

**BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024**

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General

Source	Amendment	Fairfax County Impact
Compensation/Compensation Board		
<i>Governor</i> Item 469 S, W, and Y	<p>Provides funding for a 1% bonus payment for state-supported local employees on December 1, 2024.</p> <p>Provides for a 1% salary increase for state-supported local employees on July 1, 2025.</p> <p>Provides for another 1% bonus payment for state-supported local employees on December 1, 2025.</p> <p>No additional funding is included to address staffing standards or the restoration of prior salary fund reductions to unfunded or underfunded positions resulting from prior budget reductions.</p>	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$0.4 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 to provide a 1% bonus to state-supported local employees. An additional \$0.8 million in FY 2026 from the Compensation Board would be received to support a 1% salary increase on July 1, 2025, and another 1% bonus on December 1, 2025.
<i>House</i> Item 469#2h	Provides funding for a 3% salary increase in FY 2025 effective July 1, 2024 and, in FY 2026 effective July 1, 2025, for state-supported local employees.	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$1.2 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and an additional \$1.3 million in FY 2026.
<i>Senate</i> Item 469 #2s	Provides funding for a 2.5% salary increase in FY 2025 effective October 1, 2024, and in FY 2026 effective July 1, 2025, for state-supported local employees. The funding is subject to revenue contingency language that allows it to be used if a revenue re-forecast is not required after the close of FY 2024.	Positive. The County would receive approximately \$0.8 million in additional state funding from the Compensation Board in FY 2025 and an additional \$1.1 million in FY 2026.
<i>Senate</i> Item 64 #1s	Provides \$2.2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.4 million GF in FY 2026 to allocate an additional 29 Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney positions and 18 paralegal positions in Commonwealth's Attorneys' offices (CWA) statewide beginning in FY 2025, which will be distributed based on the recently revised staffing standards approved by the Compensation Board.	It is unclear at this time what the distribution of positions will be throughout the state, but the County would support additional positions to CWA offices in Fairfax County and statewide.
<i>Senate</i> Item 67 #1s	Directs a study of staffing standards for Circuit Court Clerks and provides \$400,000 in FY 2025 for a contract with the National Center for State Courts for a time study as to Clerks' duties.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>House/Senate</i>	No additional funding is included to address staffing standards, or the restoration of prior salary fund reductions to unfunded or underfunded positions at the Director of Finance offices (resulting from prior budget reductions).	
Elections		
<i>House</i> Item 77 #2h	Provides three additional days for local electoral boards to certify election results after the November 2024 election, and provides that a risk-limiting audit for the Presidential election will not be conducted.	Positive.
<i>House</i> Item 77 #3h	Provides \$200,000 in FY 2025 to support Virginia rejoining the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC).	Positive.
<i>Senate</i> Item 486 #2s in Caboose	Reallocates \$2.8 million of unspent American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to the Department of Elections for distribution to localities to replace paper pollbooks with electronic pollbooks and to implement ballot-on-demand systems.	TBD.
Judiciary/Public Safety		
<i>Governor</i> Item 31	Provides \$750,000 General Fund (GF) in FY 2025 and \$1.5 million GF in FY 2026 for specialty dockets.	Positive. The County’s legislative program supports inclusion of state funding for mental health and veterans specialty dockets.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 31 #3s	Removes \$750,000 GF in FY 2026 that was included in the Governor’s budget for specialty dockets, maintaining an increase of \$750,000 in each year. Clarifies that funding will be directed to specialty dockets that currently do not receive state funding and that have demonstrated a high demand for service.	Negative. While this is an important item for all localities, Fairfax County should not be penalized with reduced state funding because the County has been forward-thinking in this area and has received state funding for specialty dockets. It is important to note that the County has increased needs for specialty dockets and should be eligible to receive additional state funding.
<i>Senate</i> Item 33 #1s	Provides \$3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.9 million GF in FY 2026 for the fiscal impact of SB 356 (Perry), which increases the statutory caps for court-appointed attorney fees.	The bill raises the limitation of fees that court-appointed counsel can receive for representation on various offenses in district and circuit courts. The funding included in the is for the state’s increased costs. If a defendant is charged under County code/local charge, the County pays for those found to be indigent. In FY 2023, the County paid \$165,000 for court-appointed counsel in district court at a rate of \$120 per

