Trina Mayhan-Webb, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goal: Increase awareness of neighborhood models, such as the Villages, as well as online tools that facilitate neighborhood interaction and support. Outreach will be targeted to homeowner’s associations, neighborhood associations, faith communities, and ethnic community groups.

Summary report:

- The initial project of the Neighbor to Neighbor (N2N) Outreach Committee was to develop an N2N PowerPoint presentation and companion toolkit for outreach presentations to homeowners, civic and community associations, and other groups.
- To date, the presentation has been given to 781 individuals in various community groups, encouraging them to organize networks and villages to serve older adults in their neighborhoods.
- In July 2019, emails were sent to 500 more members of community groups, resulting in additional scheduled presentations this fall.
- N2N information tables have been staffed at multiple public events and visited by an estimated 450 individuals.
- In a related communications effort, the *Golden Gazette* began a series of feature articles on specific villages in Fairfax County in 2019. There are now 11 organized village networks in the county. N2N information is also regularly featured on a Health Department social media blog.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 41.

Library Opportunities for 50+ †	
Progress:	●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Linda Scheklau, Manager, Sherwood Regional Library, Fairfax County Public Library
COA Advocate:	Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax

Goals: The Fairfax County Public Library will conduct an analysis of its programs and services to meet growing demands of the 50+ population. Part of this analysis will include alternative use of Library space to provide more meeting spaces and services for this population. The Library will also create a 50+ Adults link on its webpage.

Summary report:

As part of the redesign of the Fairfax County website in 2018, the Adults 50+ link was removed from the FCPL webpage. Fairfax County Public Library staff assure us that they continue to actively serve and support the 50+ community of Fairfax County and the City of Fairfax. Service

priorities going forward will be determined by FCPL’s new strategic plan, as well as the County’s new strategic plan. No further action on this initiative is planned.

TRANSPORTATION

NV Rides	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Jennifer Kanarek, Jewish Community Center of Northern Virginia
COA Advocate:	N/A
County Liaison:	Patricia Rohrer, Health Department

Goals: Support the Jewish Community Center of Northern Virginia’s effort to provide a volunteer driver program support hub for community-based organizations. By partnering with nonprofits across the County, this program will increase the capacity of volunteer driver programs to arrange rides for older adults who are unable to drive and help organizations setup volunteer driver programs.

Summary report:

- NV Rides is now in its sixth year of providing access to scheduling software, background checks, and marketing and program support services to local volunteer organizations that offer free rides for non-driving adults aged 55 and up.
- The NV Rides network currently includes 9 community-based partners in the Fairfax area.
- In FY 2018, the network provided 8,100 rides, given by 377 volunteer drivers.
- NV Rides is planning a Five-Year Anniversary celebration on October 18, 2019 at 10:30 am at the Pozez JCC of Northern Virginia. At that event, NV Rides plan to unveil a newly designed website which will facilitate a streamlined approach to providing information to users in search of volunteer transportation services, as well as information for potential volunteer drivers and community partners.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 42.

Senior Mobility Fair †	
Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	Cherie Leporatti, MetroAccess, and Jeanna Muhoro, Human Services Transportation
COA Advocate:	Bob Kuhns, former Mount Vernon District commissioner
County Liaison:	N/A

Goals: Promote safe driving and the transition from driving to volunteer and public transportation through sponsorship of a Senior Mobility Fair and a Channel 16 Mature Living program to educate older adults about transportation options.

Summary report:

- This initiative was achieved with the inclusion of a Senior Mobility Fair as part of the Living Well, Aging Well Summit held at the Government Center in April 2016.
- Organizations participating were Fairfax County Human Transportation, Metro, Connector, MetroAccess, Travel Training Program, CUE fixed route, the ARC of

Northern Virginia, ENDependence Center of Northern Virginia, and several volunteer driver programs.

- FASTRAN shuttle bus services brought attendees to the Summit from Fairfax County senior centers and some senior housing sites.

Universal Real-Time Online Transit Data Portal †	
Progress	●●●●
Champion and COA Advocate	Tom Bash, Springfield District
County Liaison:	Efon Epanty, Transit Services Division

Goal: Support development of a Northern Virginia Universal Real-Time On-Line Transit Data Portal that will provide instantaneous information about routes, schedules, and travel conditions.

Summary report:

- Fairfax County’s Department of Transportation worked with Clever Devices, a contractor, to implement real-time tracking and computer-aided dispatch on the Fairfax Connector system.
- Fairfax Connector schedules were made available to the General Transit Feed System, administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation, which then integrated this information with other local and regional transit data to create the transit data portal.
- The new webpage, [Fairfax Connector BusTracker](#), provides automatic vehicle-locator service to improve safety, passenger convenience, and system operation. It works on a computer or on a mobile device.

Mobility Management Program	
Progress:	●●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Cynthia Alarico, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services
COA Advocate:	Kay Larmer, Dranesville District

Goals: Establish a mobility management program in Fairfax County to improve the coordination of human services transportation and promote access to affordable and safe public transportation for all residents.

Summary report:

- In 2016, the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS) received an Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Grant in the amount of \$550,000 from the Federal Transit Administration through Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (MWCOCG).
- The grant, intended to create a more effective and efficient system of transportation services for older adults and individuals with disabilities, funded the following efforts by Mobility Management (MM) staff:
 1. an environmental scan of barriers, challenges, and gaps in service affecting the targeted population;

2. identification of front-door staff and access points with direct interaction with the target population;
 3. redesign of the County's Transportation web pages, including the Mobility Management landing page;
 4. assistance with an online interactive map to let individuals locate transportation options from a specific address; and
 5. engagement of community groups in assessing transportation challenges.
- In 2017, MM staff worked with Human Services Transportation staff to streamline service delivery in the Critical Medical Care program and found ways to connect low-income Spanish-speaking clients with additional resources.
 - In 2018, MM staff created a print and online "Transportation Toolkit" to inform older adults and individuals with disabilities about transportation options, travel training, and volunteer transportation and to link them with public transportation options and other programs. This toolkit included the creation of an interactive transportation options GIS map, a transportation resource guide, and a guide on creating volunteer transportation programs.
 - In 2019, NCS received a second round of Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities Grant in the amount of \$488,000 from the FTA.
 - The grant is focused on the following:
 1. increase service navigation and awareness of resources and options by enhancing call center within Human Services Transportation from a scheduling and response-based call center to an assessment-based contact center;
 2. create a more efficient and effective system of transportation services by leveraging and expanding the county's Travel Training program, while working with partners to focus on other vulnerable populations; and
 3. promote and strengthen county and regional transportation coordination efforts focused on Mobility Management, transportation policies/procedures and community engagement to solve transportation and access barriers.
 - MM staff have also made strides with the TOPS (Transportation Options, Programs, and Services) Transportation Debit Card. As presented in 2017, the TOPS card is a redesign of the existing taxi voucher program in which all three taxi programs will be streamlined into one application with a new fee structure. The approved new service delivery model will provide additional travel options and improved access through automation.
 - In September 2019, Fairfax County will be awarding the contract to provide services for the TOPS card. NCS anticipates the launch of the newly redesigned program sometime this fall. It will include expansion of the following eligibility criteria to better serve the needs of the Fairfax community:
 1. lowering the age requirement to 50 and older to better serve older adults and align with the 50+ Community Action Plan; and
 2. allowing Social Security Disability Income as a way for individuals with disabilities to qualify.

For a personal perspective on Mobility Management and the following initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 43.

Partnership to Provide Medical Transportation

Progress:	●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Cynthia Alarico, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services
COA Advocate:	Kay Larmer, Dranesville District

Goals: Ensure that older adults have access to quality and timely health care, particularly after a recent hospitalization. A work group of public, private, and nonprofit representatives, together with hospital representatives, will develop a plan to offer subsidized medical transportation to Medicare patients following a hospital discharge.

Summary report:

- The initial workgroup included NV Rides, Inova, and staff from the County departments of Family Services, Health, and Neighborhood and Community Services. Discussion focused on ways to help older adults gain easier access to non-emergency medical transportation (NEMT) services and resources.
- The following pilot program elements were implemented:
 1. A comprehensive assessment of transportation needs provided by Human Services Transportation that can inform seniors about all available options, not just county-sponsored programs.
 2. A Transportation Toolkit to provide information about the application process and list further transportation resources and options that individuals may qualify for.
 3. A summer 2018 Taxi Pilot Program funded by a one-time Enhanced Mobility Grant, implemented through the Metropolitan Council of Governments, to create additional direct client services, build capacity in community programs, and leverage community partnerships through potential cost-sharing options.
 4. The pilot program provided older adults or individuals with disabilities with taxi services for medical appointments if a ride was not available through volunteer, public, or other transportation resources. Unfortunately, the grant was not renewed.

HOUSING

Accessibility Guide for Home Modifications †

Progress:	●●●●
Champion and County Liaison:	Matt Barkley, Building for All Committee (BFAC) and Disability Services Planning and Development
COA Advocate:	Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax

Goals: Partner with nonprofit, public, and private entities to educate older adults and home repair contractors about the benefits of accessible home modifications. Develop a guide to identify options for the most common improvements, such as a step-free or ramp entrance, widened doorways, and bathrooms with ample room to maneuver. Partner with nonprofits that offer accessible home modification services to help the most vulnerable and lowest-income older adults remain in their own homes as long as possible.

Summary report:

- After consultation with advisors from AARP, Rebuilding Together, Disability Services, the Area Agency on Aging, and the Building for All Committee (BFAC), it was agreed in 2016 that an excellent guide to the most common home modifications for older adults and

people with disabilities already existed in the form of the revised *HomeFit Guide* published by AARP and used in local HomeFit seminars.

- Instead of reinventing that wheel, it was decided to focus on an insert for the back of the *HomeFit Guide*, detailing Fairfax area resources for home modification.
- With input from the advisors, the champion and COA advocate compiled and edited “Fairfax Area Resources for Home Modifications,” comprising (1) a list of financial resources available to older owners and owners with disabilities who wish to modify their homes, and (2) a list of tips for first engaging a professional advisor (such as an occupational therapist or Certified Aging in Place Specialist) and then completing the process by deciding which modifications to make, obtaining permits, and choosing and working with a contractor.
- The Fairfax Area Resources list, last updated in 2018, is available online on the Disabilities Services web page (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dfs/disabilities/local-homemods.htm) and the Older Adults web page (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/olderadults/).

