# Fairfax County, VA
# 2026 Legislative Program

**Adopted**
**December 9, 2025**

# 2026 Fairfax County Legislative Program

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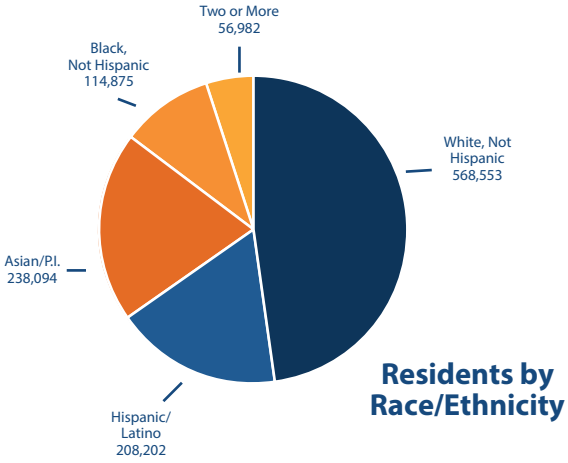
This agenda is not meant to be an exhaustive listing of all issues, but to serve as a guide to matters of concern to the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the community at-large.

Fairfax County looks forward to working with the County Delegation to the Virginia General Assembly during the 2026 Legislative Session

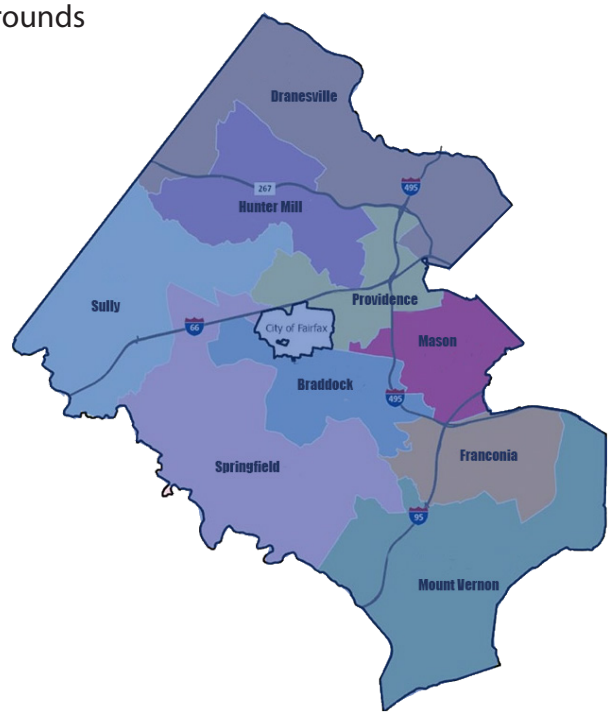
# Fairfax County Overview

***Protecting and enriching our quality of life for people, neighborhoods, and diverse communities.***

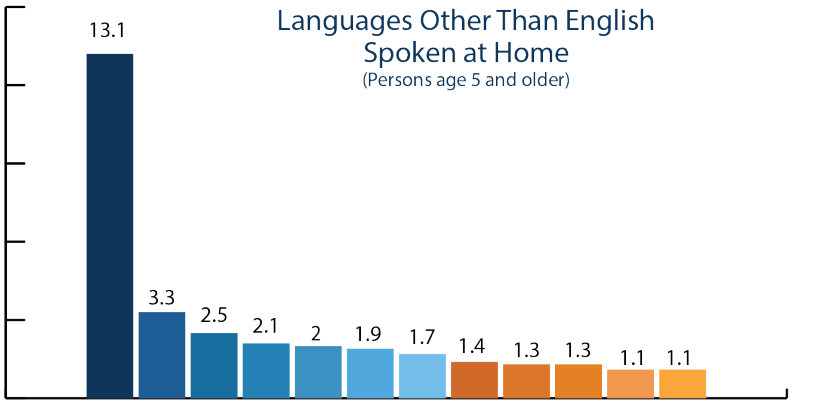
Fairfax County is one of the largest counties in the nation with a total population of 1.2 million, comprising a diverse population from a wide range of backgrounds and socioeconomic realities.

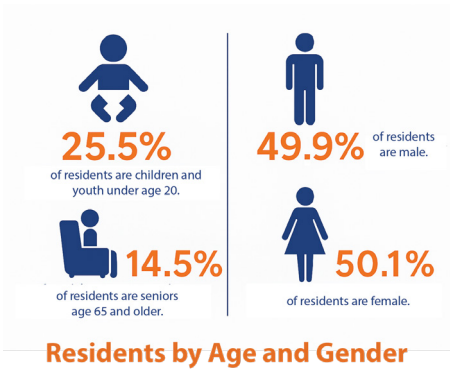



**Residents by Race/Ethnicity**




Fairfax County has embraced a vision of One Fairfax: a declaration that all residents deserve an equitable opportunity to succeed and a commitment to transforming islands of disadvantage – areas where residents face economic, educational, health, housing, and other challenges – into communities of opportunity.



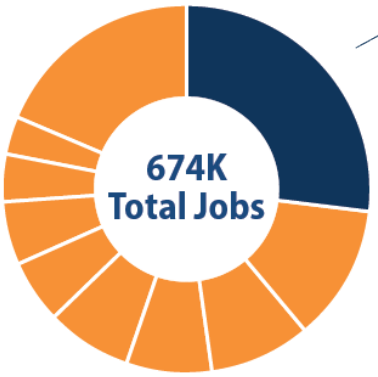




**Residents by Age and Gender**

Residents
by Age
and Gender

# Fairfax County Overview

Fairfax County has a vibrant economy with a thriving diverse business community, including both major U.S. Corporations and international interests.




| | |
|---|---|
| Professional, Science & Tech Services | 25% |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 11% |
| Educational Services | 8% |
| Retail | 8% |
| Administrative & Support | 7% |
| Accommodation & Food Services | 7% |
| Public Administration | 5% |
| Construction | 5% |
| Management of Companies | 4% |
| Information | 3% |
| Other | 17% |

## Employment Status by Gender Ages 20-64

**76.7%** Women employed

**3.1%** Women unemployed

**87.4%** Men employed

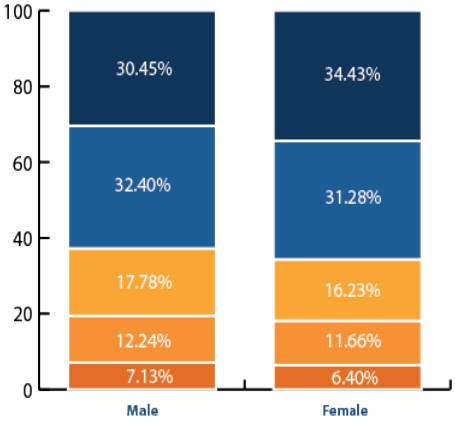
**2.9%** Men unemployed

The starting place for any strong economy is an educated workforce.