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

		case. If the rate is increased to \$440 per case, then the County expenditure increase would be \$440,000/year.
Governor Item 396	Provides level funding for the State Aid to Localities with Police Departments ("HB 599") Program.	The County's legislative program supports full restoration of HB 599 law enforcement funding.
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 396 #1s	Provides an additional \$10 million GF each year for supplemental HB 599 distribution to localities with high violent crime rates (defined as a violent crime index greater than 225 violent crimes per 100,000 population as reported by the most recent Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) Virginia Crime Index and Drug arrests Trend Report).	Fairfax County will not qualify for this funding. HB 599 funding should be distributed to all localities with police departments through the statutory funding formula.
Governor Item 396 F	Provides \$18 million GF in FY 2025 as one-time funding to support efforts to fill persistent vacancies in law enforcement agencies in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The funding may be utilized as matches for state or local law enforcement agency recruitment strategies. Eligible uses include sign-on bonuses up to \$10,000 and relocation expenses up to \$1,000. The recruitment strategies must target law enforcement officers living outside of the Commonwealth, law enforcement officers employed by the federal government, or new recruits seeking career opportunities in law enforcement in the Commonwealth. \$3 million of the funding is allocated to wellness initiatives.	Positive. It is unclear how much the County would receive as there is no specific language on how these funds would be allocated through the state.
House Item 396 #1h	Removes the \$18 million included in the Governor's budget for a new recruitment and wellness initiative.	
Senate Item 396 #2s	Reduces funding for recruitment and wellness initiative by \$8 million GF in FY 2025. Prioritizes grants to localities with high crime rates.	Fairfax County will not qualify for this funding.
Governor Item 394 B.2.	Provides additional \$2.4 million in FY 2025 and \$4.8 million in FY 2026 for the Victim-Witness Grant Program to account for declines in federal grant awards.	TBD.
House Item 394 N.2.c #1h	No change to Item 394 B.2.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	Reduces the base appropriation for the Operation Ceasefire Grant Fund from \$17.5 million to \$9 million GF in each year.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 394 B.2. #1s	Provides an additional \$1.3 million GF each year above the Governor’s budget for the Victim Witness Grant Program.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 394	Provides \$3.5 million in FY 2026 for sexual assault and domestic violence programs to account for declines in federal grant awards.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 394 #2s	Provides an additional \$2.1 million GF each year above the Governor’s budget for sexual assault crisis centers and domestic violence programs.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 394 #3s	Provides \$2.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.5 million GF in FY 2026 to increase grants for victims’ services agencies, including \$2.5 million GF each year for Victim Services Grant Program competitive grants to offset expected declines in federal funding through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and \$200,000 GF in FY 2025 for legal services for victims of human trafficking.	Direct impact on County to be determined. Additional funding is needed to offset declines in VOCA funding to restore services and support growing demand.
Economic Development/Workforce/Housing		
<i>Governor</i> Item 101	Includes an increase of \$95.5 million GF in FY 2025 for a total of \$150 million for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund, grants from which require recipients to provide matching funds. Provides an additional \$50 million in FY 2026.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 101 #1h	Reduces funding by \$130 million GF in FY 2025 and \$30 million GF in FY 2026 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund, and funds it at \$20 million each year.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 101 #1s	Removes the additional \$95.5 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor’s budget for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Program Fund and funds it at \$50 million each year.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 101	Includes an increase of \$25 million GF in FY 2025 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Acquisition Fund.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 101 #2s	Reduces by \$24 million GF in FY 2025 for the Virginia Business Ready Sites Acquisition Fund, leaving \$1 million.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 110	Provides \$6 million GF in FY 2025 to increase resources in the Virginia Power Innovation Fund.	Positive. Support for innovation and green energy use and expansion is included in the County's legislative program.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 110 #1h, 110 #1s	Removes the additional \$6 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for the Virginia Power Innovation Fund.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 113	Provides \$2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.3 million GF in FY 2026 to launch innovative framework for economic growth by focusing on ecosystem building, further developing sector expertise, and extensive collaboration.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 113 #1h	Reduces by \$750,000 GF each year funding for the innovative framework for economic growth. Provides a total of \$1.8 million over the biennium to support this effort.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 113 #1s	Reduces by \$1 million GF each year funding for the launch of the innovative framework for economic growth.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 115 P	Provides \$100 million GF in FY 2025 to establish the Virginia Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network. The funding will be allocated between the University of Virginia (UVA), Virginia Tech (VT), and Virginia Commonwealth University (VCU).	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 115 #1h	Reduces the amount included in the Governor's budget for the Virginia Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network. Includes \$22.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$74 million GF in FY 2026 to support four life sciences efforts at UVA, VT, VCU, and Old Dominion University.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 115 #1s	Reduces the amount included in the Governor's budget from \$100 million to \$18 million GF in FY 2025, and includes \$18 million GF in FY 2026 as well, for the Virginia Biotechnology, Life Sciences, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Network.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 130 G.1.	Provides an additional \$3.6 million GF in FY 2025 and \$5.6 million GF in FY 2026 for	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County's legislative program.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	the Workforce Credential Grant Program for a total of \$22.5 million and \$23.8 million.	
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 200	Provides \$3.9 million GF each year to establish regional career placement centers at community colleges that will ensure student access to employers with in-demand jobs, including those with paid internships and employed apprentice opportunities.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House</i> Item 200 #10h, 201 #2h	Repurposes/transfers the proposed \$3.9 million GF for the regional career placement centers at community colleges to Item 201 for need-based student financial assistance for industry-based certifications or related programs that do not qualify for other sources of student financial assistance.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 200 #11h	Provides an additional \$6.2 million GF each year for the Virginial Community College System (VCCS) Talent Expansion Initiative to increase degrees and credentials in high-demand industry across nine GO Virginia regions for a total of \$13.9 million each year.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$15 million GF in FY 2025 for workforce recruitment program, creating a marketing program to attract and retain workforce by raising awareness of in-demand job opportunities and career pathways, promote training and certification programs, encourage college students and exiting military personnel to stay in Virginia, and recruit out-of-state workers to move to Virginia.	Positive. Support for workforce initiatives is included in the County’s legislative program.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 471 #4h, 471 #2s	Removes \$15 million GF in FY 2025 included for marketing program to attract and retain workforce.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 102 #1s	Provides \$2.7 million GF each year to Continuum of Care lead agencies to expand their organizational capacity to serve the growing population of Virginians at-risk of or experiencing homelessness. This investment will translate to nearly \$100,000 for each of the 27 Continuum of Care lead agencies in the Commonwealth, and provide for programmatic and operational capacity to leverage local, federal, and private resources.	Positive. Organizations operating within the Fairfax Continuum of Care face continued challenges with staff retention and professional development. Additional resources for organizational development and capacity-building would be a significant benefit.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 103 #3s	Provides \$4 million GF in FY 2025 to capitalize the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund to support community deployment of tailored resources; including financing for small business, housing development and rehabilitation projects, and community revitalization real estate projects in the Commonwealth.	Positive. Additional funding for CDFIs would be welcome, particularly in furtherance of making more affordable financing available.
<i>House</i> Item 104 #1h	Directs the Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) to prioritize Enterprise Zone grants for real property improvements that include either rooftop solar or solar canopies for parking lots.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 104 #1s	Restores funding of \$1 million GF in each year for the Enterprise Zone Grant Act.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #1h	Provides an additional \$12.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$25 million GF in FY 2026 for the Virginia Housing Trust Fund. Total funding available is \$87.5 million in FY 2025 and \$100 million in FY 2026.	Positive. Virginia Housing Trust Fund resources consistently play an important role in Fairfax County’s affordable housing development and preservation activities.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #2h	Provides \$5 million from unobligated balances of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative (RGGI) for the DHCD to launch a new program to assist nonprofits and associations of tenants residing in manufactured home parks acquire land on which homes reside.	This proposal provides specific funding to preserve mobile home communities and to support ownership by the residents of the communities.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #3h	Provides \$5 million from the unobligated RGGI balances to fund a pilot program created by HB 1105 (Carr) to incentivize localities to adopt favorable zoning practices.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #4h	Provides \$5 million from the unobligated balances of RGGI for the DHCD to create a new grant program to provide second forgivable mortgages to home buyers.	Funding may create another tool to promote affordable homeownership. Currently, one of the most significant barriers to homeownership for low and moderate-income would-be homebuyers is access to affordable financing.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>House</i> Item 102 #5h	Provides an additional \$700,000 in each year for the Virginia Eviction Reduction Program, which provides funding to local and regional eviction prevention programs through a competitive grant process administered by DHCD. Grantees use these funds to prevent evictions in their communities and can be used to pay any cost or debt putting a household at risk of eviction, including and especially past due rent.	Positive. The funding would be a welcome supplement to the local dollars provided by the County for the prevention of eviction.
<i>House</i> Item 102 #8h	Appropriates \$100 million NGF in FY 2026 in anticipation of future revenues earned through the state rejoining RGGI.	
Aid to Public Libraries		
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 227 #1h, #1s	Provides \$2.5 million GF each year to increase state aid to local public libraries. This funding represents the third installment of a four-year plan to fully fund the state library aid formula by FY 2026.	Positive. This amendment is estimated to result in approximately \$50,000 more per year in direct funding to Fairfax County Public Libraries.
Agriculture and Forestry		
<i>Governor</i> Item 87	Provides an additional \$2 million in FY 2025 for the Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 87 #2h	Reduces by \$1 million the additional funding for the Agriculture and Forestry Industries Development Fund.	
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 87	Provides \$2 million in FY 2025 to establish a new competitive grant program for agricultural technology research.	TBD.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 87 #3h, #1s	Removes \$2 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for a new competitive grant program for agricultural technology research.	
<i>House</i> Item 88#1h, Item 96 #2h, Item 360 #1h, Item 367 #1h	Provides funding to mitigate the statewide impact of invasive species, including \$940,000 GF each year and two positions at the Department of Forestry; \$485,00 GF per year for the Virginia Department of Agriculture and consumer Services; \$250,000 GF per year for the Department of Conservation and Recreation; and \$775,000 per year for the Department of Wildlife Resources.	The County supports efforts to combat invasive species.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 96 #1s	Provides \$5 million GF in FY 2025 to the Forest Sustainability Fund	
Natural and Historic Resources		
<i>Governor</i> Item 359	Includes \$138.1 million supplemental deposit in FY 2025 into the Water Quality Improvement Fund (WQIF) for agricultural best management practices and non-point source pollution programs.	Positive. Support for WQIF funding is included in the County's legislative program.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 359	Deposits \$100 million in FY 2025 into the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 359 #3h	Appropriates \$100 million NGF in FY 2026 into the Virginia Community Flood Preparedness Fund, in anticipation of future revenues earned through the state rejoining RGGI. This is a companion budget amendment to Item 102 #8h.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 359	Deposits \$25 million in FY 2025 into the Resilient Virginia Revolving Loan Fund, which provides loans/grants to local governments to finance/refinance the cost of resiliency projects.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 359 #12h	Removes the additional \$25 million proposed for the Resilient Virginia Revolving Loan Fund in FY 2025.	
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 359	Provides \$5 million in additional funding for the Dam Safety, Flood Prevention and Protection Assistance Fund.	TBD.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 371	Provides \$35 million in FY 2025 for a capital grant program to support improvements at significant historic sites to celebrate the country's Semiquincentennial, the 250 th .	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 371 #6h	Provides \$20 million GF in FY 2025 for a capital program to support improvements at significant historic sites and history museums. The minimum matching requirement for grantees is amended from one-to-one to one-third of the amount awarded.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 371 #1s	Removes \$35 million GF in FY 2025 included in the Governor's budget for a	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	capital grant program to celebrate the country's Semiquincentennial, the 250 th .	
<i>Senate</i> Item 471 #3s	Provides \$20 million GF in FY 2025 to create and fund the Virginia Clean Energy Innovation Bank to help finance climate initiatives.	Positive. Support for efforts to combat climate change through energy efficiency, conservation, renewable energy, education, and other measures are in the County's 2024 Legislative Program.
<i>Governor/ House/Senate</i>	No additional funding is included to fund the Stormwater Local Assistance Fund (SLAF).	Support for SLAF funding is included in the County's legislative program.
Other Items of Interest		
<i>Governor</i> Item 103	Reduces the appropriation for the Virginia Telecommunication Initiative (VATI) by \$29.7 million in FY 2025 and by \$49.7 million in FY 2026, leaving an appropriation of \$20 million in FY 2025.	TBD.
<i>House</i> Item 103 #8h	Further reduces the appropriation to VATI to \$10 million GF each year.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 103 #1s	Provides an additional \$10 million GF in FY 2025 and \$19.7 million GF in FY 2026 for VATI.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$20 million in FY 2025 to support the American Revolution 250 Commission operations.	TBD.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 30.5 #1s	Transfers the American Revolution 250 Commission funding of \$20 million GF in FY 2025 from Central Appropriations to an agency in the legislative branch.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 471	Provides \$150 million Gf to improve state agency information technology infrastructure.	TBD.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 471 #2h, #1s	Removes \$150 million GF in FY 2025 proposed for deposit to the Virginia Technology Infrastructure Fund for allocation to unspecified projects.	
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 2 #2h, #1s	Directs annual audits of local expenditures to include a review of the use of any opioid settlement funds. Such review is to ensure compliance with guidelines, procedures, and criteria set forth by the Opioid Abatement Authority, and compliance with specific national agreements and Virginia court orders related to such settlements.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 79 #2s	Provides \$3 million in FY 2025 and \$1 million in FY 2026 from the	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	Commonwealth Opioid Abatement and Remediation (COAR) fund for the procurement of a cloud-based data analytics platform that collects, analyzes, interprets, and shares all opioid related data from relevant agencies across the Commonwealth.	
<i>House</i> Item 4-5.12 #1h	Requires the Commonwealth to rejoin RGGI and directs the appropriate agencies to take the necessary actions to rejoin RGGI.	The County sent a letter to the Governor urging him to keep Virginia in RGGI, and the County supports efforts to return Virginia to that initiative.
<i>House</i> Item 74 #1h	Directs the Department of Human Resource Management to gather data from localities concerning Workers Compensation claims regarding post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety disorder, or depressive disorder incurred by law-enforcement officers and firefighters.	This would add to the County’s administrative burden. In addition, the data gathering should not require localities to disclose protected health information.
<i>Governor</i> Item 471 K.	Provides \$500,000 GF in FY 2025 or the Secretary of Finance to develop relevant capabilities, conduct planning, and evaluate potential economic incentives to attract sports teams to the state.	
<i>House</i> Item 471 #5h, Item 4-14 #1h (Caboose)	Redirects \$500,000 GF provided in FY 2025 for the Secretary of Finance to study economic development incentives to recruit sports teams and their facilities. Authorizes the Governor to use up to \$500,000 from the Commonwealth Development Opportunity Fund for this purpose. Embeds the House version of legislation creating the Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 471 #4s Item 4-14 #1s (Caboose)	Captures the proposed \$500,000 GF in FY 2025 for the Secretary of Finance to study economic development incentives to recruit sports teams and their facilities. Removes language from the Governor’s budget creating the Virginia Sports and Entertainment Authority.	
Tax Changes		
<i>Governor</i> Item 4-14	Reduces individual income tax rates by an average of 12% (5.10%, 4.40%, 2.65%, and 1.75%), resulting in a revenue reduction of \$3.5 billion for the state over the biennium.	No impact on County revenues. However, it will impact overall state revenue, which could affect the funding the state has for core services, potentially requiring local governments to fill in the gaps.
<i>House/Senate</i>	Removes this proposal.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Governor</i> Item 4-14	Increases statewide sales tax rate by 0.9%, generating \$1.8 billion in revenue over the biennium.	No impact on County revenues. The administration has indicated that this will offset the reduction in income tax and also that the expectation is for the additional revenue generated by the expansion of the sales tax to make up for the elimination of the “grocery tax” funding for K-12 funding.
<i>House/Senate</i>	Removes this proposal.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 4-14	Effective January 1, 2025, expands the sales tax base to “new economy” products (digital downloads, streaming music and videos, computer services, website hosting and design, data storage, etc.), resulting in a revenue increase of \$714 million over the biennium. The projected increase in the Local Option 1% Sales Tax distribution statewide as a result of the expanded tax base is \$51.9 million in FY 2025 and \$130.4 million in FY 2026.	The administration has indicated that the expectation is for the additional revenue generated by the expansion of the sales tax to make up for the elimination of the grocery sales tax for K-12 funding. More information about the net impact on Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) is included in the Public Education section. Fairfax County is approximately 14% of the Local Option 1% Sales Tax statewide distribution. For half a year in FY 2025, the County would get \$7.3 million and \$18.3 million in FY 2026 in the County’s GF.
<i>House</i> Item 4-14	Retains the Governor’s proposal to expand the application of sales tax to include digital personal property and certain taxable services in addition to tangible personal property. Taxable services include software application services, computer-related services, website hosting and design data storage, and streaming services. Estimated to generate \$550 million over the biennium.	TBD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 4-14	Retains the Governor’s proposal to expand the application of sales tax to include digital personal property and certain taxable services in addition to tangible personal property. Taxable services include software application services, computer-related services, website hosting and design data storage, and streaming services. Includes business-to-business transactions. Estimated to generate \$1.3 billion over the biennium.	TBD.
<i>Governor</i> Item 4-14	Expands the non-refundable Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) from 20% to 25% of the federal credit, resulting in a revenue reduction of \$29 million in FY 2026.	No impact to County’s revenue.
<i>House/Senate</i>	Removes this proposal.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
 DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
 as of March 1, 2024