Help People Stay in Their Homes with Technology	
Progress:	●●●●
Champions:	Carol Wright, Volunteer Solutions; Marci Kinas Jerome, The Kellar Institute, GMU; and Robert O’Quinn, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services
COA Advocate:	Catherine Cole, At-Large
County Liaisons:	Jacque Woodruff, Livable Communities, AAA/Dept. of Family Services, and Chris Scales, Dept. of Neighborhood and Community Services

Goals: This initiative has had two goals: (1) to establish a volunteer program through Volunteer Solutions and interested community nonprofits to recruit, train, and manage tech-savvy volunteers to provide free technology assistance to residents age 60 and older; and (2) to establish a Technology Work Group with nonprofit, community, and education partners to evaluate technology that may help older adult residents stay in their homes.

Summary report:

- In response to Goal 1, the Volunteer IT On-Call program was established in 2014 to provide free, in-home technical assistance to residents age 60 and up who request help through the County’s Aging, Disability, and Caregiver Resource phone line.
- Since the program’s inception in May 2014, 381 residents received free IT services, 603 different types of requests for technology assistance were met, 24 volunteers contributed 2,496 hours. The value of volunteer hours for the program is \$77,040.
- Goal 2 of the initiative led to the establishment in 2015 of the Fairfax High School Technology Challenge (“Shark Tank,” for short), in which students design, test, and develop an assistive device or app to help older adults and/or their family caregivers to maintain independent living.
- Since 2015, 206 high school students from 14 schools have participated in the “Shark Tank” challenge, presenting a total of 51 individual and team proposals. The students presenting the winning projects have received a combined total of \$21,000 in cash awards, \$20,000 donated by local business INTEGRITYOne Partners and \$1,000 donated from Refraction.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 44.

Latitude in Land Use Cases for Affordable Older Adult Housing	
Progress:	●●●●
Champion:	Regina Coyle, Dept. of Planning and Zoning
COA Advocate:	Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax
County Liaisons:	Abdirazak Hamud, Dept. of Housing and Community Development, and Jacquie Woodruff, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Encourage construction of older adult housing in walkable communities near transit. The County’s Independent Living land use designation currently allows construction of independent-living projects in residentially zoned areas and certain commercial zoning districts, subject to the approval of a Special Exception by the Board of Supervisors. The initiative proposes to ensure that our land use tools (Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance) promote and encourage the development of older adult housing opportunities in Transportation-Oriented Development areas. The net effect would be to encourage such development by reducing land cost.

Summary report:

- In 2015, a compendium of existing policy guidance and incentives regarding Older Adult Housing in the Fairfax County Comprehensive Plan and the Zoning Ordinance was compiled by Department of Planning and Zoning (DPZ) staff, published in brochure format, and posted on the County website.
- In June 2016, the Priority 1 Zoning Ordinance Amendment Work Program authorized by the Board of Supervisors included an amendment item to address a series of topics relevant to “Older Adult Housing (Fairfax 50+).”
- The 2017 Zoning Ordinance Amendment Work Program adopted by the Board of Supervisors included an amendment topic directing DPZ to develop a new district/use and appropriate regulations for a Continuing Care Community (CCC) to permit a “full spectrum” of care/accommodations in a single development.
- The final Zoning Ordinance Amendment was approved by the BOS on December 4, 2018, creating new categories for Continuing Care Facilities, Adult Day Health Care Centers, and related uses. Full text is available at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/zoning-ordinance/amendments/recently-adopted.
- Providers of independent-living and assisted-living facilities are actively exploring opportunities to locate new facilities in urbanizing areas of the County, such as Reston and Merrifield. Approximately 130 new older adult housing units are planned within the Wiehle Transit Station Area of Fairfax County.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 46.

Universal Design (UD)	
Progress:	●●●
Champion:	Fairfax County Building for All Committee (BFAC), Fairfax Area Disability Services Board, Long Term Care Coordinating Council (LTCCC)
COA Advocate:	Tom Bash, Springfield District
County Liaison:	Matt Barkley, Disability Services Planning and Development

Goals: Incorporating Universal Design (UD) into newly constructed single-family homes is a way to ensure the strength and vitality of our community. UD features, such as zero-step entries, wider doors and hallways, and first-floor master suites, create a living environment that is free of barriers and enables everyone to flourish. UD houses are designed to be multi-generational for a lifetime, places where people can age in place independently and be less dependent on limited community services and less likely to be forced prematurely into assisted-living or nursing facilities.

Summary report:

- In response to the demand for more Universally Designed housing opportunities throughout Northern Virginia, Fairfax County Government established the Building For All Committee (BFAC) as a public-private partnership. The mission of BFAC is to advocate for all homes in the county (renovations, as well as new construction,) to be comfortable, safe, and convenient so as to enhance the independence of residents of all ages, sizes and abilities.
- In October 2017, the BFAC completed the “Fairfax Area Resources for Home Modifications: Reinventing Your Home So You Can Thrive In Your Environment for a Lifetime” publication. This valuable resource is designed to be a supplement to the “AARP HomeFit Guide.” More than 250 copies have been distributed since it was completed. The resource guide is also posted online so anyone seeking information on home modifications can consult the guide independently.
- In May 2012, BFAC established a partnership with the Foundation for Applied Technical Education (FATE), a community-based organization. FATE sponsors instructional programs that give high school students in Career and Technical Education the opportunity to participate in work-based learning by constructing Universally Designed homes in Springfield, Virginia.
- In conjunction with BFAC and FATE, Fairfax County Public School students have now designed and constructed 9 single-family homes with UD features that enhance the functionality of a living space in an aesthetically pleasing way without significant additional expense.
- In March 2017, a partnership between BFAC and the County’s Fair Housing Taskforce led to a new relationship with the Northern Virginia Association of Realtors (NVAR). BFAC submitted a well-received article in the NVAR magazine that focused on the ways Universal Design benefits everyone, not just older adults and people with disabilities.
- BFAC continues to encourage the adoption of a Continuing Education Unit (CEU) on UD for real estate brokers. This initiative led to a comprehensive review of all trainings currently being offered throughout the Commonwealth, none of which are based on promoting Universal Design features to realtors. BFAC is committed to develop a training in collaboration with NVAR, one that would overcome the stigma attached to “accessible housing” by educating realtors on the positive features that Universal Design has to offer.

- In July 2018, the revised Virginia Statewide Uniform Building Code was implemented. Thanks to active participation by BFAC members, the revised code includes voluntary standards for local jurisdictions to designate Universally Designed homes and a requirement that all entries on the main level of the living area in newly constructed homes have 34” wide doors.
- From FY 2017 through FY 2019, BFAC conducted 15 trainings on “Reinventing your Home”, educating more than 700 people about the benefits of Universal Design and providing attendees with information and resources about how they can incorporate the features into their homes. The well-received trainings were conducted at senior centers, schools, houses of worship, libraries, and community centers.
- Building on the success of Fairfax County’s “Housing Hackathon,” BFAC is currently partnering with Fairfax area universities to develop a contest in which architecture students will be challenged to develop plans for Universally Designed homes. The homes would have to meet criteria set by BFAC to ensure that they accommodate residents of varying ages and abilities.
- The winners of this contest are projected to receive an award, be recognized by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, and have their work highlighted in a variety of publications to showcase the benefits of Universal Design. The contest, which is on track to occur in the spring of 2020, will also feature a symposium on the benefits of Universal Design.
- In April of both 2018 and 2019, BFAC partnered with the Office of Human Rights and Equity Programs to have the Universal Design brochure included in a packet for attendees of the annual Fair Housing Luncheon. The luncheon has nearly 500 participants each year, many of whom are key players in the regional housing market, and all of them received literature educating them about the benefits of Universal Design.

Home Sharing Initiative	
Progress:	●●
Champion:	Patricia Williams, GraceFul Care
COA Advocate:	Kay Larmer, Dranesville District
County Liaison:	Patricia Rohrer, Health Department

Goals: Foster the implementation of Home Sharing in the Fairfax community through the development of a "how-to" guide for home sharing for older adults and to seek organizations to help launch this program in their community.

Summary report:

- The original approach to this initiative, researching home sharing examples and establishing an online platform for matching homeowners with potential renters, was suspended after a key grant application fell through and the director hired to run the program resigned.
- In 2018, *A Consumer’s Guide to Homesharing*, revised with permission from a publication developed by the National Shared Housing Resource Center (NSHRC), was posted on the Fairfax County website at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/olderadults.
- In the past five years, web-based home-share platforms designed for older adults have begun to emerge in the marketplace. These programs provide guidance, matching services, and logistical support. For some older adults, a program that includes on-going assistance and monitoring of the arrangement by a local manager would be preferable. We remain alert for opportunities to develop this approach.

- As least one local community is looking into partnerships with online homesharing platforms, such as Silvernest.com, now active in more than 20 U.S. cities, including Washington, D.C.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champions, see Appendix B, page 47.

Neighborhood-Based Older Adult Housing	
Progress:	●●●
Champion:	Regina Coyle, Dept. of Planning and Zoning
COA Advocate:	Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax
County Liaison(s):	Abdirazak Hamud, Dept. of Housing and Community Development; Jacquie Woodruff, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Encourage the use of the independent Living Special Exception for construction of multi-family, older-adult housing in potential smart-growth locations, such as neighborhood shopping centers, faith-based properties, and public facility properties. This would allow residents to downsize and still remain in their neighborhoods.

Summary report:

- Since passage of the 50+ Plan in 2014, Fairfax area zoning officials and proponents of older adult housing in existing neighborhoods have continued to promote the development of independent-living housing in the County and in the cities of Fairfax and Falls Church.
- The Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) is the current neighborhood-based, older-adult housing option of choice for a segment of older adults, homeowners, and caregivers.
- From January 2012 to July 2017, approximately 762 independent-living and 755 assisted-living units were approved through the zoning process in areas outside activity centers. In that same period, 91 approvals to permit an Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) for an older adult or person with a disability at an existing single-family detached lot were granted by the Board of Zoning Appeals.
- Since July 2017, an additional 219 independent-living units and 339 assisted-living beds have been approved by the Board of Supervisors through the zoning process, and a total of 16 ADUs have been approved by the Board of Zoning Appeals.
- Since the approval in 2018 of the Zoning Ordinance Amendment that created Continuing Care Facilities, a minimum of 1,721 Continuing Care Units have received zoning approval for future construction. A total of 496 of these units will be located in close proximity to Silver Line Metro stations.
- In 2017, the Overture at Fair Ridge, a privately owned, age-restricted (62+) multifamily development in the Sully District, delivered 30 affordable dwelling units pursuant to the Zoning Ordinance. The rental units serve households with incomes up to 50 and 70 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI).
- In 2018, the Fallstead at Lewinsville Center delivered 82 affordable independent-living, age-restricted (62+) units. The community serves households with income at or below 50 percent of AMI. The Board of Supervisors approved the redevelopment of the residential facility pursuant to a Public Private Partnership.
- The Crest of Alexandria, a privately constructed, age-restricted (55+) condominium development in the Lee District, committed in 2015 to delivering a total of 39 affordable dwelling units, pursuant to the Zoning Ordinance. In 2019, the project delivered 24 of those units; the remaining 15 will be constructed in 2020.