Fairfax County Public Schools is the largest school district in the Commonwealth and the ninth largest in the U.S. with approximately 181,000 enrolled students, representing the diversity of the Fairfax County community.

- Advanced Degree
- BS/BA Degree
- Some College/AA Degree
- HS Diploma or GED
- Less than HS Diploma

## Educational Attainment Ages 25+




**7,000**
**STUDENTS ENROLLED IN ONE OR MORE DUAL ENROLLMENT COURSES**

**16,600**
**STUDENTS EARNED INDUSTRY CREDENTIALS**

**262**
**NATIONAL MERIT SEMIFINALISTS**

**181,153**
**STUDENTS**
from pre-kindergarten through 12th grade make up the 9th largest school division in the nation

**7/10**
**TOP HIGH SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA**
are in FCPS, including the #5 high school in the nation[1]

**21%**
**MULTILINGUAL LEARNERS[2]**
with over 190 languages spoken

# Guiding Principles

| Fairfax County supports legislation, policies, and appropriations measures that: |
|---|
| Fix the underlying structural issues with the current K-12 funding and provide funding based on actual local costs. Fully fund and implement recommendations from the 2023 JLARC report. |
| Rebalance funding for joint responsibilities such as public safety and the justice system. |
| Ensure Northern Virginia receives its fair share of statewide transportation revenues. |
| Advance opportunities to leverage Commonwealth and local resources to drive business growth, innovation, and economic diversification. |
| Ensure and expand local control and flexibility in key areas such as taxation, housing, land use, and the protection of public health, safety, and welfare. |
| Provide resources that support the most vulnerable in the community. |
| Promote environmental stewardship and local flexibility to enhance the quality of life for residents of |

| Fairfax County opposes legislation, policies, and appropriations measures that: |
|---|
| Reduce funding or shift the cost of shared services to the County from the Commonwealth for essential services, creating additional unfunded mandates. |
| Infringe or roll back local authority and flexibility in controlling policies and procedures governing local land use matters. |
| Attempt to preempt, restrict, or limit local revenue raising authority or adversely impact existing tax authority. |
| Change the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in ways that impose additional burdens on localities and limit flexibility for virtual meetings. |

| Fairfax County will initiate legislation, policies, and appropriations measures for: |
|---|
| **Urban Public-Private Partnership Redevelopment Fund**: Support legislation and budget language to create an investment fund to support the transformation of underutilized and obsolete commercial properties in localities experiencing a significant decrease in commercial real estate assessments. |
| **Expanding Park Authorities' Authority to Ban Sex Offenders from Certain Park Facilities:** Initiate legislation to grant park authorities the same authority as local governments to ban sex offenders from certain park facilities. |
| **Vehicle Exhaust Noise:** Initiate legislation to establish a pilot program to use acoustic devices to enforce current vehicle exhaust noise regulations. |

# Fairfax County Priorities

***Protecting and enriching our quality of life for people, neighborhoods, and diverse communities.***

A strong state and local partnership is essential to Virginia's success and the ability of both levels of government to respond to residents' needs. As the form of government closest to the people, local government is best positioned to serve the needs of residents and must have the necessary flexibility to address its unique context.

Fairfax County supports continuing to make the structural changes needed in the current K-12 funding formulas to reflect actual local costs of public education and rebalance the local and state funding responsibilities as detailed in the 2023 General Assembly (GA) study. Specifically, the County supports replacing the use of a linear-weighted average for teacher pay calculations as well as using a regional cost index to appropriately adjust pay to reflect the high cost-of-living areas.

Fairfax County supports dedicated, sustainable funding for critical transit systems, including the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) and the Fairfax Connector, which connect our residents to jobs, schools, and essential services. This should include both state revenues and optional local authority to establish additional funding streams, such as a local sales tax, to diversify the County's revenues.

Fairfax County supports increased state funding, initiatives, and actions to increase the availability of affordable, accessible, and integrated housing options and enhanced tenant protections to mitigate evictions, particularly in high cost-of-living areas like Northern Virginia. Fairfax County urges the state to work closely with localities on this important topic, as local land use authority is central to any strategy to increase the affordability of housing, allowing localities to craft innovative solutions that are appropriate for their communities.

Fairfax County urges the state to work closely with localities in implementing the federal changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and Medicaid and avoid shifting costs for program administration or benefit payments to localities. Fairfax County supports the provision of appropriate tools and investment in staff training to enable local staff to administer these crucial programs effectively and efficiently. Implementation will require significant support from the state and coordination between state agencies and local social service departments.

Fairfax County supports state efforts to support displaced federal workers and federally connected contractors through direct support and workforce development investments as well as support for localities affected by the federal changes. As the economic engine of the Commonwealth, state support for Fairfax County and its residents during this time of upheaval is critical to the state's economy.

Fairfax County supports granting localities additional authority to address the environmental impacts of data centers, without shifting responsibility for regulatory compliance onto localities.

Fairfax County supports reforming state tax structure to ensure sustainable revenue streams and provide localities with revenue diversification that reflects a 21st century economy. Due to Virginia's outdated tax structure, the shared responsibility for funding core services is strained and localities have limited options to raise revenues to fund their portion.

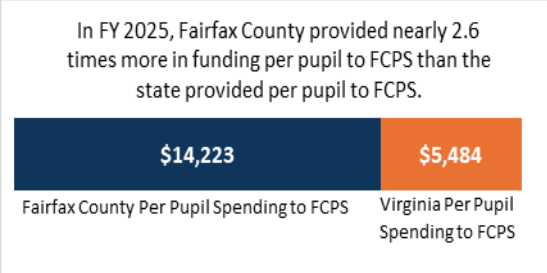
Fairfax County supports expanding local authority to implement automated traffic safety enforcement tools, including speed cameras, license plate readers, and acoustic devices, in targeted, data-driven locations.

Fairfax County supports maintaining local authority in land use and zoning with the establishment of a retail cannabis market as well as providing localities with a share of the tax revenue and local taxing authority. Fairfax County supports one body to regulate all products derived from the hemp plant that also has enforcement and testing responsibility, as well as a statewide licensing requirement with a fee schedule to cover costs of administration and enforcement.

# Overarching Funding Priorities

## K-12 Funding – Joint Position with the Fairfax County School Board

**Public education funding in the Commonwealth is enshrined in the Virginia Constitution as a joint responsibility of both state and local governments. It is essential that the state fully and appropriately meets its Constitutional responsibility to adequately fund K-12 education.**




- Building on the success of previous GA sessions, the Board supports continued steps to implement structural changes to the K-12 funding formula (known as the Standards of Quality or SOQ formula) as well as ensuring the necessary funding is provided to local school districts through the regular re-benchmarking process. In 2023, the GA issued a watershed report outlining the inadequacy of state funding and substantial flaws in current formulas.