House Item 3-5.17 #1h	Increases the individual taxpayer cap for the Historic Preservation Tax Credit program from \$5 million to \$10 million and imposes an aggregate cap of \$75 million on the program.	
House/Senate Item 3-5.22 #1h, #1s	Restores individual taxpayer cap on the Land Preservation Tax Credit.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Public Education

Joint Legislative Audit and Review Commission (JLARC) Study		
<i>Governor</i>	Does not provide funding to address any of the JLARC study recommendations.	The watershed JLARC study released July 2023, demonstrates how dramatically the state has been underfunding K-12 and provides a critical opportunity to serve as an impetus for a substantial and ongoing increase in state K-12 funding. Because the JLARC report included both short-term and long-term recommendations, it is essential that the state begin to implement the short-term recommendations (including the full elimination of the support cap).
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #1s	Includes \$198.6 million in FY 2025 and \$202 million in FY 2026 to eliminate the cap on recognition of support positions in the SOQ.	Positive. FCPS would receive an additional \$18.7 million for the removal of the support cap.
Recalculation of Local Composite Index for 2024-2026		
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	The Local Composite Index (LCI) is calculated every two years, as part of the state's updating of K-12 costs. Counties and cities with a lower LCI receive more state funding, while those with a higher LCI receive less funding.	FCPS' LCI increased from 0.6532 to 0.6579 for the new biennium. The impact of the funding change associated with changes in the LCI for FCPS has been included, primarily in SOQ accounts and estimated at a decrease in funding of \$9.3 million in FY 2025.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Update Costs of the Standards of Quality (SOQ)		
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	Provides approximately \$72.6 million GF in FY 2025 and approximately \$87.9 million GF in FY 2026 to fully fund the biennial rebenchmarking of K-12 SOQ costs. These increases do not reflect changes in policy, but are instead treated more as technical updates to address the cost of continuing current programs with the required data revisions.	The funding is included across multiple line items in the overall SOQ accounts and the total impact cannot be isolated. It should be noted that, according to the JLARC study, the state SOQ formula dramatically underestimates the actual costs of public education, as evidenced by the fact that it provided \$6.6 billion less than what was spent by local school divisions in FY 2021. In FY 2022, FCPS spent \$1.2 billion above the SOQ formula's calculated required local effort.
<i>House</i> Item 125 #4h	This amendment accounts for various technical updates.	As a result, an additional \$58,313 is estimated to be distributed to FCPS.
<i>Senate</i> Item 125	This amendment accounts for various technical updates.	As a result, an additional \$968,524 is estimated to be distributed to FCPS.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Sales Tax		
Governor Item 125	Language in the budget proposes to override the statutory requirement to provide an amount equal to the revenue that would have been distributed to school divisions if the state portion of the “grocery tax” had not been eliminated in January 2023. The proposed elimination of the supplemental GF payment in lieu of the grocery sales tax totals approximately \$229 million over the biennium. The net reduction accounts for the offsetting increase to the state share of Basic Aid.	This results in a decrease of \$36.7 million in FY 2025 offset by a basic aid increase resulting in a net reduction of \$23.9 million. It is important to note that the proponents of eliminating the state “grocery tax” on food assured localities and others that the revenue loss resulting from that policy change would be backfilled by the state in an ongoing fashion; unfortunately just a short time later, the Governor’s budget proposes to undo that compromise, which was a concern for localities and school divisions as that legislation was being considered by the General Assembly (GA).
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 125 #3s	Provides \$121.3 million in FY 2025 and \$121.8 million in FY 2026 to restore the hold-harmless payments provided in lieu of the distribution to K-12 from the state portion of the sales and use tax on groceries (“grocery tax”).	Positive. FCPS will receive an estimated net amount of \$25.3 million.
Governor Item 125	Recognizes additional sales and use tax revenues dedicated to public education resulting from additional revenue generated by taxable services and digital personal property (approximately \$85.7 million GF over the biennium).	Of the \$85.7 million, FCPS’ estimated share is \$5 million in FY 2025 and \$12.9 million in FY 2026 (net impact including basic aid offset). The Administration has represented this will make up for the “grocery tax” funding, but FCPS would receive substantially less than it would have under the “grocery tax” funding allocation. This would be extremely difficult to track in future years, and potentially ensures that state funding remains flat rather than growing over time (particularly in light of the fact that when any given state tax is reduced or eliminated, it is incredibly challenging to impose an additional tax or increase a tax rate to generate the revenues needed to fully fund core services).
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 125 #15s, #16s	Assumes higher sales tax for K-12 from digital sales, including business-to-business transactions (\$62.2 million GF in FY 2025 and \$155.8 million GF in FY 2026).	Provides an increase of \$8 million as a result of an expanded sales tax base beyond the Governor’s budget.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Compensation – Bonuses		
Governor Item 125	Provides \$53 million in FY 2025 for the state’s share of a 1% bonus payment for funded SOQ instructional and support positions, effective July 1, 2024.	<p>These funds require a local match based on the LCI. The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$5.1 million for FCPS in FY 2025.</p> <p>For FY 2025, the cost to provide a 1% bonus totals \$28.5 million. After accounting for one-time state funding (and the fact that FCPS must pay 100% of any increase for non-SOQ positions), the net cost to FCPS would be \$23.4 million.</p> <p>Typically, state bonuses can present challenges, in addition to local match requirements, as they are not built into the salary base going forward. Additionally, in a high LCI locality like Fairfax County, the state funds a very small portion of the bonus, while FCPS must provide substantial funding to enact that bonus.</p>
House Item 125 #3h	Removes \$53 million in FY 2025 by removing the proposed 1% bonus payment for state-recognized instructional and support positions included in the Governor’s budget.	Removes the 1% bonus payment included in the Governor’s budget and redirects \$5.1 million to support salary increases.
Senate Item 125 #21s	This amendment redirects \$53 million GF in FY 2025 in the Governor’s budget related to a 1% bonus for SOQ funded positions to support other education initiatives.	Removes the 1% bonus payment included in the Governor’s budget and redirects \$5.1 million to support salary increases.
Compensation – Salary Increases		
Governor Item 125	Provides \$122.8 million GF in FY 2026 for the state share of a 2% compensation increase for funded SOQ instructional and support positions.	<p>The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$11.7 million for FCPS in FY 2026. A required local match based on the division’s LCI will be required.</p> <p>The cost to provide a 2% compensation supplement is \$56.9 million. After accounting for state funding, the net cost to FCPS would be \$45.2 million.</p> <p>As is the case with state funding for bonuses, state funding for salary increases, if funded, is a small part of the overall funding needed; leaving Fairfax County must fund the rest. For example, the 5% raises in FY 2023</p>