- The Fairfax County Redevelopment and Housing Authority will purchase up to one-third of the affordable dwelling units at the Crest of Alexandria and place them in the Fairfax County Rental Program. The remaining units will be sold through the Homeownership Program and serve households with incomes up to 70 percent of AMI.
- In 2019, Hunters Woods at Trails Edge, a privately owned, age-restricted (62+) independent-living facility located in the Hunter Mill District, delivered 18 Workforce Dwelling Units (WDUs) per the Board of Supervisors WDU Policy. The rental WDUs serve households with incomes up to 70 and 80 percent of AMI.

For a personal perspective on this initiative from its champion, see Appendix B, page 48.

Home Property Management Services	
Progress:	•
Champion:	N/A
COA Advocate:	Carolyn Sutterfield, Chair, City of Fairfax
County Liaisons:	Susan Jones, Consumer Affairs, and Jacquie Woodruff, AAA/Dept. of Family Services

Goals: Encourage businesses and nonprofits to develop property management services for older adults living in single-family homes. Such services would conduct periodic inspections, help vet contractors when needed, serve as a point of connection with volunteer groups that may provide periodic services, and help keep the home in safe and sound condition.

Summary report: This initiative never got off the ground because its champion abandoned it early in the process, and it was never exactly clear how the for-profit and nonprofit elements would work together in this venture. However, several resources do exist to meet this need:

- Nonprofit programs, such as the County’s Home Repair for the Elderly and Rebuilding Together of Arlington-Fairfax-Falls Church, offer help to low- and middle-income older adult homeowners. (Note: The income limits to receive help from Home Repair for the Elderly were raised in 2017 to \$52,550 for a 1-person household and \$60,050 for 2 people.)
- Homeowners in higher income brackets can find top-rated service providers through resources like Angie’s List (now free to users) or the nonprofit Washington Consumer’s Checkbook.
- Some homeowner’s associations keep lists of neighbor-recommended service providers for home maintenance.

Anyone wishing to check on a prospective contractor is invited to contact Fairfax County’s Consumer Affairs department at 703-222-8435 (TTY 711).

APPENDIX A: Insights from Results of the 2019 Fairfax Area 50+ Community Survey

Compiled by the Fairfax Area Commission on Aging, September 2019

In December 2018, Fairfax County contracted with the National Research Center to conduct a Community Assessment Survey for Older Adults (CASOA) that would provide insights into the needs of older residents in the County and its partnering cities of Fairfax and Falls Church. *

Mailed in February 2019 to 22,000 randomly selected households with at least one member aged 50 or higher, the 50+ Community Survey focused on a number of topics relevant to the current 50+ Community Action Plan. Its 120 questions included many that addressed health, community knowledge and involvement, housing, transportation, and demographics.

The relatively large number of completed surveys returned (4,777, for a 22% response rate) not only constitute a means to benchmark how Fairfax County compares to other U.S. communities on various dimensions. They also represent a unique opportunity to assess the current status of older adults in the Fairfax area and to identify the challenges and opportunities facing those who wish to lead independent and connected lives in our community.

Initial findings provide some useful insights, as well as suggestions for further data analyses that could shed light on the meanings behind the responses.

Services for Older Adults and Family Caregivers

This category of the 50+ Community Action Plan can be linked to CASOA questions that tap respondents' knowledge of what Fairfax County programs and activities are available and needed. Only 49% of the total sample thought they were somewhat or very informed about County services and activities for older adults. 71% of the 75+ group rated the quality of services for older adults good or excellent, compared to 57% of 50- to 54-year-olds. Given the split among respondents' views about services, it might be useful to compare the responses of those who feel informed vs. those of respondents who feel uninformed. Grouping by region, age, demographics, etc., could help uncover more characteristics of each group.

Safety and Health

There were notable findings related to the extent and nature of respondents' physical and mental status. 55% of the total population surveyed reported having a physical health need; 36%, a mental health need; and 31%, a health care need. Some clues about the reasons for these responses showed up in the responses about falls, depression, loneliness, and finding health care. Specifically, 25% had fallen and injured themselves in the previous 12 months; 33% reported feeling depressed; 31% said they had at least a minor problem feeling lonely or isolated; and 33% reported problems with finding affordable health insurance and medications.

Since 25% to 30% reported some level of difficulty in performing basic activities of daily living (ADLs), as well as home maintenance and yard work, further analysis of the data might help identify solutions. For example, if residents or professionals, such as letter carriers, notice that an older neighbor's home or yard is not being maintained, could those observers be enlisted to call the County intake line and connect the homeowner with a social worker to assist them?

Community Engagement

Responses in this category showed a surprisingly low number of older adults taking advantage of opportunities in the local community. For example, in the previous 12 months, only 12% of the 75+

group had used a senior center; just 27% of the overall sample had used a library; and only 3% had attended a local public meeting.

Maybe those low percentages are why 55% reported at least a minor problem feeling that their voices were heard in the community. Further data analysis could define the characteristics of respondents who felt their voices were not heard compared to those who had no problem being heard. Those factors might help direct future efforts to address community needs by identifying target groups that feel underrepresented.

Transportation

One of the most challenging aspects of living in Northern Virginia is transportation. In the CASOA, this showed up in the responses to a number of questions. 25% of the older group (75+) vs. 11% of the younger group (50–60) reported at least a minor problem of no longer being able to drive. 27% of the respondents had at least a minor problem with having safe and affordable transportation. Further analyses aimed at comparing the group reporting problems to those not reporting problems may help identify if there are demographic and location factors that can be useful in helping to focus needed remedies.

Housing

Answers to survey questions about housing showed respondents' concerns about both affordability and availability. Only 18% overall gave a "good" or "excellent" rating for availability of affordable quality housing. Although the oldest group (75+) rated this higher (28%) than the youngest group (50–54), it still leaves a large number of older adults who may have an unmet need for available, affordable housing.

Only 4 in 10 felt positive about the area's variety of housing options. This leaves 60% who would like to see more options in the community. Additional comparisons of respondents with and without housing-related challenges might provide help in identifying factors that influence their replies. These might include lack of information about the county's current services, including available and affordable housing, as well as lack of transportation and walkable communities.

Long-Range Planning

Questions in the CASOA related to long-range planning focused on living and/or planning to retire in the Fairfax area. A large percentage of respondents (91%) rated the area as a good or excellent place to live. But this sharply contrasted with the low percentage (48%) who rated the area as a good or excellent place to retire.

Only 65% said they would recommend living in Fairfax to older adults. Moreover, only 62% said they themselves were likely to remain here through retirement. This finding places the Fairfax Area at the bottom among the 166 other communities used as a benchmark.

Many jurisdictions actively try to attract older adults and retirees for all the benefits they provide to the community. The National Research Center estimated that the economic contribution provided to Fairfax County by adult residents aged 50 and up is about \$3.7 billion annually for unpaid work (caregiving, volunteering, etc.) and an additional \$11 billion for part-time or full-time work.

Follow-up analyses of the survey data and additional studies might uncover some of the reasons why this population does not have a more positive view about retiring here and help identify policies and initiatives that could reverse this emigration of our most senior citizens.

*Information about The 50+ Community Survey for Fairfax County and Cities of Fairfax and Falls Church can be found at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/topics/sites/topics/files/assets/documents/pdf/50plus-community-survey-results.pdf>.

Appendix B: The Champions Speak

As part of its final report on the 2014 Fairfax 50+ Community Action Plan, the Fairfax Area Commission on Aging invited the champions of those initiatives that spanned the full period of the Plan to summarize their experiences in carrying out the goals envisioned five years ago and to offer some suggestions for the future.

Not all champions were able to participate in interviews conducted by commissioners. But of those who did, each responded to the same set of questions. Their comments comprise this appendix.

SERVICES FOR OLDER ADULTS AND FAMILY CAREGIVERS

CARING FOR THE CAREGIVER

Champions: Tara Turner, ElderLink, and Lucy Gerland and Giuliana Valencia Ordonez, Caregiver Support Team/Fairfax Area Agency on Aging

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

TURNER: According to a July 2019 projection from the University of Virginia's Weldon Cooper Center, by the year 2020 more than 15% of Virginians will be age 65 or older. Caregivers are often the ones who help sustain these older adults in their homes and help them remain independent longer.

As director of ElderLink, I am proud to be part of an initiative that recognizes the importance of the difficult work that caregivers do, and the support they need to continue doing it. Our programs help caregivers do what matters to them and to those they love and make our communities as a whole feel supported and equipped.

GERLAND: Being able to bring information to directly to a caregiver without that person's having to physically come and get it. Since we transitioned the Caregiver Seminars from in-person classroom presentations to online Caregiver Webinars, participants can not only participate in an interactive way from wherever they are, but also access information on the website whenever they need it.

For example, 20 caregivers participated in "Hiring In-Home Care" at the time of broadcast, but 153 accessed the recording on the website. Although some may have been returning to check information they heard, the frequency of online access to certain topics also provides us with insight into caregivers' areas of concern.

VALENCIA ORDONEZ: (*Note: Giuliana joined the AAA in 2019, so her comments pertain to recent activities.*) I have worked on three main projects since I arrived:

- **Fairfax Alerts:** As of September 24, 2019, Fairfax residents who subscribe to the "Fairfax Alerts" text messaging system can choose as their area of interest "AAA" and "Caregiver" and receive text messages regarding related programs, events, information updates, and more.