The Board supports addressing the deficiencies cited by the 2023 report including:

- Recognizing cost-of-living variations throughout the Commonwealth in state funding formulas, particularly in high cost-of-living areas like Northern Virginia, while ensuring that the local ability to pay is fairly and equitably represented.
- Increasing state funding support for school divisions with high numbers or concentrations of English learners, students living in economically disadvantaged households, and students receiving special education and mental health services.
- Increasing state resources for early childhood education programs, helping young children enter kindergarten prepared to succeed, which is a proven long-term economic strategy.

The Board opposes changes that disproportionately target or affect Northern Virginia, including policies which impose unfunded mandates on localities, and policies which divert K-12 funding away from local public schools and toward non-public options.

## Regional Transportation Funding

**Fairfax County supports sufficient state funding for public transit, including WMATA and Fairfax Connector, and restoring regional transportation funding. Transit is vital to the economic growth of Northern Virginia and the Commonwealth as a whole.**

- The Commonwealth must continue working with regional and local partners to provide dedicated, sustainable funding for critical transit systems in the region, such as the Fairfax Connector and Virginia Railway Express (VRE), and put WMATA on sound financial footing without diverting resources from other transportation needs. This should include both state revenues and optional local authority to establish additional funding streams that diversify the county's dependence on property taxes. These investments are needed to provide vital service along the County's busiest corridors, providing greater reliability and access for commuters, workers, residents, and visitors.

- The County urges the Commonwealth, the District of Columbia, and Maryland to work more collaboratively and efficiently to deliver first-in-class regional transit service. Expanding cross-jurisdictional commuter rail connections – such as linking VRE and Maryland Area Rail Commuter (MARC) service through the new Long Bridge – would create a seamless system that strengthens the

economy, reduces congestion, and enhances quality of life across the Capital Region.

- The Commonwealth must fully restore $102 million of regional funding diverted in 2018 to WMATA back to the Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) and maintain regional and local transportation as originally intended.
- Major transportation improvements that provide benefits beyond Northern Virginia – such as projects related to possible relocations of federal facilities and projects that create additional capacity across the Potomac River – should primarily be funded by the Commonwealth and the federal government.

## Transportation Funding

**Fairfax County supports efforts that build upon the enactment of legislation in 2013 and 2020 to ensure sufficient funding for transportation needs, including new projects, state road maintenance (encompassing improved repaving, sidewalk maintenance, snow removal, mowing in the right-of-way, and stormwater management), safety improvements, and continued state assistance for local and regional transit systems.**

- Ensure Northern Virginia receives its fair share of statewide revenues, as required by HB 2313 (2013).
- Provide sufficient resources for secondary road maintenance.
- Fully replace the lost dedicated revenue for transportation resulting from the elimination of the state sales tax on groceries (eliminated effective January 1, 2023).
- Maintain equitable, efficient, and sustainable funding for transportation with improvements to the transparency of and the rationale for the Commonwealth's funding policies to ensure an appropriate balance between performance, benefits, and cost.
- Provide sufficient funding for programs that address multimodal mobility needs, including:
  - Revenue Sharing, a program that leverages state transportation funds by matching local revenues;
  - Construction and maintenance of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, as well as access to transit, which is vital to moving people while improving energy efficiency;
  - Safety-related roadway projects and programs; and
  - A reasonable vegetation maintenance schedule that does not rely on local funding to maintain safety, including clear zone and sight distance requirements.
- Provide funding assistance for the transportation needs of major activity centers to lay the groundwork for economic growth. Fairfax County contains several major activity centers that generate public benefit for the County and the Commonwealth, and must be sustainable, transit-oriented, and walkable communities to remain successful and accommodate predicted growth.
- Address the capacity needs at the Potomac River, including the American Legion Bridge and Rosslyn Tunnel, to alleviate the congestion and ensure the efficient movement of people and goods throughout the region.

# Budget Priorities

**Fairfax County supports restoring an appropriate funding partnership with the state to ensure the delivery of critically needed services in communities throughout Virginia. State established standards for locally delivered services must be accompanied by adequate state funding to successfully provide those services and maintain reciprocal accountability for successes and failures.**

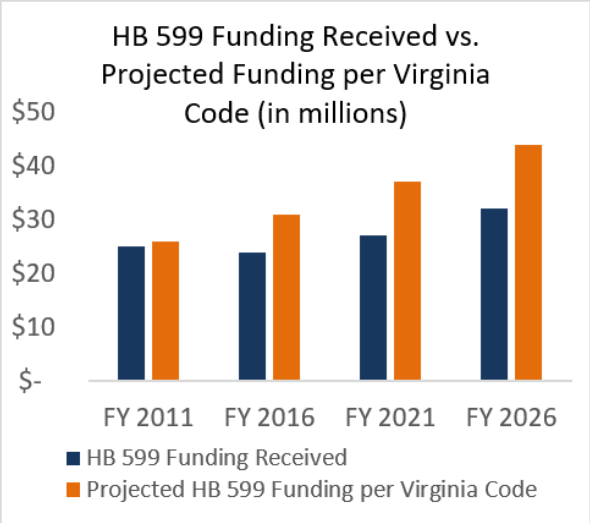
### Fairfax County's General Fund Revenues and Returns

- Fairfax County provided $5.77 billion in General Fund Revenues.
- Fairfax County received $2.93 billion in General Fund appropriations.

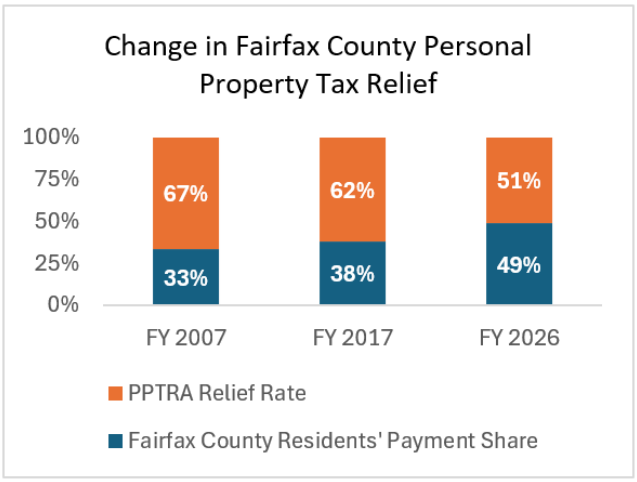
*Source: Weldon-Cooper Center for Public Service*

To better account for its obligations, the 2026 GA should:

- Support full funding for K-12 schools in the biennial re-benchmarking as well as continuing progress made on structural changes to the funding formula to address state deficiencies and underfunding as noted in the 2023 JLARC report.
- At a minimum, change the SOQ formula to replace the linear-weighted average for teacher salaries with a formula that better aligns with actual teacher pay and local divisions' cost, and replace Cost of Competing Adjustment (COCA) with a Virginia cost-of-labor index that accounts for different labor costs across the state (JLARC Recommendations 6 and 12).
- Provide dedicated and sustainable funding for WMATA and regional transit needs using state resources.
- Fully restore regional and local transportation revenues diverted in 2018 to fund WMATA's state of good repair and critical capital.
- Fully restore HB 599 law enforcement funding and distribute funding to localities with police departments in accordance with current funding formulas.
- Provide sufficient funding for salaries of court personnel, including clerks, Commonwealth's Attorneys, public defenders, district court employees, and probation office employees.
- Replace the current state model for funding jails with a model that reflects actual costs.