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

		provided FCPS with approximately \$22 million in state funding, while requiring approximately \$103 million in local funding.
House Item 125 #10h	Provides \$207.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$417.8 million GF in FY 2026 to provide the state's share of a salary increase of 3 3/8% on July 1, 2024 and July 1, 2025. This implements the provisions of HB 187 (Clark) for the 2024-26 biennium, which establishes a methodology for funding the state's share of compensation adjustments as needed to increase Virginia's average teacher salary to at least the national average teacher salary by the end of FY 2028.	For FY 2025, the cost to FCPS to provide a 3 3/8% salary increase, effective July 1, 2024, totals \$96 million. After accounting for the state share of \$14.8 million, the net cost to FCPS would be \$81.2 million. (A similar local amount would exist for FY 2026). FCPS' FY 2025 Proposed Budget includes funding beyond this amount.
Senate Item 125 #2s	Provides \$142.7 million GF in FY 2025 and \$259.2 million GF in FY 2026 to provide the state share of a 3% salary increase effective October 1, 2024, and July 1, 2025, for funded SOQ instructional and support positions.	For FY 2025, the cost to FCPS to provide a 3% salary increase totals \$85.4 million. After accounting for the state share of \$13.8 million, the net cost to FCPS would be \$71.6 million. FCPS' FY 2025 Proposed Budget includes funding beyond this amount.
Reading Specialists		
Governor Item 125	Provides \$61.2 million over the biennium for the state share of one reading specialist position per 550 students in grades 4-5, and one reading specialist position per 1,100 students in grades 6-8, in accordance with legislation passed in 2023.	Positive. FCPS already meets the staffing requirements. Of the \$61.2 million, FCPS' estimated share is \$2.7 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 and.
House/Senate	No Change.	
English Language Learners Staffing		
House Item 125 #13h	Provides \$51.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to establish staffing ratios per student based on student proficiency level, instead of current standard that provides one position per 50 identified students. This is to implement HB 624 (Rasoul) and HB 1247 (Maldonado).	FCPS would receive approximately \$12.9 million in state funding in FY 2025. After accounting for the state share, the net cost to FCPS would be \$39.5 million (for a total cost of \$52.4 million for FCPS to hire over 450 additional teachers to meet this requirement). The FY 2025 Proposed Budget does not include funding to meet this requirement. Recruiting and hiring more than 450 teachers poses a significant challenge for FCPS.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #4s	Provides \$12.8 million GF in FY 2025 and \$13.9 million GF in FY 2026 to increase the ratio for English language learners from 20 to 22 per 1,000 students.	This would result in \$2.3 million in additional revenue for FCPS in FY 2025 as FCPS already meets the staffing standard contemplated by the amendment.
At-Risk Add-On and Per Pupil Funding		
<i>House</i> Item 125 #12h	Provides \$196.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$188.2 million GF in FY 2026 to partially address the JLARC study recommendations 8, 9 and 10. The amendment (i) consolidates Standards of Quality (SOQ) Prevention, Intervention, and Remediation and At-Risk Add-On incentive funding into a single SOQ At-Risk Add-On funding program, (ii) transitions the proxy used to estimate the number of at-risk students from federal free lunch rates to federal Identified Student Percentage rates, using a multiplier of 1.35, and (iii) distributes a 6.0 percent add on to basic aid funding per at-risk student, and (iv) distributes an additional add on between 0% and 42.5% to basic aid funding per At-Risk student based on the concentration of At-Risk students in the school division relative to all other school divisions.	For FY 2025, there is a decrease of \$4.8 million, due to methodology changes in the distribution formulas.
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #5s	Provides \$88 million GF and \$25 million NGF from 2024 Lottery proceeds in FY 2025 and \$112.6 million GF in FY 2026 to increase the maximum percentage for the At-Risk Add On from 36.0% to 45.2%.	The proposal would provide state funding of approximately \$3.9 million for FCPS in FY 2025 – a very small increase given the large statewide investment. .
<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #6s	Provides \$67.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$102.3 million GF in FY 2026 to support additional students placed at-risk.	This would result in \$4 million in additional revenue for FCPS in FY 2025.
Other Items of Interest		
<i>Governor</i> Item 123	Provides \$200,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to create a Chief School Mental Health Officer to lead mental health and wellness initiatives for educators and K-12 students.	No FCPS impact.
<i>House</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 117 #2s	Redirects this funding to other priorities.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 117 R	Provides \$14.4 million GF over the biennium for the Virginia Department of	TBD. Funding to address youth behavioral health is positive, although further analysis