- *Social media outreach:* We are now identifying and utilizing existing social media platforms, including Twitter, Facebook, and online newsletters, as well as the 50+ Community Ambassadors and print media, to move information to the public.
- *Printed flyer:* “Caring for a Loved One? You Are Not Alone” is a paper flyer that targets caregivers with a simple message and directs them to the ADCR telephone number, 703-324-7948, TTY711. We have been identifying bulletin boards at community centers, libraries, stores, coffee houses, etc., where these can be posted and distributed. Use of a physical flyer recognizes that not all caregivers are connected with technology or use it on a regular basis.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

TURNER: The Adult and Aging Division, which encompasses the Area Agency on Aging and ElderLink, takes a proactive role in making sure these agencies understand research and new initiatives that can serve caregivers and are committed to letting caregivers know their needs are recognized. The recent 50+ Community Survey was conducted to make sure Fairfax County understands the needs of its older adults and caregivers.

GERLAND: Definitely we are making better use of technology to provide services to caregivers, as well as to assist staff in their ability to serve caregivers. Also, at the state level, the Virginia Caregivers Coalition, a group of professionals who serve caregivers that is sponsored by the Department of Rehabilitation and Aging Services (DARS), is using improved technology to connect its members and provide them with the latest information.

VALENCIA ORDONEZ: Staff presentations remind colleagues to encourage their clients to participate in new programs. We also are reaching out to faith communities, one on one, to provide them with information and encourage them to participate in new programs.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

TURNER: Caregivers absolutely benefit from programs like Caregiver Support Calls, Caregiver Consultations, Respite Services, and “Caring for You, Caring For Me.” We know that caregivers, as assessed by the AMA Caregiver Self-Assessment Questionnaire, are often at high risk of burnout. The wonderful part of serving them is that it clearly benefits the older adults they love as well.

GERLAND: Besides the caregivers and their families, technology benefits the staff who serve them.

VALENCIA ORDONEZ: My efforts are directed to caregivers, family members, and the staff who serve them.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

TURNER: I would encourage the Supervisors to continue listening to the needs of caregivers and to recognize their importance, so they are able to help our aging population remain independent as long as possible.

GERLAND: We need to explore ways to close the gap between expectations that people who have incomes above poverty level have enough money to afford services they need vs. real-life financial decision-making, through finding ways to serve people “in the middle.”

VALENCIA ORDONEZ: Translation services are needed.

50+ Community Ambassadors

Champion: Linda Hernandez-Giblin, Fairfax Area Agency on Aging

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

My initiative, in its current form, is not yet five years old. But I am proud that, in the three years I have been involved, we have been able to merge the Kaleidoscope 50+ initiative goals with those of the original Creating a Communication Buzz initiative. The result is that we have more ethnically diverse members of our older population in the combined 50+ Community Ambassadors group, thus meeting the goal of providing practical information that is useful to all groups. Now participants learn together as we discuss pressing issues of aging and brainstorm solutions.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

To find potential Ambassadors, I began by visiting Supervisors’ offices and reaching out to people who had expressed interest via Volunteer Solutions or through existing partnerships. The group has continued to grow by recruitment and by referrals of friends of current members. It took a variety of organizational approaches--developing agendas, planning multiple meetings in advance, choosing diverse locations, finding ways to increase participation, and evaluating our efforts--to help ensure a program that provides value to everyone involved.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Because the 50+ Community Ambassadors come from different community networks (homeowners’ associations, faith-based organizations, clubs, senior centers, independent and assisted-living facilities, and nonprofits), one obvious category of people who benefit is the other older adults in those networks.

But the primary benefit is for the Ambassadors themselves--not only from the educational content, but also from the experience of problem solving and sharing ideas. They know they can call on AAA staff to assist them, and they benefit from traveling to new places and communities. Since the merger of the original initiatives, the Ambassadors have experienced the diversity of Fairfax County through meetings held at places like the Dar Al Hijrah mosque and St. Peter’s Catholic Church, with its Korean-American congregation.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

My hope is that the Area Agency on Aging and Fairfax County can find more ways to tap into the talents and energy of the 50+ Community Ambassadors. At our quarterly meetings, Ambassadors always ask the presenters, “How can we help you?” I would like to see this dedicated group have a chance to participate more in planning and be able to share their important perspectives with the Agency and the County.

Housing for Older Homeless Adults and Those at Risk of Homelessness

Champions: Barbara Antley, Adult and Aging Services, Department of Family Services, and Dean Klein, Office to Prevent and End Homelessness

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

The new shelter will have space designed and dedicated for individuals who have medical conditions and need space to recover. It took a long time to accomplish but it's a wonderful start.

The beds at Embry Rucker just had to be incorporated into existing space, but both projects required a huge amount of planning and working with all stakeholders and obtain support of BOS and the community (just to get the bonds).

2. What organizational approach led to this achievement?

Working with partnerships and stakeholders, both county and community.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

ANTLEY: The new shelter addresses people who are homeless and have medical conditions, as well as providing 18 units for people who need permanent housing. It is not age restricted, but the homeless population is aging.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

ANTLEY: We need to continue to monitor the needs of those who are homeless and have medical needs, as well as the homeless population in general. It's important to continue cooperation and working with all stakeholders, as there is no one solution which will address all the needs.

SAFE & HEALTHY COMMUNITY

Creative Aging Festival (formerly Arts Initiative)

Champions: Evan Braff, Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, and Lisa Mariam, Director of Grants and Services, ARTSFAIRFAX

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

We are very proud that through this initiative we were able to increase access to arts programs in the County's senior centers. We have added an artist-in-residence program that not only benefits our older population directly but also increases arts awareness in the community arts. Programming was expanded this year through partnerships with six library branches, Workhouse Art Center, McLean Community Center and the City of Fairfax Sherwood Community Center.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

These opportunities would not have been possible without the strong community champion, **ARTSFAIRFAX**. With a robust grant program in place, **ARTSFAIRFAX** represents 300+ arts organizations and artists. Dedicated programming specifically for older adults informed and enhanced the master arts plan. This was a deliberate and intentional execution of a shared vision and mission. The leadership synergy of the partnership was integral to the initiative's success.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

The audience for this effort was specifically the 50+ community. The older adults benefited from both specific programming and broader access through multiple partnerships. The staff for these events also benefited from exposure to the arts and will participate in services provided for future events.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

We believe continued success and expansion of this initiative depends on developing more partnerships to leverage dollars for programming. Better transportation opportunities could increase access and attendance across all venues. We would also like to see research and feedback to identify correlations between participation by older adults in the arts and positive health outcomes.

Criminal Exploitation Prevention (Silver Shield)

Champions: Melissa Smarr, Land Development Services, and Allison Fitch, Adult Protective Services

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

SMARR: For the Criminal Exploitation Prevention initiative overall, I am most proud of the Silver Shield Anti-Scam Campaign, inspired by Supervisor Gross's May 2017 board matter to create a concerted effort in educational outreach for our elderly citizens on scams. Thus far, we have provided education on scams to about 2,900 people and counting.

FITCH: I am proud that, thanks to the Silver Shield campaign launched in the fall of 2017, the community is aware of who we are. I have received calls or emails asking for guidance or where to go for resources. We are recognized in the community when we attend various events.

In particular, the Scam Jam event has not only allowed residents to obtain information related to scams; it also offers a meal and a chance safely to dispose of medications and shred personal documents. Neighboring jurisdictions would like to develop a group like ours. Prince William County is now planning its own Scam Jam event.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

SMARR: Many areas of Virginia have a Triad program, a cooperative effort of law enforcement agencies with community senior organizations, that focuses on reducing crimes against vulnerable older adults. Fairfax County may be unique in having seven County agencies involved in the Silver Shield campaign. Together, Land Development Services, Department of Family Services, Office of Emergency Management, the Fairfax County Police Department, Department of Public Works and Environmental Services, Neighborhood and Community Services, and Department of Cable and

Consumer Services have worked to create a broad educational outreach effort to disseminate information about scams.

This taskforce has also created a working partnership with AARP that resulted in two public Scam Jam Events (April 2018 and April 2019), with a third planned for April 2020. We are proud that the National Association of Counties (NACo) awarded our joint “Silver Shield Anti-Scam Education Program” its 2018 Achievement Award for Civic Education and Public Information.

FITCH: The collaboration among different departments, all working towards the same goal of supporting older residents, lets us focus our attention together on prevention through education, It means we can address not only how to respond when you are approached with a scam, but also how to move forward when you have become a victim of a scam. After learning that the Office of Emergency Management was discussing scams related to disasters, we added them as a part of the team.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

SMARR: Our audience includes older people, their children, some caregivers, grandchildren, and other interested parties. I believe everyone has benefited from our outreach because we provide the most up-to-date information on scams.

FITCH: The community as a whole benefits. When we host the Scam Jam events, we have caregivers, family members, and older adults in attendance. During presentations at senior centers, older adults share any experience they have with a scam, helping to give this topic a voice. Connections built among professionals in the taskforce have helped to streamline service delivery to clients as the network strengthens. I, for one, would not have known how to effectively support a resident involved in a contractor scam prior to working with Silver Shield.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

SMARR: We believe this effort is still very much needed. The only improvement would be to add a line item to the budget with money to pay for the educational information we provide. To date we have had to rely on small donations: bookmarks paid for by the Library Foundation, magnets paid for by Land Development Services, and window clings paid for by Neighborhood and Community Services and the Department of Family Services. We could do more if we had funding.

FITCH: To further the reach of Silver Shield, we need the continued support of the Board of Supervisors, whose recommendations are trusted by older residents.

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

Fairfax 50+ Facebook (formerly Fairfax 50+ Community)

Champion: Grace Lynch, Adult and Aging Services, Department of Family Services

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

We developed a well-managed Facebook page that plays an important role in the disseminating information about county services, prevention/ wellness messages and engagement opportunities to 50+ adults. The page also supports the work of our nonprofit partners to do the same.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

Perhaps the most important approach was to manage the page with a consistent editorial focus (services, prevention/wellness and community engagement opportunities) that included visually interesting posts of diverse events and messages.

Another important approach was the decision to work with our county agency and non-profit partners to share Facebook content. In other words, we would post/repost their content relevant to our audience and they would post/repost our content relevant to their audience. This leveraged our reach considerably and also increased post engagement.

Yet another approach was the decision to re-purpose content created for Fairfax 50+ Podcasts, Channel 16 Mature Living programs, the Golden Gazette and other print publications by posting links to them on 50+ Facebook. This provided rich, diverse content for 50+ Facebook and also helped grow our audience for these other media channels.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

We know that about 64 percent of our audience is adults 55+. About 80 percent is women. We are hitting our target, so it has been well worth the effort.