- Support early childhood workforce investments and substantially increased state funding for early childhood education programs, including the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI). Allow localities flexibility to expand these critical programs to meet community needs.
- Support full, uninterrupted funding to implement System Transformation, Excellence and Performance in Virginia (STEP-VA), and stop the practice of reallocating dollars away from the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB, which further degrades already limited state support.
- Support state funding to ensure Medicaid reimbursement rates for behavioral health services cover the full cost of care, including a Northern Virginia differential accounting for the region's higher costs
- Increase state funding for Medicaid waivers to expand slots and raise reimbursement rates, ensuring access to high-quality, community-based care for individuals with developmental disabilities




- Personal property taxes on motor vehicles are a key revenue source for local governments, funding essential services like education, public safety, and health. Proposals to modify this tax must ensure a sustainable, uncapped replacement revenue stream that supports growth based on accurate data. Currently, the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA) provides relief for only the first $20,000 of assessed value, with statewide relief capped at $950 million since 2006, despite rising car prices.

## Taxation

**Virginia's outdated and regressive tax structure, which requires those with lower incomes to pay a greater share of their income to taxes, must be reformed to ensure core services are funded with sustainable revenue streams and provide localities with the ability for revenue diversification that reflects a 21st century economy.**

- Any expansion of property tax exemptions should either be left as a local option, or the state should ensure localities remain whole to avoid creating significant impacts on local resources and the provision of essential services.
- Further restrictions on local taxing authority and revenues should be prevented, as they move the Commonwealth in the wrong direction.
- Local government representatives should be included on all commissions or bodies established by the state for the purpose of changing or reviewing local revenue authority or governance.

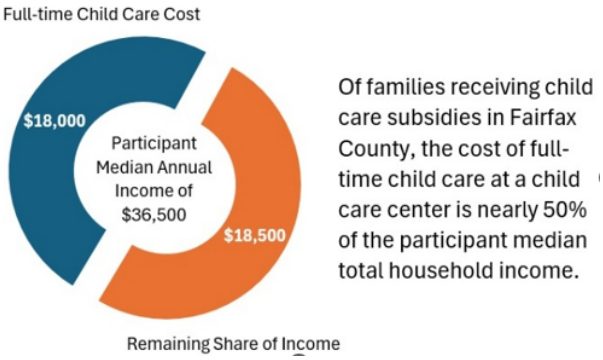
# Position Statements

## Early Childhood

### Child care

**Support increased state child care funding for subsidy programs and improved reimbursement rates for providers. Investments in early childhood programs yield significant benefits, including increased opportunities for employment, higher earnings for families, reduced crime rates, and lower social safety net costs.**

- Update the state's maximum reimbursement rates for child care subsidy vendors regularly to reflect the cost of care in Fairfax County and other high cost-of-living localities, as well as continuing to provide the family copayment scale to support child care access and affordability.
- Increase state child care funding for economically disadvantaged families not participating in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/Virginia Initiative for Education and Work (VIEW).
- Maintain Fairfax County's local permitting process for family child care providers serving four or fewer children not residing in the home.

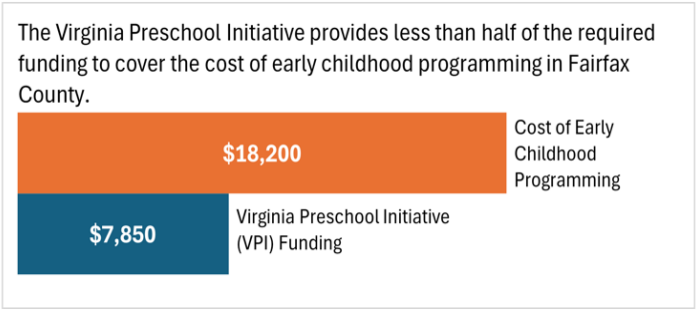



### Early Intervention Services for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities/Part C

**Support increased and sustainable funding and infrastructure for Part C Early Intervention, which is the state/federal entitlement program that provides services for infants and toddlers with developmental delays. Also support continued rate increases for early intervention services that reflect current costs.**

### School and Life Readiness

**Support continued increases in state funding to strengthen the early childhood system, which includes early learning, early childhood workforce, family support and maternal and child health. Access to high-quality early childhood environments helps children be better prepared for success in both school and life.**

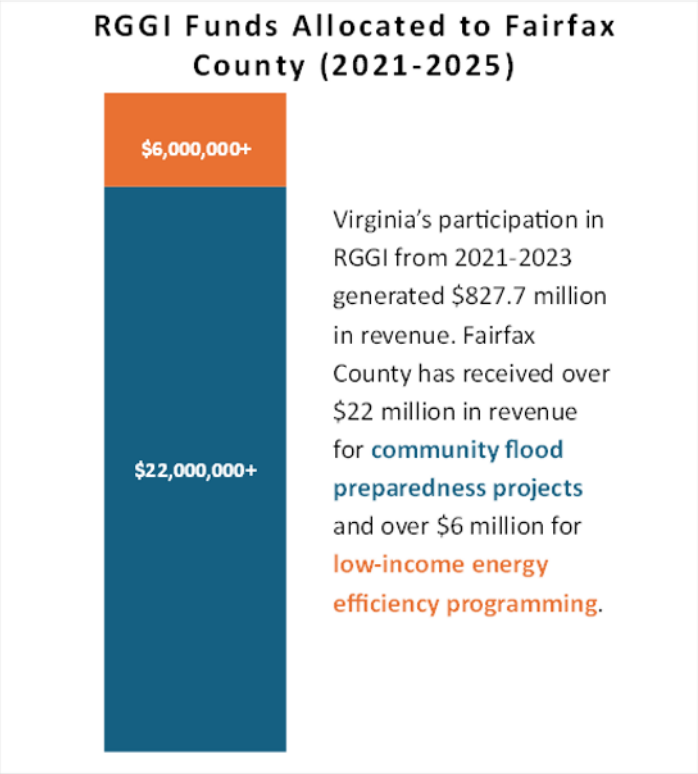



- Increase operational flexibility for early childhood education programs, including the provision of VPI services in community early childhood programs like centers and family child care homes, to address capacity challenges, eliminate barriers, and allow localities to expand these critical programs.
- Continue the additional verification window to confirm VPI eligibility for families enrolling after the initial fall verification date to improve access to this valuable program.