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	Education (VDOE) to contract with a telehealth provider for the provision of high-quality mental health services statewide to public school students in grades 6-12.	and information is needed to determine specific County impact. Support for additional state funding for youth behavioral health services is included in the County's Legislative Program.
<i>House</i> Item 117 #1h and #5h	Eliminates \$14.8 million over the biennium included in the Governor's budget that was proposed to (i) fund a statewide contract to provide mental health services to middle and high school students in participating school divisions via a telehealth platform, and (ii) establish a chief school mental health officer position at the VDOE. Directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into statewide contracts with telehealth providers through which school divisions may purchase mental health services. Directs the VDOE to work with DBHDS and the Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) on the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding. This is a recommendation of the Behavioral Health Commission.	TBD. Specific impact on the County is to be determined. While there is no significant impact to the Community Services Board (CSB), the development of a plan to provide ongoing school-based mental health funding is important.
<i>Senate</i> Items 117 #1s, 2s	Eliminates \$14.8 million over the biennium included in the Governor's budget for mental health and telehealth services, as well as \$400,000 GF over the biennium and one position for a chief school mental health officer.	No County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	Provides funding for a one-time payment of \$350 million in FY 2025 to address unfunded liabilities in the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) public school teacher plan. Includes \$115 million GF and \$235 million from the Literary Fund. Uses \$150 million per year from the Literary Fund (rather than GF) for school employee retirement contributions.	Improving the funded status of the VRS will provide long-term financial savings for the state and localities.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 125 #7h, #19s	Removes \$350 million included in the Governor's budget for unfunded VRS liabilities.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 125	Appropriates \$80 million NGF per year from casino gambling proceeds deposited into the School Construction Fund for the School Construction Assistance Program.	As these are grant funds, there may be opportunities in the future to apply and receive funds.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Governor Item 125	Provides \$30 million GF per year for the College Partnership Laboratory School Fund.	Opposition to diverting funding away from local public schools and toward alternative options is reflected in the County's 2024 legislative program.
House/Senate Item 125 #1h, Item 125 #20s	Removes funding included in the Governor's budget for Lab schools.	
Governor Item 125	Provides \$20 million per year for a new Diploma Plus program, which would provide grants to high school students to support attainment of high-demand industry-recognized credentials.	No direct impact on FCPS.
House/Senate Item 125 #6h, #11s	Removes funding included for the Diploma Plus program.	
Governor Item 116	Requires the Secretary of Education to convene a stakeholder work group to make recommendations on teacher compensation, specifically addressing regional, comparative, and differentiated pay analysis; how teacher pay impacts student achievement; and, an implementation plan for a teacher compensation model that includes student outcomes and a clear and reliable differentiated model.	
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 116 #1s	Clarifies language related to the work group on teacher compensation. Requires the Secretary of Education to convene a stakeholder work group consisting of at least one national expert, researcher, school board representative, educator, business leader, parent, and other stakeholders, to make recommendations in the form of a publicly available report no later than October 1, 2024. The workgroup will review the Competitive Teacher Pay Report and will develop implementation options that include best practices of teacher compensation models, strategies used in other states, and funding methods to improve teacher compensation.	

Impact to the FCPS's FY 2025 Operating Fund Budget:

Governor's Introduced Budget:

FCPS' FY 2025 Budget Forecast included \$64.6 million in additional state revenue. The Governor's budget includes a decrease of \$8.2 million in sales tax and an increase of \$21.5 million in state aid, for a net increase in

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

state revenue of only \$13.3 million. Compared to the Budget Forecast, the Governor's budget leaves a gap of \$51.2 million.

House Amendments:

Compared to the Governor's introduced budget, the House provides additional revenue of \$22.9 million. The FY 2025 FCPS Advertised Budget included additional anticipated revenue beyond the Governor's introduced based on a historically higher amount of funding provided to FCPS in the first year of a biennium.

As compared to the FCPS Advertised Budget, this is \$5.9 million less revenue than anticipated. After accounting for the local cost of \$52.4 million for English Language Learner staffing the House budget results in a net negative impact to FCPS of \$58.3 million as compared to the FCPS Advertised Budget.

Senate Amendments:

Compared to the Governor's introduced budget, the Senate provides additional revenue of \$71.9 million. The FY 2025 FCPS Advertised Budget included additional anticipated revenue beyond the Governor's introduced based on a historically higher amount of funding provided to FCPS in the first year of a biennium.

As compared to the FCPS Advertised Budget, this is \$43.1 million more revenue than anticipated.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Health and Human Services

Behavioral Health		
<i>Senate</i> Item 31 #1s	Provides \$50,000 GF in FY 2025 for the Office of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court, in coordination with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS), to study existing jail diversion programs for individuals with serious mental illness (SMI) and the feasibility of implementing an expedited diversion to court-ordered treatment process to divert individuals with SMI to court-supervised mental health treatment, and report its findings to the Chair of the Behavioral Health Commission (BHC) by November 1, 2024.	No significant County impact.
<i>Senate</i> Item 267 #2s	Adds language directing the Secretary of Health and Human Resources to report to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations and to the BHC by December 1, 2024, a plan detailing how funds appropriated in the 2023 and 2024 GA sessions will be utilized to expand and modernize the comprehensive crisis services system.	Positive. With the investments in the crisis service continuum in Virginia, this report will help show if the funding is allowing for crisis system operation in the community.
<i>Senate</i> Item 267 #3s	Adds language directing the Secretary to report to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations and the BHC on plans to implement the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) model, how adopting the CCBHC model could improve access to community-based behavioral health services and their quality, and barriers to implementation of the CCBHC model.	No significant County impact.
<i>House</i> Item 285 #2h	Adds language setting conditions for licensure of practitioners with authority to prescribe behavioral health medications for children and adolescents, including requirements to provide families with: (1) a plan for medication management and access after hours, on weekends/holidays, and in emergencies; (2) a means to contact the provider with a response time within 48 hours; and, (3) guidance documents on medication management, prescription refills and medication overdose after hours. Additionally, requires a provider that closes its practice to make medical records available to families no later than one week after closure.	No County impact.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Governor Item 288.UU.1.b	Provides \$1 million GF and \$1 NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to fund 20 psychiatric residents who will begin their residences in July 2024.	TBD. Positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the behavioral health care workforce in the future.
House/Senate	No Change.	
Governor Item 288.XX	Effective July 1, 2024, authorizes DMAS to modify Medicaid behavioral health services to: (1) phase out legacy services, including Mental Health Skill Building, psychosocial rehabilitation, intensive in-home services, and therapeutic day treatment; (2) replace youth services with tiered community-based supports for youth and families with, and at-risk for, behavioral health disorders appropriate for delivery in homes and schools; (3) replace legacy services for adults with a comprehensive array of psychiatric rehabilitative services for adults with SMI, including community-based and center-based services; (4) replace legacy Targeted Case Management – SMI and Targeted Case Management – Serious Emotional Disturbance (SED) with Tiered Case Management Services. All new and modified services must be evidence-based and trauma-informed. DMAS will only proceed with these changes if they can be implemented in a budget neutral manner. Any new or modified services will be designed to ensure out-year costs are in line with the current legacy service spending projections, and no new Medicaid behavioral health services or rates will be implemented until corresponding legacy services have ended. Implementation of the authorized redesigned services will be completed no later than June 30, 2026. This transition is necessary to ensure Virginia can secure federal support for a comprehensive continuum of behavioral health services through an 1115 SMI waiver.	TBD. While this is a needed change, the local impact of the proposed changes, and the involvement of DMAS, raises several concerns. There is a lack of clear language about partnering with community-based service providers – both public and private – to fully grasp the implications of these changes. The expectation for cost neutrality is problematic, as it typically results in service providers – both contracted and directly operated – absorbing the financial burdens of significant changes. Additionally, there are concerns about the clarity and communication of information, especially with numerous unanswered questions and the state's push towards a set deadline of June 30, 2026.
House/Senate	No Change.	
Governor Item 288.VVVV	Directs DMAS to seek federal authority to expand provider qualifications, allowing individuals working on their required hours of supervision for certification through DBHDS to be approved as Medicaid providers for mental health and substance use disorder peer support services. Also authorizes DMAS to adjust caseload limits for peer recovery specialists to align with DBHDS	Positive. In the short term, the CSB could lower minimum qualifications for entry level peer recovery specialists, broadening the possible applicant pool. This should improve recruitment efforts. Peer recovery specialist positions are difficult to fill, and such employees are difficult