Another benefit of Facebook is that it gives us a real-time indication of what people are finding interesting. We are now using this information to shape our editorial calendars for other media including the Golden Gazette.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

The Division of Adult and Aging Services will continue the initiative.

GrandInvolve: Intergenerational Volunteering in Elementary Schools

Champion: Dorothy Keenan, Founder and Executive Director, GrandInvolve

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

I have two accomplishments that make me proud. One is the number of volunteers who have made GrandInvolve successful with their dedication, knowledge, and commitment, and the many skills they brought with them. We now have 160 volunteers, with 29 of them in leadership positions. In the 2017–2018 school year, we provided over 7,000 volunteer hours to Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS).

I am also proud of the detailed plan we have developed for expanding into all Title 1 elementary schools in Fairfax County. With the help and support of individual Supervisors and the entire Board, we have made a good start toward implementing GrandInvolve in each magisterial district.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

We follow the Encore Principles (see Encore.org) of “building a life beyond 50 to become a time of social contribution and impact so that we leave this world better than we found it”. Additionally, we recognize the particular skills of our volunteers and stress the importance of teamwork, ensuring that each volunteer feels valued and appreciated.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

As an Intergenerational program, GrandInvolve benefits both our older population and young children. Both generations gain from the interpersonal contact. When children are introduced to new friends who care about their academic achievements, their trajectory of success improves. When our older adults live a life of passion and purpose, they experience social and health benefits.

We also impact the neighboring community. Schools recognize that teachers are frequently not able to provide individual attention to their students. PTAs find support, and FCPS benefits when GrandInvolve provides educational and some recreational activities to at-risk youth. Principals have noted that family participation increases as GrandInvolve volunteers become more visible in school activities. When our older population demonstrates a new understanding of the challenges facing our most vulnerable populations, the community is positively impacted.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this Initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

I have two improvements that could help this Initiative going forward:

- In 2019 we developed a Board of Directors. One of its first tasks will be to hire a part-time Executive Director. Currently we have no staff, and I am mostly responsible for day-to-day operations. To apply for grant money, we will need an office for this person, and we would like the County’s help in identifying a space.
- It would be helpful for the County to provide funding to FCPS for a full-time Volunteer Coordinator. In our experience, many Title 1 schools had no volunteers at all until GrandInvolve became a presence in the school. We believe a having a coordinator encouraging community participation in all FCPS schools would increase participation. Let’s make every school a “community school.”

Venture into Volunteering

Champion: Jeannine Purdy, Regional Volunteer Manager, Volunteer Solutions

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

I am proud of the diverse locations where we offered the fairs (Herndon, Mclean, Fairfax, Government Center, Falls Church, Alexandria, Annandale, and Lorton) and the diversity of the groups that participated.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

We asked only a minimal time commitment (2-4 hours for each fair) and encouraged older volunteers to share with others the benefits of volunteering. We engaged local Supervisors and their

communities by holding fairs in their districts. Locations included a Moose Lodge, a hospital, the Lorton Workhouse, faith-based organizations, parks, and community centers. We put out advertisements in flyers and as bookmarks. Recently we began using Facebook 50+ and other media.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Traditional baby boomers and older adults were the main audience, as well as home schoolers and businesses interested in sponsoring the fair as an example of corporate social responsibility. Potential volunteers got to experience a diverse group of organizations and opportunities and visit new facilities to learn about their communities.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

Give Venture into Volunteering its own email address and perhaps a small budget. Maybe the Office of Economic Initiatives could take over organizing the fairs.

Increase Employment Opportunities for 50+ (50+ Employment Expo)

Champion: Carol Wright, Process and Partnership Developer, Volunteer Solutions

1. As you look back over the past five years what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

We are very proud to connect 50+ job seekers with prospective employers. Job seekers receive information regarding interviewing skills and resume building. Seminars and workshops and keynote speakers are provided throughout the event. Volunteers review resumes and provide feedback to attendees.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

Our success is a result of the important partnership with and funding from the Jewish Council on Aging (JCA). Volunteers from Service Source also support this event with administrative tasks, such as registration, and provide and serve lunch.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

50+ job seekers and employers both benefit greatly from this event. The many community services promoted at the Expo benefit as well. Volunteers benefit by successfully matching their expertise with Expo clients and service needs. And because the keynote speakers and seminar facilitators are carefully selected and assigned according to experience, they also find this event rewarding.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

The 50+ Expo has expanded beyond the venue capacity so that further funding will be needed to accommodate the growing number of Expo registrants.

Neighbor to Neighbor (N2N)

Champions: Judy Seiff and Sharon Canner, Long Term Care Coordinating Council, and Cherie LeJeune, High Performance Aging

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

SEIFF: Key for me was the chance to get out into the communities and bring the idea of neighbors helping neighbors to real people. I also felt that our work on the PowerPoint presentation and the "toolkit" of information we created to give to our audiences were real achievements.

CANNER: Getting out and speaking on the N2N initiative and passing on information about various models of Villages has been beneficial. But it has also made us aware that each neighborhood has to proceed and shape the "neighbor to neighbor" concept to fit its own needs.

LEJEUNE: Although the N2N Outreach Committee chose to emphasize the Village concept in its presentations, I felt that technology could be more instrumental in bringing neighbors together--especially in the case of older adults experiencing challenges that prevent them from socializing. For that reason, I decided to go out into the community on my own to spread the word of the benefits of technology for older adults.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

SEIFF: Presentations were hands on and given to hundreds of individuals, including leaders of communities, people interested in the concept of "neighbor helping neighbor," and people who would possibly need assistance. These events were a collaborative effort between volunteers and County employees—the former did research and gathered information, and the latter helped put it together.

CANNER: Regular N2N Outreach Committee meetings, in person or by phone conference, let us discuss what worked or didn't work, and allowed us to share ideas on how to help individual communities decide how they would start an N2N program.

LEJEUNE: I visited various settings, from assisted-living facilities to garden clubs, to discuss and demonstrate how technology—be it laptops/tablets, social media, smartphones, or smart speakers, like Alexa—can improve an older adult's quality of life.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

SEIFF: Audiences for N2N presentations were made up of people in the community as well as leaders of several magisterial districts. These were nonpolitical events. I see N2N as an intergenerational effort, although it could certainly be most useful to those aging in the community who need some assistance. My one regret is that while the groups we spoke with were appreciative and enthusiastic, we couldn't persuade them to keep in regular communication, so we cannot report on their successes (or lack thereof).

CANNER: Doing the presentations in various settings has benefited a variety of people. In the past two or three years, we have talked to homeowners' associations, boards of directors, educational classes, attendees at fairs, and more. At one "Aging in Reston" event alone, we gave eight presentations. Overall, it seems to me that the less formal the setting, the more audiences felt free to ask questions and speak openly.

LEJEUNE: My audience varies depending on the venue where I am presenting about technology. I might show people how to better use their smartphone, help them engage with others via social media, or do something basic like having a short exercise session with Alexa. Anything new they learn is of benefit to them, and for me, helping someone out of the darkness is like winning the lottery.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

SEIFF: Because this program is already established under the Health Department, I do not feel it should be included in a new 50+ Action Plan. There could be language in that plan to indicate that N2N is available through the Health Department. Or perhaps a new 50+ initiative could tap into N2N to promote its own program.

CANNER: I believe the N2N initiative should not be in the next 50+ Action Plan. It is an established program working under the Fairfax County Health Department and should continue in that setting.

LEJEUNE: I believe it's important for as many people as possible to learn about the various tools of technology. It's especially important to teach those who might be socially isolated, such as older adults, to know there are options available that can let them learn what's going on around them, outside of their own environment.

Note: County N2N liaison and Health Department program director Patricia Rohrer adds this comment:

ROHRER: N2N/Village Development and Guidance is a program of the Long Term Care Program Development unit in the Health Department. My recommendation is that, as an established Health Department program, it no longer be in the 50+ Action Plan. Our unit will continue to find ways to expand and keep the N2N/Village work relevant, including working with other existing programs in the County and larger community, as well as any new 50+ Plan initiatives, whenever synergies exist.

TRANSPORTATION

NV Rides

Champion: Jennifer Kanarek, Manager, NV Rides

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

Since NV Rides was established, we have not only been able to assist established volunteer driver programs in administering their programs more efficiently. We have also helped to set up volunteer driver programs where there once were none. We are constantly trying to fill gaps in services.

Because NV Rides is a network, participating organizations can share resources and best practices. And because NV Rides is a coordinated hub, we can increase capacity and demonstrate the impact our partners' volunteer driver programs have on the aging population in our community. All of that translates to additional support for our program.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

The wonderful support we have received from Fairfax County, Pozez JCC of Northern Virginia, and the Jewish Council for the Aging has helped us leverage community and financial support to keep NV Rides not only operational, but thriving and constantly expanding. Another factor in our success has been our ability to meet the community-based members of the NV Rides network where they are. We listen to what each organization needs so we can provide support tailored to those needs.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Clearly, the users of our volunteer transportation network—older adults who are no longer able to drive—ultimately benefit the most. But NV Rides also benefits “client” organizations like the Shepherd’s Centers and Villages by administering and providing tech support for the ride-scheduling database, by funding driver background checks, and by providing marketing for their volunteer ride programs. In that way, these groups, which often are volunteer-led or have limited resources, are able to help more older adults in need of reliable transportation in their communities.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

Fairfax County provided tremendous support in getting this program up and running, and we are grateful. As the sole coordination hub for volunteer driver programs in the Fairfax area, we take seriously our charge to ensure that no ride request goes unfilled. We want to continue fill gaps in senior transportation needs. If we could have one wish, it would be to ask the County to consider NV Rides for a reliable source of funding to ensure that the program continues to expand and thrive.

Mobility Management Program / Partnership to Provide Medical Transportation

Champion: Cynthia Alarico, Human Services Transportation/Department of Neighborhood and Community Services

1. As you look over the last five years, what achievements of these two 50+ initiatives make you most proud?

I would definitely say one of our biggest achievements is our Transportation Resource Guide, which has been highly praised. The Mobility Management program is a customer-centered approach to finding transportation solutions for all Fairfax County populations, with a particular focus on people with disabilities, older adults, low-income communities, and other groups with unique needs. Our goal for the resource guide was to provide a one-stop shop guide to transportation options and resources. The resource guide is now online, and should be available in Spanish and Vietnamese later this year. Our goal is to update the resource guide annually to provide our residents with an up to date resource.