## Environment

### Energy and Climate Change

**Support efforts to address the County's greenhouse gas emissions, reduce operational demand for energy, and increase climate resilience through efficiency, conservation, renewable energy, adaptation, education, and other measures. Restore Virginia's participation in the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) and defend the Virginia Clean Economy Act.**




- Provide incentives to encourage solar energy on existing buildings, sites with existing impervious surface, and brownfields. Ensure the fair allocation of interconnection fees between utilities and solar project developers. The present requirement that solar developers must pay the full cost of connecting their projects to the electric grid, including upgrades that provide benefit to the utility, harms the economic viability of such solar installations.
- Expand local authority to allow for local incentives directly to households and businesses for measures that promote clean air, energy efficiency, resilience, new investment in green construction, tree preservation, reduced waste, recycling management, sustainable and active transportation, and related measures that increase sustainability and resilience throughout the Commonwealth.
- Following the federal government's shift away from clean energy programs, provide state income tax incentives and rebates for more efficient or alternative fuel vehicles, like electric vehicles (EVs), for businesses and residents, as well as flexibility to determine rebate eligibility in high cost-of-living areas like Northern Virginia. Increase local authority involving EV charging stations and high-density developments.

### Municipal Solid Waste

**Support efforts to improve solid waste management and local authority.**

- Exclude or delay carbon capture requirements under the Clean Economy Act for resource recovery facilities, including waste-to-energy facilities that use municipal solid waste as fuel and generate electricity or natural gas, as their primary purpose is waste processing.
- Support local authority to require source-separation and recycling of food waste as well as the collection of additional recyclable and reusable waste streams.

### Natural Resources and Conservation

**Support the conservation of open space and environmentally sensitive areas, which protects vital ecological resources and the environment; enhances natural resilience; provides health and recreational opportunities; and improves quality of life.**

- Support state incentives promoting donations to park authorities or associated foundations and the preservation of land for public use through the Virginia Land Preservation Tax Credit, as well as increased funding for park infrastructure development and rehabilitation.

- Increase education to property owners and/or purchasers about environmentally sensitive land, including Resource Protection Areas, which can help protect water quality, mitigate climate change, support greenhouse gas reduction, prevent erosion, reduce the urban heat island effect, and perform other important biological and ecological functions.
- Support localities being granted additional authority to further invasive plant management as well as increase their own minimum tree canopy, tree coverage percentages, and overall tree preservation during the zoning and development process to assist in reducing urban heat island impacts on residents, achieving environmental goals, increasing flood resiliency, and meeting water quality permit requirements.

**55%** URBAN TREE CANOPY

**18%** POSSIBLE PLANTING AREA

**27%** UNSUITABLE PLANTING AREA

### Water Quality Funding

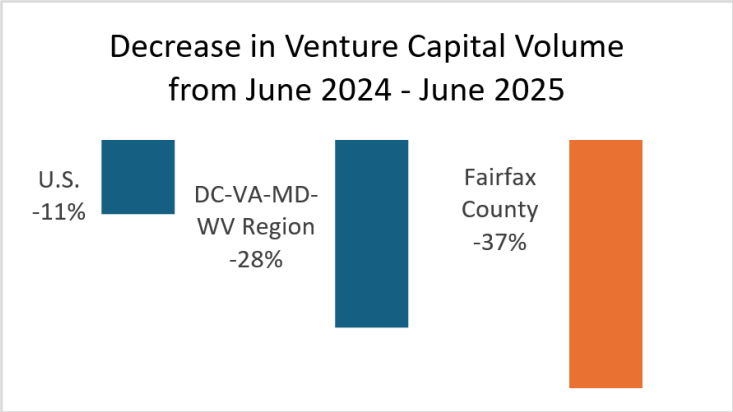
**Support budget action providing adequate state appropriations to the Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF) to ensure full and timely payments under point source upgrade contracts with local governments. Also continue to support increased funding for the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF).**

- Provide additional state assistance for urban stormwater needs to meet federal Chesapeake Bay requirements. The Senate Finance Committee estimated these costs to be nearly $20 billion by 2025. Local governments throughout Virginia face mounting costs for water quality improvements for sewage treatment plants, urban stormwater, combined sewer overflows, and sanitary sewer overflows.
- As the state continues assigning increased local stream Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) – which requires the County to complete additional water quality projects – the state must partner with localities to meet federal mandates to ensure this effort's success.

## Economic and Workforce Development

### Economic Development and Diversification

**Prioritize investment in economic development during the current period of economic uncertainty related to the impact of federal reductions. As a global technology hub and driver of the regional and state economies, Fairfax County depends on strong partnership with the Commonwealth to sustain growth. The greatest need is continued economic diversification through robust state support for small businesses across traditional and innovative industries, technology and research commercialization, innovation and entrepreneurship, and site redevelopment.**




Source: DMV Monitor | Brookings

- Support funding for statewide technology, research, and innovation commercialization assistance activities (including mentorship programs, such as ICAP) and Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR)/Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) federal grant application assistance.
- Support increased early-stage funding to strengthen high-growth technology start-ups and the regional innovation ecosystem – including research institutions, entrepreneurs, investors, accelerators, and supportive infrastructure that drive innovation and economic growth together. Additionally, encourage state funding for programs and facilities that enable business growth in all sectors, including quantum computing, space-related sectors, blockchain, and geospatial intelligence.

### Workforce Development

**Support programs that connect work candidates with training programs to meet vocational goals, particularly displaced federal employees and federally-connected contractors. Promote innovative employer strategies to attract and retain talent, especially underemployed candidates such as individuals with disabilities.**

- Strengthen workforce capacity across critical sectors with increased state funding for training, career development, and supports in the trades as well as the behavioral health, child care, medical, and long-term care fields, which is vital to ensuring better outcomes for vulnerable populations.
- Support programs and incentives that encourage employers to adopt innovative strategies to connect with local talent and expand work-based learning or job training as well as career counseling, with a particular emphasis on strengthening pathways for former federal workers and federally-connected contractors.
- Prioritize investment in training, reskilling, and upskilling that prepares all students and workers for in-demand jobs in the trades and emerging sectors, with specific focus on equipping workers at all levels to leverage artificial intelligence (AI) for innovation and supporting businesses through the AI transformation.

### Paid Family and Medical Leave

**Support paid family and medical leave for eligible employees in the Commonwealth, which improves the health of parents/caregivers, infants, children, and adults managing health conditions for themselves and family members while improving business productivity by boosting morale and increasing retention of skilled workers.**

## General Laws

### Elections

**Support legislation to promote equitable and efficient participation in elections, such as continuing to facilitate voting by mail, providing for extended polling hours statewide, and expanding the use of drop boxes. Also support expanded flexibility during emergencies to prevent disruptions in election administration.**

- Legislation intended to enhance election security must be carefully analyzed to maintain election integrity and avoid inadvertently undermining the exercise of the franchise.
- Support increased state investments in voting equipment, systems modernization/security, and election administration, including training for local electoral board members, registrars, and election officials.
- The Commonwealth should seek local input in the design and implementation of the new state election system, which is critical to ensuring its success.

### Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)

**Support legislation that upholds the principles of open government and balances transparency, privacy protections, operational efficiency, and local flexibility.**

- Support additional local authority to increase flexibility for members of public bodies to remotely attend and participate in public meetings to ensure that public service is available to a wide array of individuals.
- Support decreasing onerous technical requirements and increasing flexibility to meet FOIA obligations, accounting for personnel and time constraints at the local level.

### Libraries

**Libraries provide communities with critical services such as student homework support, research assistance, and public internet access, upholding intellectual freedom through professional standards and methods of material selection.**

- Support continued increases in state aid to public libraries.
- Support reducing barriers to libraries acquiring eMaterials under reasonable terms and costs.

## Health and Human Services

### Behavioral Health Crisis Continuum

**Provide increased and ongoing funding for behavioral health services to meet the growing demand by expanding community-based crisis care and fully funding state-mandated services, which are essential to public safety and community health.**

- Allocate additional funding for community-based crisis and specialized services (including crisis centers, mobile crisis and co-responder teams, early prevention and treatment programs, reentry/discharge services, and other supports tailored for individuals with developmental disabilities), which provide alternatives to hospitalization and incarceration while alleviating pressure on state hospitals, emergency departments, and jails.

### Children's Services Act (CSA)

**Support the state's continued fiscal responsibility to fully fund mandated CSA services in partnership with localities. State reimbursement caps – which limit the state's exposure to increasing costs and leave localities to shoulder remaining costs above the cap – run counter to the nature of this program.**

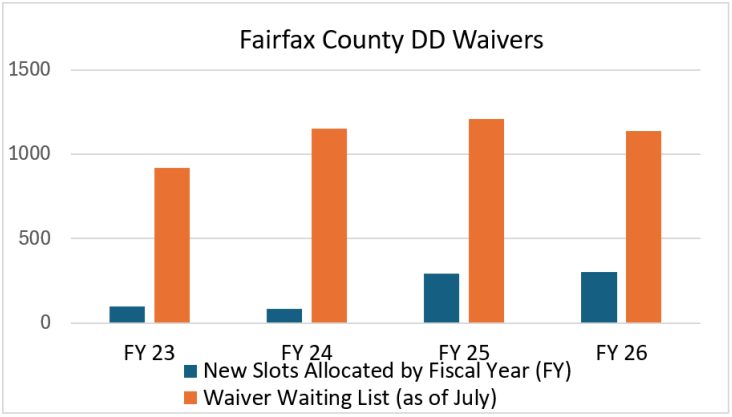
- Oppose changes to CSA that shift costs to local governments, disrupt the responsibilities and authority assigned to the County, or alter current funding formulas and increase costs to Fairfax County, where the aggregate local match is approximately 46 percent.
- Support ensuring that service expenditures are approved through local processes under the current structure, assuring that service decisions are made at the local level and based on the needs of each child.

### Child Welfare

**Support continued local autonomy and the state-local partnership in the administration of child welfare, particularly by local departments of social services (LDSS) that have strong processes in place to ensure allegations of child abuse and neglect are appropriately addressed. Oppose changes that would impose additional administrative burdens on LDSS.**

### Medicaid Waivers

**Support state investments in the developmental disabilities (DD) services system for critical home and community-based services, including funding for mandated support coordination services, sustainable reimbursement rates, and supports for providers and families.**




- Allocate annual funding for new DD waiver slots to address the Priority One waitlist.
- Provide sufficient funding for state-mandated support coordination, which requires more County staff positions to administer additional waiver slots. The current support coordination reimbursement rates are insufficient and have not been adjusted alongside the DD waiver reimbursement rates.
- Align waiver reimbursement rates with actual costs, enhance the Northern Virginia differential, and expand supports and additional flexibility to providers and families.

### People with Disabilities and Older Adults

**Support the inclusion of people with disabilities and older adults throughout the Commonwealth by increasing accessibility to public places and activities, employment opportunities, housing, and transportation services (including transportation network companies) – strengthening the protections offered by the Americans with Disabilities Act.**

- Ensure continued access to and provide additional affordable, accessible, integrated housing and transportation options to facilitate opportunities for people with disabilities to remain active, contributing

members of their communities; retain their independence; and prevent unnecessary institutionalization.
- Support increased state funding for home care workers, additional Adult Protective Services (APS) workers and supportive protective services as well as resources for family caregivers.
- Support funding and programs that help prevent, stop, and remedy financial scams, especially for vulnerable populations.

### Substance Use Disorder

**Provide sustained state investments in expanding prevention, treatment, and recovery services to address the ongoing substance use disorder crisis. Increasing community capacity, youth-focused services, and flexible funding are essential to reducing overdoses and supporting long-term recovery.**

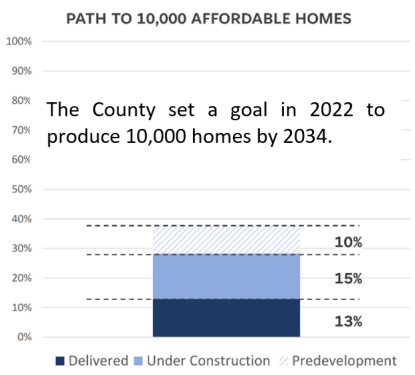
- Increase funding for community-based services in Northern Virginia, including detoxification, medication assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorder, intensive outpatient, and residential programs.
- Provide flexibility with state funding to allow access to prevention, treatment, and recovery programs regardless of drug type, while also expanding treatment for co-occurring disorders and wraparound supports like housing and transportation that are critical to recovery.
- Increase the County's cigarette taxing authority. Expand this authority to include e-cigarettes, vape products, and other tobacco and nicotine products.

## Housing

### Local Authority in Zoning and Development

**Local land use authority allows localities to craft innovative solutions that are appropriate for their communities. This authority is central to meeting the state and County's housing objectives which requires the flexibility and agility of local governments. Local land use authority must be preserved, and the GA must avoid one-size-fits-all mandates that eliminate or reduce local flexibility.**

- Preserve local authority to manage the development review process with flexibility to address challenges such as the need for housing and the impacts of the changing office market in a manner that is responsive to local needs and situations. Support the study of the interplay between state and local bodies in the development process, especially as it relates to transportation and infrastructure needs.
- Support state efforts to help fund programs that incentivize development and make homeownership and affordable rentals accessible to more moderate- and low-income residents. Additionally, support for the creation of a state tax credit equivalent to the federal Low-Income Housing Tax Credit, a proven method of increasing home ownership.
- Incentivize local investment by providing matching dollars to localities that specifically allocate local dollars for affordable housing development.