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	and the Department of Health Professions, as well as revised policies reflecting the need to operate within a crisis or emergency room setting. DMAS must ensure that any provider caseload limit increase does not have any adverse impact on quality of care or program integrity. Also authorizes DMAS to promulgate emergency regulations to implement these changes within 280 days of enactment of the budget.	to retain. In the medium term, CSB could begin billing Medicaid for Peer Recovery Support Services, likely in FY 2026.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #17s	Adds language directing DMAS to develop program guidelines for the Collaborative Care Model, in which behavioral health services are delivered in primary care practices.	No significant County impact.
<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #1s	Directs DMAS to work with managed care organizations (MCOs) to standardize policies, procedures, and requirements that CSBs must follow to receive reimbursement for the cost of Medicaid services they provide; including documentation, training, and credentialing requirements, and report to the BHC, no later than November 1, 2025, on the improvements made.	Positive. Amendment would streamline and improve the reimbursement process.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295.GG	Provides \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for DBHDS to contract with a vendor to establish and maintain a credentialing database for youth mental health services.	TBD. Streamlining the credentialing process and creating a database that increases efficiencies and the timeliness of tracking credentialing is positive for CSBs, as long as there is not an accompanying increased paperwork burden.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295.JJ	Provides \$10 million in FY 2025 for comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs or similar models of care in emergency departments.	TBD. Further analysis and information on how and where funding will be allocated is needed. Investments in a comprehensive psychiatric care program would be a positive use of funds.
<i>House</i> Items 295 #1h, #3h, #4h, #5h	Reallocates \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for a youth mental health services database, \$10 million GF in FY 2025 allocated for the development of comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs, and funding for various mental health workforce initiatives (including evaluating the licensing process, funding a workforce training director, and providing	TBD. Further analysis and information on how and where funding will be allocated is needed.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	scholarships for behavioral health technicians) to other behavioral health initiatives.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #5s	Redirects \$1 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 provided in the Governor’s budget for creating a youth mental health credentialing database.	No direct County impact. Impact of credentialing database was to be determined.
<i>House</i> Item 295 #7h	Specifies that the \$15 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for technical assistance to school divisions for the implementation and expansion of school-based mental health services is to be used to provide grants to contract with Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) or other healthcare organizations to create school-based health clinics that will provide mental health services, primary medical care, and other health services to students, their families, and staff within the school.	TBD. Funding is for a grant program so the impact on the County is to be determined.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295.KK	Provides \$2.6 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for DBHDS to contract with the Virginia Crisis Intervention Team Coalition to facilitate expansion of de-escalation training and knowledge of behavioral health laws and regulations.	TBD. Direct impact on County unknown at this time, but funding to facilitate expansion of de-escalation training and knowledge of behavioral health laws and regulations among first responders and hospital personnel is beneficial, especially given that the DCJS is working towards Crisis Intervention curriculum standardization across the state by January 2025.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 295.LL	Provides \$1.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$210,000 GF in FY 2026 to support the costs of medically monitored high-intensity inpatient services for youth and adolescents with SMI or substance use disorder who may otherwise require inpatient hospitalization.	Positive. CSB is working to build a Crisis Receiving Center in Fairfax that would include this level of care for youth to serve the region. Additional funding would be helpful.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>House</i> Item 295 #6h	Adds language requiring DBHDS to (1) report annually on CSB performance; (2) identify all DBHDS requirements relating to documentation and reporting of CSB behavioral health services, and provide an update to the State Board of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (State Board) on progress toward eliminating administrative requirements that are not essential, duplicative, or in conflict with each other; (3)	Mostly negative. While CSB is currently doing much of this, the challenge is in collaboration with DBHDS and their system. Further, DBHDS is currently developing a new reporting system expected to be completed in the next fiscal year. As the new system is implemented, it will be important to involve CSBs

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	complete a comprehensive review of the performance contracts with CSBs; (4) report annually to the State Board on average salaries, turnover, and vacancy rates by position type across CSBs. Also requires DMAS, in coordination with DBHDS, to develop and implement a targeted review process to assess the extent to which CSBs are billing for the Medicaid-eligible services they provide.	and carefully consider timing of additional reporting requirements. There are positives to examining DBHDS' requirements to determine which are duplicative or in conflict with each other, as this appears to be an attempt to streamline documentation, which is a priority.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #8s	Directs DBHDS to complete a comprehensive review of the CSB performance contracts and revise all performance measures in the base performance contract and addendums.	Negative. While CSB is currently doing much of this, the challenge is in collaboration with DBHDS and their system.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #6s	Directs DBHDS to report annually to the State Board and the BHC on average salaries, turnover, and vacancy rates, by position type, across CSBs.	Negative. Additional reporting requirements may be burdensome without sufficient state funding and support to offset the workload.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #7s	Directs DBHDS to report to the BHC on anticipated changes to STEP-VA performance measures in CSB performance contracts before they become effective to ensure they achieve the GA's intent of effectively measuring the performance of STEP-VA.	Negative. This will slow down the process for creating alignment with core services.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #9s	Directs DBHDS to conduct a needs assessment to determine the unmet need for each of the nine service components of STEP-VA, develop an estimate of the cost of satisfying the unmet need statewide, and report on their findings by December 1, 2024.	Positive. It is important to understand the full cost of satisfying the unmet need for each of the nine STEP-VA service components.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #2s	Directs DBHDS to develop recommendations on how to provide better oversight over the Virginia Association of Recovery Residences and Oxford Homes, and report its findings by December 1, 2024.	No direct County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 296.E	Provides \$4.7 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for alternative custody and transportation for individuals subject to temporary detention orders and expands eligibility to cover individuals under involuntary commitment orders. DBHDS shall implement a plan for alternative custody options in consultation with local law enforcement, CSBs, or other stakeholders, as appropriate.	TBD. Further analysis is needed to determine full impacts to the County.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 296.O	Reduces by \$1.2 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 funding to divert admissions from state	No impact. Reduced funding for LIPOS is reasonable at this point, as

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	hospitals by purchasing acute inpatient and community-based psychiatric services at private facilities. This reflects anticipated balances for Local Inpatient Purchase of Service (LIPOS) funds.	the County and other regions continue to face increased difficulty securing hospital beds because of the Commonwealth's capacity issues and insufficient funding.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 296.P.2	Amends language relating to alternative inpatient options to allocate \$1.5 million to pursue a pilot program to support non-inpatient services for individuals at risk of discharge from a private inpatient setting into a state facility setting.	TBD. Further analysis and information on location of pilot program needed to determine full impacts to the County.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>House</i> Item 296 #2h	Provides \$6 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for discharge assistance planning (DAP) for individuals on the Extraordinary Barriers List.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impacts to the County. Also, DAP funding is a highly regulated fund and has exclusionary criteria so relaxing DAP restrictions would allow more flexibility with funds and greater impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 296.S	Provides \$33 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.6 million GF in FY 2026 to support the continued expansion and modernization of the statewide crisis services system by investing in crisis receiving centers, crisis stabilization units, pharmacy improvements, and other crisis initiatives.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impacts to the County. Funding going toward crisis services is positive, but it is essential that the allocation is fair to localities based upon population size.
<i>House</i> Item 296 #1h	Repurposes \$8 million GF in FY 2025 for additional crisis services for other behavioral health initiatives. Maintains an additional investment of \$25 million GF in FY 2025 for the comprehensive crisis system.	TBD. Further information needed regarding how repurposed funds will be allocated.
<i>Senate</i> Item 297 #3s	Provides \$2.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to help CSBs hire additional staff for crisis stabilization units whose bed capacity is not fully utilized because of a lack of staff.	Positive. Workforce investments are a priority.
<i>Governor</i> Item 296.U	Provides \$10 million GF in FY 2025 for the one-time costs of establishing additional mobile crisis services in underserved areas	TBD. Further analysis and information on how funding will be allocated is needed. The funding for mobile crisis units is one-time funding, so jurisdictions will have to absorb the costs with local dollars after the first year. Community-