2. What organizational efforts led to those achievements?

Former Mobility Manager, Susan Shaw designed our Mobility Management survey targeting older adults and individuals with disabilities and this was completed in 2016.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for these efforts? Who benefited most?

Certainly, the older adults and individuals with disabilities and those who need multiple transportation options—medical transportation, grocery and food shopping, pharmacy trips—benefit from better services. The goal is to help folks age in place in their homes and provide the appropriate resources in order to do so.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants these initiatives to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

In many agencies, transportation is often thought of last. Programs designed to help certain populations may be wonderful, but they do no good if people can't get to them. It is very important to cross-train our county departments and community organizations on the transportation options that do exist, so the same information is shared throughout our communities.

Our 2018 Taxi Pilot Program for non-emergency medical transportation was successful, but the funding covered only a limited time. Unfortunately, with our current Enhanced Mobility Grant from MWCOG, we did not receive any operational funding to support these types of transportation pilot programs. Sustainable funding is vital if these types of programs are to flourish.

One program currently in the works is our TOPS Transportation Debit Card, which will serve those with limited incomes, older adults, and individuals with disabilities. This program will open up transportation options to include taxis, Uber, Lyft, and the WMATA SmartTrip card that provides access to public transportation.

Even as we expand services, it remains a challenge to get people who could use those services to be aware of them. If we are to launch successful new programs for those who need them most, we also need funding to market them across the various populations in Fairfax County.

HOUSING

Help People Stay in Their Homes with Technology

Note: This initiative has two components: the IT On-Call service and the Shark Tank technology competition for high school students. They reported separately.

IT-On-Call Champion: Carol Wright, Volunteer Solutions

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative (IT On-Call) are you most proud of?

We are most proud of the 600 information technology (IT) help requests we have answered and the 381 residents we have served over the past five years. Research illustrates that initial consults for in-home IT service charge an average of \$99/hour. This program provides cost savings to older adults who may have limited budgets or fixed incomes. IT On-Call provides up to three visits per client per year and also assists residents with questions about applications like FaceTime, Skype, and other social media.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

Our Initiative was successful because of the recruitment, screening, and background check of in-home IT volunteers conducted by Volunteer Solutions. Customer service is the hallmark of this program, and that applies to both clients and our treasured volunteers.

3. What can you tell us about this audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Fairfax County older adults and residents with disabilities benefited from this program the most. Social Services made some referrals for existing clients, while other referrals came from flyers and information posted at County senior centers and libraries and in the *Golden Gazette*. Volunteers benefited from this effort because careful selection of their expertise was successfully matched with client needs.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

We would like to expand our engagement with other County agencies—in particular, the Department of Information and Technology. Further, we envision expanding availability of this program through collaboration with Fairfax County Public Libraries.

Shark Tank champion: Robert O’Quinn, Neighborhood and Community Services

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative (Shark Tank Competition) are you most proud of?

We are very proud of the Chantilly High School Girls Team. They have received a provisional patent for a device to assist seniors or people with disabilities in opening car doors. The patent application process was difficult and lengthy, yet they continued with focus. We are also very proud of the Justice High School teams that placed 2nd and 3rd in the competition. All ESOL students take a Key Exam, and all Shark Tank participants’ scores improved greatly.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

Community partnerships and leadership led to the success of Shark Tank. Neighborhood and Community Services arranged for seniors at Bailey’s Community Center to be connected with students to discuss needs of the senior population. The students traveled to the center, and the seniors traveled to the high school for these conversations. Shark Tank also partnered with Nova Labs to help the Chantilly High School participants take their innovation to the next level of success and obtain a patent.

3. What can you tell us about this audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Participating students are the immediate beneficiaries of this event. Students benefit from interaction with seniors and discussing their specific needs. Teachers and partner organizations act as mentors to help them prepare and present in a professional manner. The Chantilly Girls Team benefited from the patent process and partnership with Nova Lab. Ultimately, seniors and people with disabilities will benefit from these innovations designed with their needs in mind.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

Shark Tank representatives visit every FCPS high school. But if a lead teacher is unavailable, the students may never know the program exists. Increasing awareness with greater funding for mentors is one possibility. The program will expand this year to county middle schools, where STEAM coordinators are in place to mentor participants. That will increase awareness as these students enter high school. Developing more community partnerships could further aid funding, mentoring, and awareness.

Latitude in Land Use Cases for Affordable Older Adult Housing

Champion: Regina Coyle, Department of Planning and Zoning

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

The advocacy aspect: recognizing the growing need for older adult housing and coming up with strategies to address it. We brought attention to that need. “50+” resonates now. It’s accepted wisdom.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

Having identified early that assisted living was a pressing need, the Department of Planning and Zoning reached out to current and potential developers of multi-unit facilities to ask them about their experiences here and elsewhere. Supervisor Herrity supported this effort by sending aide Marlae Schnare to attend these sessions. Talking to the providers was key. We learned about some of their frustrations: “Could the process be shorter? How do we get on a particular agenda? Who needs to sign off? Can we talk to them earlier?” The discussions were positive because all stakeholders felt their concerns were heard.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Clearly “to be” (i.e., future) residents will benefit; there are more projects in the pipeline now. In Reston, Hunters Woods at Trails Edge is a new neighborhood-based retirement “community within a community,” offering independent-living, assisted-living, and memory-care units on a rental basis. There’s older adult housing planned near the Wiehle Avenue station on the Metro line. That’s an example of planning for older residents within a new neighborhood, with walkable access to services.

On a smaller scale, Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs) in existing neighborhoods are helping to keep families together when an older member needs caregiving. It is increasingly common for new single-family homes in the County to include an ADU as part of the original design, in anticipation of eventual need.

ADUs can also benefit older homeowners by giving them the option of living in their new ADU or renting it to provide income. Only one of the two units must be owner-occupied, and only one resident needs to be over 55.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

A similar outreach effort to learn about the experiences of ADU applicants and owners. The ADUs are included in the *Fairfax County Zoning Modernization* (zMOD) process happening right now. A provision to change the currently required special permit for an ADU to an administrative permit, assuming the age/disability and other standards are met, will be discussed at an upcoming meeting on zMOD at the South County Center. So there is still an opportunity to influence its provisions.

Home Sharing Initiative

Champion: Patricia Williams

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?"

This Initiative has not been achieved yet, but the groundwork has been laid. What is needed is financial support for an organization to make it happen. That said, we are most proud of the process we followed: researching the local history of home sharing, finding interested partners, seeking sources of funding to operate the program, searching for a "home" for our new program, and defining its necessary components of staffing, funding, office site, web and community marketing, home visits, interviews, insurance, legal coverage, supplies, electronics, and more.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

The collaborative effort involved Fairfax County staff, the past Chair of the Long Term Care Coordinating Council and LTCCC members, nonprofits, for-profit businesses, AARP, George Mason University, and the Fairfax Area Commission on Aging.

In an effort to match George Mason graduate students and young professionals with older adults, we created the GraceFUL Homeshare entity, obtained nonprofit status, printed brochures, and hired a director. We met with the McLean Community Village Association (MCVA) to collaborate on submitting an AARP grant proposal. Unfortunately, the grant was insufficient, and hired director ultimately resigned.

The search for an organization willing to start a home share program continues. There is some interest among home care agencies, which receive many requests for such an arrangement. The goal would be to cover basic maintenance of the program through a financial arrangement between home provider, home renter, and a managing organization, with additional grant money used for enhancements.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

The audience for home sharing in Fairfax County is intergenerational. Such a program would benefit older adults who may be lonesome or fearful, or who need a little help with household chores, or who could use extra income to stay in their homes. It also would benefit young professionals and graduate students who work in the County but can't afford to live here. A teacher or fireman or nursing student matched with an older homeowner who has an extra bedroom and bath might even be able to negotiate a reduced rent in exchange for help with chores or grocery shopping. Intergenerational learning opportunities and interactions would be an added benefit for all involved.

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

Ongoing funding is needed for a program to be developed and remain financially viable. Throughout the United States, many successful models of home sharing operate on a mix of modest fees, grants, and government and/or university support. If Fairfax County could provide basic funding to start and operate a local home sharing service, it would definitely help more older adults age in place and meet the need of students and young professionals for affordable housing.

Neighborhood-Based Older Adult Housing

Champion: Regina Coyle, Department of Planning and Zoning

1. As you look back over the past five years, what achievement of your 50+ initiative makes you most proud?

The work on ADUs is the one that makes me smile. But it's also a bit bittersweet because it was clearly a major opportunity to create neighborhood-based older adult housing. It should have had its own zoning ordinance amendment instead of being added to the zMOD process. But because we had developers eager to work in the County, the CCCs went first.

2. What organizational approach led to that achievement?

It was a strong leadership structure that advanced the project, from Supervisor Herrity and his staff to DPZ director Fred Selden to Livable Communities director Jacquie Woodruff at the Area Agency on Aging. That commitment at the top was supported by multiple DPZ staff members and even our interns, who got to learn on the job while helping to create maps, surveys, and data charts. With no dedicated funding for either of the 50+ housing initiatives, we had to be creative.

3. What can you tell us about the audience for this effort? Who benefited most?

Apart from the people who will now have new places to live, I'd say the County government benefited as a result of the effort to make the zoning permit process more efficient and responsive to the public. Every government wants to be able to say it improved service delivery!

4. If the Board of Supervisors wants this initiative to continue in some form, what improvements would you suggest?

Providing affordable housing for older adults in places where they want to live is a cornerstone movement. One thing the developers of assisted-living facilities tell us is that it's "the oldest adult female child who makes the decision for aging parents." Why not let those parents make their own decisions earlier? We can do that by creating the kind of accessible, affordable housing in walkable neighborhoods that would allow older adults to maintain a level of independence while still offering the services they need.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Walkinshaw

Question: Why has Fairfax County not been able to attract the building of data centers similar to Loudoun and Prince William Counties?

Response:

The Northern Virginia region is the largest data center market in the United States. Out of the 200+ data centers in Northern Virginia, Fairfax County currently has 28 data centers that range in size from 10,000 square feet contained within an office building to a campus of multiple buildings with 500,000 – 1 million square feet. Based on the availability of land sites and electrical power infrastructure, there is a concentration of data centers in the western areas of Fairfax County. Reston currently has 6 data centers, Herndon has 5, and Chantilly has 7. Most of Fairfax County’s data centers are older while newer ones tend to be located in Loudoun and Prince William counties.