### Supporting Vulnerable Populations

**Support state funding and actions to prevent homelessness, increase the availability of affordable, accessible, and integrated housing, and strengthen tenant protections across generations, including for older adults.**

- Support substantially increasing funding for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund to $300 million over the biennium and increasing the funding cap that each development can request. This is critical to creating and preserving affordable housing and reducing homelessness in Northern Virginia, where housing affordability poses substantial challenges for the economic competitiveness of the region.
- Increase funding for permanent supportive housing units, rental assistance programs, operating expenses, and wraparound behavioral health services to ensure individuals with serious mental illness, substance use disorder, and developmental disabilities are successful in housing.
- Enhance protections for residents of manufactured housing and sustainability of these communities, including more state financial assistance with relocations and rehabilitation efforts; expanded notification requirements with longer timelines by property owners to both tenants and localities; rent increase limitations, and right of first refusal to localities or their assignees for sales of manufactured housing.

## Land Use

### Land Use

**Local land use authority must be preserved, and land use and development review process decisions must remain at the local level. Local decision-making best enables localities, developers, and communities to work together to ensure orderly, balanced growth and development while also allowing for direct public participation in this critical process.**

- Oppose further restrictions on, and additional procedural hurdles to, local use of eminent domain which are unnecessary and increase the cost to local taxpayers. Fairfax County continues to be extremely judicious in its selective use of eminent domain.
- Preserve local authority to accept cash and in-kind proffers from developers. Proffers allow developers to mitigate site-specific impacts and assist with the provision of necessary capital facilities and infrastructure needed to serve new development. This authority supports high-quality development, which enhances economic vitality and quality of life in localities.
- Support restoration of local land use authority to determine the appropriate location of wireless telecommunications facilities and set reasonable fees and fair compensation for access to public rights-of-way and government-owned structures, to the extent permitted by federal law.
- Oppose legislation in the General Assembly that authorizes a casino in Fairfax County without any request for such legislation from the Board of Supervisors, without implementation of a statewide Gaming Commission, and without a tax revenue split that substantially benefits Fairfax County as opposed to the Commonwealth. The designation and location of a casino is inherently a major land use decision and General Assembly intervention in Fairfax County's land use processes would undermine decades of community consensus and economic success.

## Public Safety

### Courts

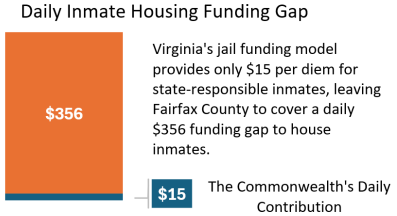
**The Commonwealth should adequately fund Virginia's courts to ensure a well-functioning judicial branch. The protracted underfunding of Virginia's court system continues to place additional burdens on localities and the judicial system.**

- When reevaluating the need for judgeships and state funding for each court, the GA should consider both the quantity and qualitative factors of filed cases, including interpreters, complexity of litigation type, increases in population and commercial development, and cost of living.
- Support the adoption of a new funding formula for The Commonwealth's Attorneys' and their respective offices, replacing the current outdated approach focused on felony indictments and sentencing events in Circuit Court, which is antithetical to the goal of increasing diversion programs and utilizing specialty dockets. Also, support additional state allocation of resources for The Commonwealth's Attorneys' and their respective offices to prosecute misdemeanors.
- Provide sufficient positions, technology, and funding to localities to streamline the process for expungements and record sealings of some criminal records, including those for certain low-level marijuana-related offenses, necessary for the implementation of the 2021 legislation.

### Jails

**The Commonwealth should compensate localities at a level commensurate with the state's responsibility for local jail operations.**

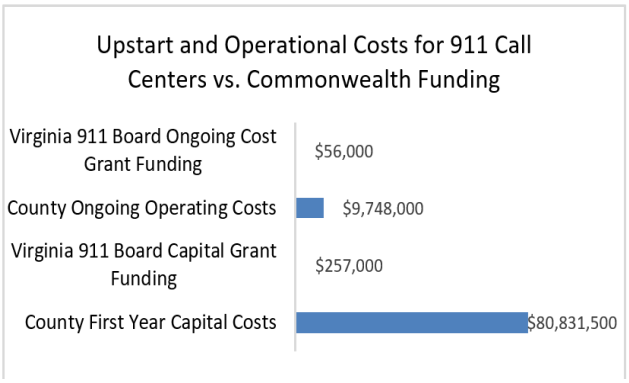
- Replace the current state model for funding jails with a percentage model that reflects actual costs to appropriately account for the state's responsibilities.
- Support a more robust state-local partnership in funding local jails, to include a requirement that the Virginia Department of Corrections (VADOC) accepts state-responsible inmates into the state correctional system unless they are participating in a local program of rehabilitation.
- The state should provide additional funding to support behavioral health care for inmates.



### Safe Communities

**Support legislation providing law enforcement and first responders with necessary tools to help respond to public safety emergencies, protect the community against evolving safety challenges, and prevent community violence.**

- Strengthen local authority to allow counties, cities, and towns to enact their own gun safety policies, including banning pneumatic guns on school grounds, with an exemption for school-sponsored activities. Support a state ban on assault weapons, high-capacity magazines, and armor piercing ammunition, with appropriate exemptions for law enforcement and military personnel.
- Expand authority for local law enforcement to employ unmanned aircraft systems (drones) for non-search deployments, in accordance with existing exceptions, during active 911 calls to enhance response times, stewardship of resources, and officer and public safety.
- Support efforts to study, modernize, and diversify funding models for 911 services, accounting for technological advancements, dispatch operations, and staff recruitment and retention challenges.




### Domestic and Sexual Violence

**Support legislation and state funding to increase the capacity for localities to implement prevention and intervention services to mitigate and eliminate domestic and sexual violence.**

- Increase funding for prevention and intervention services aimed at eliminating domestic and sexual violence and reducing the risk of further abuse.
- Support evidence-based education and rehabilitation programs with the goal of breaking the cycle of violence for individuals who cause harm.
- Strengthen family abuse protective orders (POs) by requiring respondents to immediately surrender firearms to law enforcement, expanding the firearm possession prohibition to include non-family abuse PO respondents, bolstering enforcement measures, and granting judges greater discretion to extend or lengthen the duration of POs.

### Safety-Sensitive Positions

**RapBack should be fully funded by the state to ensure all localities and school divisions have full access to this essential public safety service.**

## Transportation

### Transportation Safety and Coordination

**Fairfax County supports increased coordination between localities and the state in the process for considering speed limits and additional flexibility within VDOT project approval processes and design standards to be responsive to the County's specific needs. The current process for considering existing standards, including for the placement of stop signs, crosswalks, rapid flashing beacons, and signage is limited and could be simplified and allow for flexibility in all areas, especially school zones.**

- Support legislation to improve pedestrian and bicyclist safety as well as adequate maintenance of active transportation facilities.
- Support state action to better regulate the sale and use of modified, loud exhaust systems in the Commonwealth (*see also Initiatives*).