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

		based mobile crisis services throughout the state could help to alleviate the current burden on state psychiatric hospitals, potentially increasing capacity for all jurisdictions (including Fairfax) when inpatient beds are truly needed for the most acute clients.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 297.SS	Provides \$3.4 million GF in FY 2025 and \$3.3 million GF in FY 2026 for peer wellness stay programs.	TBD. Further analysis needed to determine full impacts to the County.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>House</i> Item 297 #1h	Provides \$5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to expand permanent supportive housing (PSH) for individuals with SMI.	Positive. The need for PSH for individuals with SMI in the County is high.
<i>House</i> Item 297 #3h	Adds \$4.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for STEP-VA. Of this, \$1.2 million each year is provided to increase funding for outpatient mental health and substance use services, and \$3.3 million each year is provided to increase funding for six steps of STEP-VA to account for inflation in the cost to implement and deliver services that did not receive funding adjustments in the 2022-2024 biennium budget amendments.	Positive. The \$1.2 million for outpatient mental health and substance use disorder services goes beyond just an inflationary adjustment, which is positive.
<i>Senate</i> Item 297 #4s	Provides \$3.3 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to account for inflation in the cost to implement and deliver services associated with the six steps of STEP-VA which did not receive funding adjustments in previous budget actions.	Positive. Funding to adjust for increasing costs due to inflation would have a positive impact on addressing high inflation, but does not address the total shortfall in funding for these services.
<i>House</i> Item 297 #4h	Adds \$2.4 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for children’s mental health services and revises language to encourage flexible use of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.	TBD. Further analysis and information about how funding will be allocated is needed to determine full impacts to the County. Funding going toward youth crisis services is positive, but it is essential that the allocation is fair to localities based upon population size.
<i>Senate</i> Item 297 #1s	Revises language to encourage flexible uses of funds to build service capacity focused on the specialized needs of children and youth across the crisis services continuum.	TBD. Flexibility is helpful to build service capacity, but further analysis and information is needed.
<i>House/Senate</i>	Directs DBHDS to work with relevant state and local agencies to identify and develop alternative	No direct County impact.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Items 301 #1h, 295 #1s	placements for children who would otherwise be admitted to the Commonwealth Center for Children and Adolescents.	
Children's Services Act (CSA)		
Governor Items 268, 269	Provides \$48.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to reflect the projected growth in services provided through CSA. Cost increases are expected due to increased caseloads as well as rate increases for various services; including special education private day school services, foster care maintenance payments, and residential services.	TBD. This will ensure that funding associated with the CSA state matches is available should the county's CSA services increase in utilization and/or cost.
Early Childhood		
Governor Item 103.U.1	Provides \$25 million GF in FY 2025 to establish the early learning capital incentives grant program, with the objective of increasing the supply of quality early learning spaces in child care and early learning deserts. Local government and public higher education institution grantees will be selected through a competitive process that prioritizes increasing capacity in areas of greatest need.	TBD. It is unclear whether Fairfax County would be eligible to apply, as the recent JLARC report, "Virginia's Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care" indicated that the Fairfax region does not have an unmet demand for child care slots. Support for early childhood education is included in the County's Legislative Program.
House Item 103 #7h	Reduces funding for proposed early learning capital incentives program by \$15 million in FY 2025, leaving \$10 million GF for the program. Specifies that priority will be given to applications that use under-utilized space at Virginia's community colleges, include a public-funded provider, target areas of high needs, limit grant costs to repurposing and/or retrofitting space, include a financing plan for sustaining center operations, and offer early child education training opportunities to Virginia higher education students.	TBD. It is unclear whether Fairfax County would be eligible to apply, as the recent JLARC report, "Virginia's Self-Sufficiency Programs and the Availability and Affordability of Child Care" indicated that the Fairfax region does not have an unmet demand for child care slots.
Senate Item 103 #6s	Eliminates the \$25 million GF in FY 2025 provided in the Governor's budget for establishing the early learning capital incentives grant program and redirects it for other purposes.	TBD. It is unclear whether Fairfax County would have been eligible to apply.
Governor Item 117.N	Provides \$174.3 million GF in FY 2025 and \$237.8 million GF in FY 2026 to continue the Child Care Subsidy Program after federal	Positive. This will continue to expand access to affordable child care. However, additional funds are

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	<p>pandemic funding becomes unavailable. A portion of this support is from redirected savings under the Virginia Preschool Initiative (VPI) and Early Childhood Expansion programs. Additionally, this funding supports the establishment of a digital wallet platform to host early learning and child care accounts for participating families.</p>	<p>still needed to serve new families. If volume increases significantly, additional eligibility positions may be needed. Additional information on the digital platform would be needed to determine impact to the County.</p>
<p>House/Senate Items 117 #6h, #7s</p>	<p>Eliminates \$1 million in FY 2025 proposed to establish a digital wallet platform to host early learning and child care accounts.</p>	<p>TBD. Additional information on the digital wallet platform would be needed to determine impact to the County.</p>
<p>Governor Item 117.P</p>	<p>Extends authority allowing the Superintendent of Public Instruction to alter staff-to-child ratios and group sizes for licensed child day centers and child day centers that participate in the Child Care Subsidy Program. Authority is now set to expire June 30, 2026.</p>	<p>TBD. While this continued flexibility will mitigate some ongoing workforce recruitment and retention challenges, there could be unintended negative consequences if the child-teacher ratio is increased, as that affects the quality of services.</p>
<p>House/Senate</p>	<p>No Change.</p>	
<p>Senate Item 117 #8s</p>	<p>Reduces child care subsidy funding by \$17.2 million GF in FY 2026 to maintain child care slots at FY 2024 levels, and caps copayments at 7% of a family's income.</p>	<p>TBD. Additional funding for the Child Care Subsidy Program is essential to maintain access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. Additional funds are still needed to serve new families. Capping copayments is positive.</p>
<p>House Item 124 #6h</p>	<p>Provides an additional \$10 million GF for RecognizeB5 early childhood educator grants in FY 2025, and eliminates funding in FY 2026.</p>	<p>Positive. However, there is concern that no funding is provided in FY 2026 as the RecognizeB5 program incentivizes early childhood programs to participate in the required Unified Virginia Quality Birth to Five System (VQB5).</p>
<p>Governor Item 125.C.14.a.4a</p>	<p>For Planning District 8 localities, raises the state share of the per pupil grant for the VPI from \$8,989 to \$10,701 for students in the full-day program and from \$4,495 to \$5,351 for students in the half-day program.</p>	<p>Positive. However, need to ensure the County is able to match the increase in order to increase capacity.</p>
<p>House/Senate</p>	<p>No Change.</p>	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<p>Governor Item 125.C.14.a.4a</p>	<p>Directs VDOE, by November 1 of odd years, to determine an appropriate non-participation rate for VPI by examining participation levels and unmet demand across all birth to five-year-old publicly-funded early childhood programs and expected enrollment in the upcoming biennium. Future budgets will include the application of this non-participation rate, and any resulting savings from VPI will be appropriated to the Child Care Subsidy Program.</p>	<p>TBD. It is unclear what the formula to project enrollment for the biennium would be or how it could affect the County.</p>
<p>House/Senate</p>	<p>No Change.</p>	
<p>Governor</p>	<p>Eliminates language capping the LCI at 0.5 for the purposes of determining the state and local shares of funding for VPI. This cap was put in place when Governor Kaine made a big push on expanding preschool, and it makes a substantial funding difference for high LCI localities like Fairfax County.</p>	<p>Negative. Current budget language caps the LCI for VPI at 0.5. Removing the cap would mean that the local share would increase for localities with LCIs above 0.5; funding for Fairfax County would be reduced by \$5.1 million each year (nearly half of the cut to funding statewide), which could affect the County’s ability to expand the program to serve more students.</p>
<p>House Items 117 #8h, 124 #5h, 125 #9h, 125.10 #1h, 472 #1h</p>	<p>Restores the 0.5 LCI cap for VPI, and provides an additional \$8.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$40.9 million GF in FY 2026. This includes funding for an additional 519 slots in FY 2025 and 1,094 slots in FY 2026 for the Child Care Subsidy Program. Consolidates funding for the Child Care Subsidy Program, Mixed Delivery, VPI, and Early Childhood Expansion in the new Early Childhood Care and Education Fund established pursuant to HB 419 (Bulova). Eliminates most language governing these programs as it is addressed in HB 1375 (Gardner). Also provides \$25 million in unobligated ARPA school ventilation funds to fund additional child care subsidy slots, maintains current copay rates, and funds the Employee Child Care Assistance Pilot Program, pursuant to HB 1216 (McClure), which would provide matching funds to incentivize employers to contribute to the child care costs of their employees.</p>	<p>Positive. This funding is essential to maintaining access to affordable child care for families currently receiving child care assistance. However, additional funds are still needed to serve new families (funding provided here will allow for limited expansion). Additionally, if volume continues to increase, additional staffing positions may be needed.</p> <p>Restoring the LCI cap for VPI is also positive, as elimination of the LCI cap would have cut \$5.1 million in funding each year to Fairfax County (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).</p>