The biggest reason for the historical advantages of Loudoun and Prince William is the cost and availability of land. When the industry began to expand rapidly during the last two decades, Fairfax County was already a mature jurisdiction with little available vacant land, while land in Loudoun and Prince William counties was plentiful and relatively inexpensive, and therefore represented a more attractive location for new data centers. Currently, there are only two data centers inside the Virginia beltway, and none in densely populated Arlington and Alexandria. Both Loudoun and Prince William continue to have vacant land available for new data centers. For example, on September 7, 2021, the Prince William County Board of Supervisors approved a request to rezone over 196 acres of agricultural land near Gainesville for industrial use in order to develop new data centers.

Loudoun and Prince William have aggressively courted the data center industry. Ashburn in Loudoun County was the home to the Internet’s first major interconnection point, so it was a natural locus for the location of new data centers. Loudoun County has branded itself as “Data Center Alley” and ties its data center marketing to its Fast-Track Commercial Incentive Program which creates a business-friendly environment for targeted industries such as the data center industry. While each of the three jurisdictions have similar Business Personal Property tax depreciation policies that allow computer equipment to be assessed at 50 percent of the original cost in the first year and fall steeply in subsequent years, Prince William has offered a reduced Personal Property tax rate on computers and peripheral equipment in data centers of \$1.50 per \$100 of assessed value, less than its standard rate of \$3.70 per \$100 of assessed value, and much less than the rates of \$4.57 and \$4.20 per \$100 respectively in Fairfax and Loudoun counties. Prince William’s reduced tax rate is expected to increase over the next several years.

It should be noted that there are risks to relying heavily on ongoing tax revenues from data centers. In August of this year, Loudoun County announced that projected Personal Property tax revenues on equipment in data centers are expected to fall short of estimates by \$60 million, in part due to supply chain issues and chip shortages resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Due to the generous depreciation allowances, if data centers do not replace equipment frequently, the effect on tax revenues may be significant. In addition, some market observers have suggested that improving fiber optic systems around the country may allow data centers to decentralize and move to areas with less expensive land.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Lusk

Question: What are schools doing to prepare for the potential increase in both mental and domestic violence cases once children return to school and where is that reflected in the budget?

Response: The following response was prepared by Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS):

FCPS has been and will continue to reach out to all students to ensure that their basic needs and safety needs are being met. We have had extensive outreach to our families to address attendance, academic, and wellness needs through structures that were in place prior to the pandemic conditions, but, were adapted to virtual platforms. Our clinicians, social workers, psychologists, and counselors have had and continue to have multiple ways in which they provide supports for students and families through the multi-tiered systems of support. Our offices and equity office routinely connect with county service leaders to ensure we are aware of needs and potential areas of concern. Fairfax County strengthened these relationships through the Healthy Minds Blueprint and that has allowed us to continue serving families and problem-solving areas of need.

FCPS has ensured that all schools provide a morning meeting or advisory period which allows all teachers an opportunity to check in with students. These check ins may include times for one to one work, group lessons around areas of social and emotional learning, and time for interventions. While many schools had these times already in their schedules, the current school conditions led FCPS to make this a more standard practice throughout the division. These opportunities for staff to check in with students will continue next year which will provide a mechanism to address student specific needs.

The FY 2022 budget continues to support school psychologist increases that were funded during School Year 2021 with federal stimulus funding as well as the local COVID-19 reserve. Also, new legislation led to increases in positions for school social work, school psychology and public health nurses. These positions were intended to meet the ratios as described in the legislation.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Chairman McKay

Question: Please provide more information regarding the proposed \$15 million reduction in the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB) budget, including any potential impact on the agency's ability to address current recruiting challenges.

Response:

The *FY 2021 Carryover Review* includes a \$15 million reduction to the CSB fund balance due to higher than anticipated savings in Personnel Services and Operating Expenses, intensified by higher than anticipated revenue collections over the past several years. At the end of FY 2021, the CSB fund balance had grown to \$38.8 million. This is \$13.4 million, or 53 percent, higher than the \$25.4 million fund balance in FY 2017. A fund balance reserve of \$9.8 million has been set aside in the *FY 2022 Revised Budget Plan* to address critical present and future CSB needs. The one-time \$15 million reduction will not impact the CSB's ability to address current recruiting and retention challenges and does not impact the agency's recurring baseline budget.

Recruitment and Retention Efforts

There is a nationwide and statewide shortage of qualified behavioral healthcare professionals. Presently, there are 2,400 vacancies across CSB's in the state of Virginia and 1,600 vacancies at the Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services. In addition, the pandemic has changed how broadly telehealth is utilized across the nation. This has brought in many multistate providers that are allowing licensed clinicians to work entirely from home and provide care, exacerbating recruitment and retention issues locally.

The Fairfax-Falls Church CSB is not isolated from these issues and has seen recruitment/retention issues resulting in similar vacancy trends. Both short term and long-term strategies need to be implemented to improve this shortage. As such, departmental leadership have been working with the Department of Human Resources and the Department of Management and Budget to develop strategies to address these issues. There is a shared goal to implement adjustments prior to the end of the calendar year.

The strategies being developed are prioritized on the Behavioral Health Specialist and Developmental Disability Specialist job classes, as those are the most impacted. Work includes salary grade reviews as compared to competitors, with possible class regrades being recommended to bring the series in line with surrounding markets. Signing, referral and retention bonuses are either already implemented or under consideration. The CSB has sufficient resources to fund these strategies moving forward.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Walkinshaw

Question: How will the proposed cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County residential homes impact individuals applying for tax relief?

Response:

Based on the proposed tax relief assessment cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County residential homes, properties that exceed the mean assessed value (\$759,690 in tax year 2021) would have the option of paying the amount due or deferring the taxes. This recommendation would impact 3.7 percent of individuals currently approved.

The graph below illustrates how the proposed cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County residential homes would impact individuals applying for tax relief (based on tax year 2021 values).



Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: How is the excess acreage beyond the one-acre homesite assessed for the purposes of the Tax Relief program?

Response:

Under the County's current tax relief program, the asset limit excludes the value of the taxpayer's dwelling and up to one acre of land on which the dwelling is located. The value of the acreage over one acre is included in an applicant's assets.

The land value of the first acre of the homesite is determined by analyzing the assessments of similarly zoned one-acre lots in the general geographic area. This value is subtracted from the land assessment of the homesite to derive the acreage beyond the one-acre homesite. For example, if the subject homesite is a two-acre lot with a land assessment of \$300,000 and the one-acre sites (with similar zoning in the general geographic area) are assessed at \$250,000, then land assessment of excess acreage will be \$50,000.

Currently, there are 183 parcels with land over 1 acre that are on tax relief. Of them, 41 have an excess acreage value of \$0. The average value of excess acreage for all 183 parcels is approximately \$52,000. There were only two properties in 2019 that were denied tax relief as a result of their assets being over the limit due to excess acreage.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Walkinshaw

Question: Can the interest rate for tax deferral be indexed instead of being set at a flat 5 percent?

Response:

The interest rate for tax deferral can be indexed instead of being set at a flat 5 percent per year. Staff recommends setting it to the prime rate plus 1 percent, with a cap of 8 percent, annually.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Walkinshaw

Question: Based on other jurisdictions' tax deferral programs, when would the breakeven point for the County happen?

Response:

Staff surveyed the surrounding localities that offer a tax deferral program. Based on the information received, there is insufficient data to forecast a break-even point. This was primarily due to a lack of statistical data and the recent implementation of tax deferral by these localities.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Herrity

Question: Please provide a link to the Tax Relief Presentation from the October 9, 2018, Board of Supervisors' 50+ Committee meeting.

Response:

The Tax Relief Presentation from the October 9, 2018, Board of Supervisors' 50+ Committee meeting can be accessed at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/boardofsupervisors/sites/boardofsupervisors/files/assets/meeting-materials/2018/oct09-50plus-tax-relief-presentation.pdf>

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Gross

Question: What would the tax relief chart look like if the 25% bracket was eliminated and the gross income limits were capped at \$80,000?

Response:

During the Budget Committee meeting on September 21, 2021, staff presented a 2-phase approach for changes to the tax relief program, with the first set of recommendations effective January 1, 2022, and additional changes effective January 1, 2023. Based on the proposed changes for January 1, 2022, staff projected that 600 participants with incomes between \$80,001 and \$90,000 and assets up to \$400,000 would qualify for a 25% tax relief. The estimated total amount relieved for these 600 participants would be approximately \$1 million.

It should be noted that the current tax relief system is designed to handle three relief brackets: 100%, 50%, and 25%. Due to system limitations, these brackets are set and cannot be adjusted effective January 1, 2022. The only tax relief program parameters that could be adjusted in the existing tax relief system are the income and asset limits. The chart below summarizes the changes that could be implemented effective January 1, 2022, should the Board adopt an income cap of \$80,000:

Changes effective January 1, 2022:

Percentage of Relief	Potential Income Limits	Potential Net Asset Limit	GF Revenue Impact	Participants
100%	\$0 - \$60,000	\$400K	Additional \$10 million	Additional 1,440
50%	\$60,001 - \$70,000	\$400K		
25%	\$70,001 - \$80,000	\$400K		

* General Fund Revenue impact of \$10 million and 1,440 additional participants are compared to the current tax relief program.

Staff from the Department of Tax Administration intends to work with the Department of Information Technology in the coming year to redesign the tax relief system so that any of the recommended changes for January 1, 2023, including a new 75% relief bracket, a cap on the total amount relieved up to 125% of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County homes, and a tax deferral program, could be accommodated by the system.

The following chart summarizes the changes that could be implemented effective January 1, 2023, with an income cap of \$80,000:

Changes effective January 1, 2023:

Percentage of Relief	Potential Income Limits	Potential Net Asset Limit	GF Revenue Impact	Participants
100%	\$0 - \$60,000	\$400K	Additional Impact - \$1.5mil Total Impact \$11.5 million	Total 1,440
75%	\$60,001 - \$70,000	\$400K		
50%	\$70,001 - \$80,000	\$400K		
Tax Deferral	\$0 - \$100,000	\$500K	\$2.0 million	460

Tax Relief up to 125% of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County homes
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*Additional General Fund Revenue impact of \$1.5 million is compared to January 1, 2022; total impact of \$11.5 million and 1,440 participants are compared to the current tax relief program.

Response to Questions on the FY 2022 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: Please provide a list of sinking fund projects and how funds have been spent over the years and what is anticipated for upcoming year. Please also provide information about the process for project selection and how Board members might provide feedback on specific projects.