### Secondary Road Devolution

**Oppose any legislation that would require the transfer of secondary road construction and maintenance responsibilities to counties, especially if these responsibilities do not include corresponding revenue enhancements. Also oppose any legislative or regulatory moratorium on the transfer of newly constructed secondary roads to VDOT for the purposes of ongoing maintenance.**

# Appendix A

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
**COUNTY OF FAIRFAX**
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Jeffrey C. McKay
Chairman

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chairman@fairfaxcounty.gov

December 9, 2025

Speaker Don Scott, House of Delegates
Delegate Charniele Herring, House Majority Leader
Delegate Terry Kilgore, House Minority Leader
Senator Scott Surovell, Senate Majority Leader
Senator Ryan McDougle, Senate Minority Leader

Dear General Assembly Leaders,

Thank you for your service to our Commonwealth. I am writing again this year to reiterate the legislative principles of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors' (Board) and the relationship of those principles to any potential legislation involving a casino in Fairfax County. Prior bills in General Assembly (GA) sessions and the possibility of future legislation have been discussed by our Board—most recently at our Legislative Committee and Board meetings on December 2nd and 9th, respectively. This letter is a summation of those discussions and a follow-up to the letter I sent in January of this year.

Some proponents of this legislation have sought to link the proceeds of a casino to a reduction in real estate taxes. We want to be very clear that the largest driver of increases in real estate taxes in the County is the shortfall in state funding for K-12 education, as identified in your Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) study. Should the Commonwealth fully fund its obligations to fund public education, the County would receive an additional $568.7 million annually, the equivalent of 17.5 cents on our real estate taxes. This is of course if Virginia decided to fund education to the national average. This could in turn save homeowners an average of $1,300 on their tax bills (these figures are based on the JLARC study at the time it was published).

Our Board also commissioned the Center for Economic and Policy Studies, Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service at the University of Virginia to conduct a revenues and returns analysis for Fairfax County, which can be found here: Fairfax County - Revenues and Returns Analysis[1]. The study examined direct and indirect funding to provide a contextual assessment regarding state funds that are generated in and those returned to Fairfax County. The findings concluded that Fairfax County sees a return of 22 cents directly, if you include all indirect benefits that increases to 50 cents, on every dollar that we generate for the state. While Fairfax County is proud to support our fellow Virginians, the study's findings underscore the need for fundamental

[1] https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/economic-initiatives/sites/economic-initiatives/files/Assets/eic_materials/November_25_2025/FairfaxCounty_RevReturnAnalysis_2025-11-20.pdf

tax reform within the Commonwealth to ensure sustainable revenue streams and to provide localities with revenue diversification that reflects a 21st century economy.

Salient in this discussion is what has transpired over the last year with actions taken by the federal government that directly attack Fairfax County's economy. The chaos it has created for the federal workforce and federal contractors and well as many local businesses is now well documented. Despite this, Fairfax County is working day and night to create jobs and attract businesses locally. In fact, over the last several years Fairfax County has retained and created 28,000 jobs, 90% of which were led by efforts locally—and in some instances we have outpaced the Commonwealth as a whole.

This economic instability coupled with the aforementioned study undergird the reality we are experiencing, and permanent financial solutions are essential to Fairfax County. Collaborating on systemic changes to modernize our tax system provides us a collective opportunity to remedy these issues at their core as opposed to one off and potentially temporary solutions. Any new authority the state is considering granting the County to generate revenue must be considered in this long-term context.

This year, the Board's legislative program outlines our overall priorities/initiatives on the budget and position statements on key issues such as education, land use, health and wellness, and human services. Among these is our long-standing and fundamental priority and principle for Fairfax County to retain our local authority.

Previous legislation would have added Fairfax County to the list of localities eligible to host a casino. That legislation provided that any proposed site for a casino gaming establishment considered by Fairfax County shall be:

*(i)located within one-quarter of a mile of an existing station on the Metro Silver Line, (ii) part of a coordinated mixed-use project development, (iii) within two miles of a regional enclosed mall containing not less than 1.5 million square feet of gross building area, and (iv) outside of the Interstate 495 Beltway.*

As you are aware, the legislation cited set the parameters around the location of a potential casino, which is inherently a major land use decision. GA intervention into our land use process would undermine a fundamental local government responsibility to work directly with the community to responsibly manage economic growth—something we do very well in Fairfax County.

I want to be very clear that if any bill gains traction or is passed by the GA it is this Board's position that it be subject to a referendum voted on by Fairfax County residents. Equally important is that the Board is afforded the authority to decide the timeline for when such a referendum would take place.

Furthermore, in response to overwhelming citizen testimony and keeping in line with responsible governance, the Board wholeheartedly supports the implementation of a statewide Gaming Commission before any casino proposal could move forward.

It must also be noted that Fairfax County has *not* historically opposed legislation that provides local governments with any new local authority, even if we do not intend to utilize it. Similarly, we do not as a matter of principle seek or ask the GA to provide new authority unless we intend on applying it. To provide further clarification, Fairfax County has not been substantively involved in the development of the casino concept envisioned by patrons of previous legislation and prospective stakeholders, nor have we requested such authority.

We understand the Commonwealth's desire to collect additional state tax revenue, but we know our residents would not accept the revenue share prescribed in the current statute or previously proposed legislation. This is especially relevant given that the proscribed locations where a casino could be built have the potential to generate significant local tax revenue without a casino. Furthermore, because there has not been an independent analysis of revenue projections specific to this proposal, the County is unable to determine whether or not this proposal presents a good financial deal for Fairfax County residents.

Thank you again for your service to our Commonwealth and for the opportunity to share our perspective on this issue.

Sincerely,

Jeffrey C. McKay
Chairman

# Fairfax County's Delegation to the 2026 General Assembly

## Senators

Senator Jennifer D. Carroll Foy—33rd District

Senator Scott A. Surovell—34th District

Senator David W. Marsden—35th District

Senator Stella G. Pekarsky—36th District

Senator Saddam Azlan Salim—37th District

Senator Jennifer B. Boysko—38th District

Senator Adam Ebbin—39th District

## Delegates

Delegate Charniele L. Herring—4th District

Delegate Richard C. Sullivan—6th District

Delegate Karen A. Keys-Gamarra—7th District

Delegate Irene Shin—8th District

Delegate Karrie K. Delaney —9th District

Delegate Dan I. Helmer—10th District

Delegate David L. Bulova—11th District

Delegate Holly M. Seibold—12th District

Delegate Marcus B. Simon—13th District

Delegate Vivian E. Watts—14th District

Delegate Laura Jane H. Cohen—15th District

Delegate Paul E. Krizek—16th District

Delegate Mark D. Sickles—17th District

Delegate Kathy K. L. Tran—18th District

Delegate Rozia A. Henson, Jr.—19th District

# Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

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Legislative Vice-Chairman

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**Kathy L. Smith**
Sully District

**Daniel G. Storck**
Mount Vernon District

**Vacant**
Braddock District

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*Legislative Director*