Response:

The Board of Supervisors first approved the establishment of the Infrastructure Financing Committee (IFC) recommended Capital Sinking Fund as part of the *FY 2014 Carryover Review*. These funds support prioritized capital improvement projects throughout the County. The Sinking Fund is populated by allocating 20 percent of year-end General Fund balances, not needed for critical requirements. The Board of Supervisors also approved the allocation of the total sinking fund based on specific percentages for each infrastructure area, including 55 percent for the Facilities Management Department (FMD), 20 percent for Parks, 10 percent for existing walkways reinvestment, 10 percent for existing County roads and service drives reinvestment, and 5 percent for revitalization area improvements. This allocation has changed periodically with Board approval as part of the Carryover Review. For example, funding requirements for existing trails reinvestment has proven to be greater than the requirements for road repairs and sinking funds have been redirected from roads to trail reinvestment periodically.

On October 5, 2021, the Board approved the proposed Sinking Fund allocation in the *FY 2021 Carryover Review*, resulting in a total of \$89,324,102 dedicated to infrastructure replacement and upgrades (major maintenance/capital renewal) since FY 2014 in the following areas:

FMD	\$49,128,258
Parks	\$17,864,821
Walkways	\$10,286,834
Roads	\$8,159,558
Revitalization	\$3,884,631
Total to Date	\$89,324,102

Each agency maintains a prioritized list of needed capital improvement projects and reviews that list annually. Once the Board approves the allocation of the Sinking Fund at the Carryover Review, funds become available for prioritized projects. The Sinking Fund is dedicated to projects that are capital in nature and considered an asset improvement. Sinking Fund dollars are not used for preventative maintenance, cleaning, debris removal or snow removal which are more operational in nature. The benefits of the sinking fund allocations can be seen in the significant accomplishments throughout the County. Funding updates and examples of the types of projects completed including before and after pictures are included in the CIP annually. In addition, the most recent status memo for the Sinking Fund was provided to the Board of Supervisors on May 12, 2021. This memo outlines projects either underway or completed in recent years. The status update is included as Attachment I.

FMD

The Sinking Fund has enabled FMD to complete infrastructure replacement and upgrades to major building subsystems throughout the County. FMD is currently responsible for an inventory of 229 buildings. Examples of infrastructure replacement and upgrade projects include repair or replacement of roofs, electrical systems, HVACs, plumbing systems, windows, parking lot resurfacing, fire alarm systems, sprinkler systems, emergency generators and elevator/escalator systems. As the inventory of County facilities ages, reinvestment in buildings and building systems becomes critical. Currently, 70 percent of the buildings for which FMD is responsible are over 20 years old. Per industry standards, most building systems require replacement at 20 to 25 years of age. Replacement of building subsystems is based on not only age and lifecycle, but on repair history, safety concerns, and availability of replacement parts.

A list of the FMD projects both completed and underway using Sinking Fund dollars is included in Attachment I and totals \$35,621,941. In addition to this list, funding of \$13,506,317 has been approved as part of the *FY 2021 Carryover Review*. FMD will continue to review the existing deficiency list and identify the next set of priority projects. The list of deficiency projects is subject to change with the passage of time, but the current list includes the following: replacement of the fire alarm systems at the Courthouse, Herrity, and Fire Academy facilities; concrete repairs at the Government Center; structural assessments, recalking and repairs to columns at the Herrity and Pennino garages; and replacement of HVAC and electrical components at Great Falls Library, Fair Oaks Fire Station, the Pennino building, the Courthouse and the Fire Academy.

Parks

The Sinking Fund has enabled the Park Authority to address the prioritized backlog of reinvestment requirements at deteriorating facilities, athletic courts, pedestrian bridges, parking lots, and trails located throughout the County. The Park Authority is responsible for 418 structures at 420 Parks with 58 percent of this total inventory over 30 years old. In addition, the Park Authority owns a total of 23,595 park acres which equates to over 9.3 percent of the land mass of Fairfax County.

Park priorities are based on the assessment of current repair needs including safety and health issues, facility protection, facility renewal, and improved services. Without significant reinvestment in buildings and grounds, older facilities can fall into a state of ever decreasing condition and functionality, resulting in increased maintenance and repair costs in the future. Attachment I includes a Park Authority project pie chart depicting the use of \$12,953,433 approved previously. An additional \$4,911,388 was approved as part of the *FY 2021 Carryover Review* and will be used to implement projects based on condition assessments, priority ranking and specific selection criteria. Projects are proposed at parks throughout the County and include playground repairs, trail and pedestrian bridge reinvestment, system replacements, tennis and basketball court repairs, and parking lot repairs.

County-Owned Roads

The County is responsible for emergency safety and road repairs to County-owned service drives, roads and stub streets which are currently not accepted in the Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT) highway system for maintenance. The County is currently responsible for 20.5 miles of roadways, comprised of 12.6 miles of service drives, 4.5 miles of roads included in the Fairfax County Road Maintenance and Investment Program and 3.4 miles of developer default roads, all valued at over \$230 million.

In 2016 Rinker Design Associates conducted a study that identified an amount of \$4 million in reinvestment funding required for the roadways with the most hazardous conditions and increased annual funding for emergency repairs. The initial \$4 million reinvestment has been fully funded using the Sinking Fund allocation for roads, which now totals \$8,159,558. Once the initial backlogged reinvestment was completed, staff re-assessed the next set of priority projects to continue needed reinvestment to

address those roads that had since deteriorated. It is important to note that these type of road reinvestments are continuous in nature and can change over time. Projects are prioritized and re-prioritized based on the severity of the deficiencies. It should also be noted that Sinking Funds are approved in the fall after the normal construction season. Due to weather conditions, construction is generally paused between November and March. Examples of completed road projects have been included in Attachment I. The 2016 Rinker study condition assessment of County-owned roads is included as Attachment II.

Existing Walkways

The County manages the infrastructure replacement and upgrades of 662 miles of walkways and 78 pedestrian bridges valued at an estimated \$220 million. Walkway project reinvestment projects are prioritized based on condition as well as pedestrian usage. Maintenance and reinvestment for existing walkways is performed by the Maintenance and Stormwater Management Division in the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services. All new walkways are managed/constructed by the Department of Transportation.

In 2013, Rinker Design Associates completed a study to develop an accurate inventory and condition assessment of County walkways. This study revealed approximately 10 miles of walkways in extremely poor condition requiring \$3 million in initial reinvestment. The Sinking Fund allocation has provided \$10,286,834 to date for reinvestment in these most critical walkways and continues to provide for upgrades to walkways in priority order and those trails that have since been identified in poor condition and deteriorating. In addition, all pedestrian bridges are being inspected during a three-year period, commencing in 2020, in accordance with National Bridge Inspection Standards, to determine current condition and needed repairs. A re-assessment of walkways, using appropriate pavement evaluation equipment and software, is being considered for implementation upon completion of the pedestrian bridge inspection program. Prior to a formal re-assessment of the walkways being implemented, staff continues to complete projects based upon several criteria including the 2013 Rinker Study prioritization, volume of use, proximity to schools, complaints from residents and physical observations in the field. Again, Sinking Funds are approved in the fall after the normal construction season. Due to weather conditions, construction is generally paused between November and March. Examples of completed walkway projects have been included in Attachment I. The 2016 Rinker study condition assessment of County walkways is included as Attachment III.

Revitalization

The Board of Supervisors defines five geographical boundaries as Commercial Revitalization Districts (CRDs): Annandale, Baileys/Seven Corners, McLean, Route 1, and Springfield. The County implements an ongoing maintenance program in all CRDs to improve the economic vitality, appearance, and function of the revitalization areas. Non-routine maintenance includes projects such as bus shelter replacement, bus shelter panel repair, bus shelter painting, sidewalk replacement, tree box replacement, bench repair, sign repair, paver repairs and irrigation repairs. Asset-based CRD projects such as non-routine maintenance at sidewalks and bus shelters utilize the Sinking Fund. Some of the major projects completed or underway using the Revitalization Sinking Fund include:

- Bland Street Tree Box Replacement
- McLean Sidewalk Replacement
- Springfield Sidewalk Replacement (in-progress)
- Bus Shelter Replacement
- Route 50 Pedestrian Bridge Redesign (in-progress)
- Springfield CRD Stormwater Pilot (in-progress).

Pictures of some of these projects are included in Attachment I. The Sinking Fund has helped staff continue to enhance the appearance, functionality, and sustainability of CRD streetscape and

infrastructure and support the long-term goal of expanding an enhanced maintenance program to all streetscape and walkways within the entirety of each CRD boundary.

The following staff are available to discuss Sinking Fund projects and receive Board member feedback:

Contact Information for Sinking Fund Capital Projects

Primary Agency	Name	Contact Information
FMD	Laura Seidler	laura.seidler@fairfaxcounty.gov
Parks	Stephanie Leedom	stephanie.leedom@fairfaxcounty.gov
Walkways/Roads/ Revitalization	Peter Vigliotti Chad Crawford	peter.vigliotti@fairfaxcounty.gov chad.crawford@fairfaxcounty.gov

Attachment I - BOS Sinking Fund Update Spring 2021

Attachment II - 2016 Rinker Study for Roads

Attachment III - 2013 Rinker Study for Walkways

Response to Questions on the FY 2023 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust and Supervisor Alcorn

Question: Please provide the fiscal analysis of excluding the 5 acres from the net worth calculation.

Response:

Since 2016, the Department of Tax Administration has denied 11 applications due to the value of the applicants' excess acreage over one acre. Based on the current tax relief participation rate, excluding up to 5 acres from the net worth calculation would allow for additional applicants to become eligible for tax relief, with an estimated fiscal impact of approximately \$225,000 annually.

Response to Questions on the FY 2023 Budget

Request By: Supervisor Foust

Question: Please provide the fiscal impact of the tax relief assessment cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County homes.

Response:

Based on the proposed tax relief assessment cap up to 125 percent of the mean assessed value of Fairfax County homes, properties that exceed (\$759,690 in tax year 2021) would have the option of paying the amount due or deferring the taxes. This recommendation would impact roughly 3.7 percent of individuals currently receiving tax relief. The total fiscal impact is estimated at approximately \$500,000 less in tax relief relative to what would have been relieved without imposing a cap. In future years, as more applicants become eligible for the program and home values increase, the fiscal impact will increase.