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 125 #8s	Provides \$42.9 million GF in FY 2025 and \$43.7 million GF in FY 2026 to restore the 0.5 LCI cap for VPI; restore VPI expansion funding and the 20% nonparticipation rate; and maintains the unused portion of funds to support activities related to Direct Aid to Public Education.	Positive. Elimination of the LCI cap would have cut \$5.1 million in funding each year to Fairfax County (nearly half of the funding cut statewide – \$11.6 million in FY 2025 and \$11.7 million in FY 2026).
<i>Governor</i> Item 125.C.14.b.1	Adds language requiring a locality’s VPI plan to include a mechanism for annually measuring and reporting unmet parental demand and preferences, including establishing waitlists.	TBD. It will be important to ensure that there are no unintended consequences in requiring a waitlist, as some families could potentially be on the same waitlist for both Head Start and VPI.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 125.C.14.1	Anticipates savings from VPI, transferring unused VPI funds to VDOE to support direct services under the Child Care Subsidy Program (provided there is unmet parental demand rather than allowing this funding to be used as flexible funding to supplement any other VPI initiatives).	TBD. It will be important to ensure funding is transferred to the Child Care Subsidy Program only if VPI funds are unused and all VPI requirements are met.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Health Departments		
<i>Governor</i> Item 275.A.	Allows tuberculosis (TB) funding to be used for both drug-resistant and drug-susceptible TB based on need.	Positive. Provides funding flexibility to meet the demand of patients with either drug susceptible or drug resistant TB (i.e. combines funds that are currently divided into two separate accounts).
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 277.G	Provides \$333,333 GF in FY 2025 and \$500,000 GF in FY 2026 as the state match to support evidence-based home visiting services from the federal Maternal Infant Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program.	Positive. This additional appropriation will allow the state to meet the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) requirements for a state match to sustain evidence-based home visiting in localities that receive MIECHV funds (including Fairfax County).
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>House</i> Item 278 #1h	Provides \$3.2 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support community health worker positions at Virginia’s local health districts; prioritizing support for these positions at local health districts that serve localities with the highest rates of maternal mortality.	TBD. Potential positive impact if funding is made available to support County community health workers.
<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #3s	Provides \$125,000 GF and \$125,000 NGF in FY 2025 for DMAS to convene a workgroup to design a community health worker services benefit for Medicaid- and CHIP-enrolled beneficiaries.	No direct County impact.
<i>House</i> Item 279 #1h	Provides an additional \$1.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to the Virginia Community Healthcare Association (VCHA) to be distributed to FQHCs. The additional funding will be used by FQHCs to continue to provide comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health services to uninsured Virginians.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>Senate</i> Item 279 #4s	Provides an additional \$250,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to VCHA to be used for FQHCs to continue providing comprehensive medical, dental, and mental health services to uninsured Virginians.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>House/Senate</i> Item 288 #2h, #16s	Adds language clarifying that DMAS may implement a process no later than January 1, 2025, for FQHCs to request a reimbursement change based on a change in the scope of services provide by the FQHC.	No direct County impact. Potential positive impact to two FQHCs under contract with the County.
<i>Senate</i> Item 280 #2s	Directs the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) to conduct a cost analysis of implementing pending federal per- and polyfluorinated substances (PFAS) regulations for local water systems and directs VDH to conduct an analysis of the cost incurred to localities to implement pending the Environmental Protection Agency Copper Rules for water system lead service lines.	TBD.
Medicaid/DMAS		
<i>House</i> Item 288 #1h	Provides \$4.8 million GF and \$5.7 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$59 million GF and \$69.2 million NGF in FY 2026 to increase Medicaid rates for personal care attendants to reflect the fiscal impact of HB 1 (Ward), which raises the minimum wage.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #8h	Provides an additional \$3.7 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to allow DMAS to draw down federal matching funds to cover unreimbursed Medicaid costs for services provided by nonstate	Positive. This amendment would help to provide additional funding for Birmingham Green, which is

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	government-owned nursing facilities. This would allow five local government-owned nursing facilities to receive supplemental payments to cover unreimbursed Medicaid costs not to exceed the upper payment limit for each nursing facility.	locally owned by Fairfax County and other surrounding jurisdictions.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #4h	Provides \$100 million GF in FY 2025 for a Medicaid reserve fund to use for meeting any unanticipated expenditures in the Medicaid program after the official Medicaid forecast was completed on November 1, 2023, due to enrollment changes related to Medicaid unwinding.	No direct County impact. Positive to address the significant increases in Medicaid enrollment in recent years.
<i>Senate</i> Item 471 #6s	Provides \$125 million GF in FY 2025 and \$25 million GF in FY 2026 as a contingency for higher than expected enrollment in Medicaid.	No direct County impact. Positive to address significant increases in Medicaid enrollment in recent years.
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #9s	Provides funding in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase Medicaid and children’s health insurance program reimbursed dental services by 3%.	No direct County impact. Positive for client and providers.
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #12s	Authorizes DMAS to rebase rates for therapeutic group home providers accepting children requiring Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services.	Positive. While no direct impact to County, a rate rebase is positive for providers as it would increase reimbursement rates. Completing rebases more consistently would ensure there is adequate staffing to provide the services.
<i>Senate</i> Item 289 #1s	Provides \$12.4 million GF in FY 2025 and 10 positions to implement SB 231 (Hashmi), which would create a state-funded comprehensive health care coverage program for individuals under 19 years of age who are not covered under a group health plan or health insurance coverage and, but for their immigration status, would be eligible for Virginia’s Medicaid or Family Access to Medical Insurance Security (FAMIS) program.	Positive. This would have a substantially positive impact on the County, providing health care coverage to underserved children who are not eligible for Medicaid or FAMIS due to their immigration status. The County supports SB 231 (Hashmi). The state estimates there would be approximately 13,000 newly eligible children statewide. Additional administrative funding would be needed to support additional workers if workloads are increased significantly, which is likely given the number of newly eligible children.
<i>House</i> Item 292 #2h	Adds approximately \$207,000 GF and \$3.1 million NGF in FY 2025 and \$2.8 million GF and \$16.2 million NGF in FY 2026 for DMAS to	No direct County impact. Additional funding to assist with Medicaid determinations is positive.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	contract with a vendor to implement identified solutions to assist in timely and accurate Medicaid determinations and re-determinations.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 292 #8s	Directs DMAS to convene a workgroup to design a violence prevention service benefit for the Medicaid program, and report to the GA by November 1, 2024.	No direct County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 334.G	Provides \$50,000 GF and \$50,000 NGF in FY 2025 to initiate a pilot program to send a text message to Medicaid recipients prior to renewal to determine if continued enrollment is desired.	No County impact.
<i>Senate</i> Item 334 #1s	Eliminates language and funding in Governor’s budget for a pilot program to send a text message to Medicaid recipients to determine if continued enrollment is desired.	No County impact.
Medicaid Waivers		
<i>Governor</i> Item 288.L	Provides \$50 million GF and \$52.2 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$100.2 million GF and \$104.3 million NGF in FY 2026, to increase the number of Developmental Disability (DD) waiver slots by adding 344 Community Living (CL) slots (172 in each year), and 3,096 Family and Individual Supports (FIS) slots (1,548 in each year).	TBD. Positive in increasing waiver slots to eliminate the Priority 1 (P1) waitlist – a priority for Fairfax County. While the expansion of waiver slots is a critical step forward in providing necessary services to more families, such growth requires a well-coordinated, strategic approach with DBHDS to effectively manage the implications on staffing, service provision, and overall system capacity in Fairfax County. While the ability to offer services to more families is unquestionably positive, the dynamic and unpredictable nature of the P1 waitlist in the County presents significant challenges. As nearly a third of Virginia’s P1 individuals reside in Fairfax County, flexibility to gradually initiate waiver services is needed as CSB works to address staffing ratios and allow community providers to manage the expected increase in demand.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #5h	Adds \$3.3 million GF and \$3.4 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$37.9 million GF and \$38.4 million NGF in FY 2026, to phase in the 3,440 P1 CL and	Positive. Modifications to the slot allocation process are positive. Releasing slots quarterly will allow

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	FIS DD waiver slots on a quarterly basis over the 2024-2026 biennium and provide a 3% increase in DD waiver service rates each year of the biennium. Of the 172 CL waiver slots each year, 43 slots will be released each quarter, and of the 1,548 FIS waiver slots, 387 will be released each quarter.	CSB to gradually roll out allocated waiver slots while building the workforce. Based on the numbers included in the budget, Fairfax could anticipate approximately 77 slots per quarter. Rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #1s	Phases in the 3,440 P1 DD waiver slots on a quarterly basis. Of the 172 CL waiver slots each year, 43 will be released each quarter, and of the 1,548 FIS waiver slots, 387 will be released each quarter.	Positive. Modifications to the slot allocation process are positive. Releasing slots quarterly will allow CSB to gradually roll out allocated waiver slots while building the workforce. Based on the numbers included in the budget, Fairfax could anticipate approximately 77 slots per quarter.
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #8s	Adds \$17.6 million GF and \$18.2 million NGF in FY 2025, and \$19.9 million GF and \$20.3 million NGF in FY 2026, to increase Medicaid DD waiver service rates by 2.1%.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
<i>House</i> Item 288 #6h	Adds language directing DMAS to modify requirements for consumer-directed service facilitators to eliminate the requirement that individuals providing these services have an Associate’s or Bachelor’s degree, and instead note that work experience is sufficient.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, this would allow growth in the workforce for consumer-direct service facilitators.
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #2s	Provides \$5 million GF and \$5.9 million NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase rates for Medicaid consumer-directed service facilitation training and visits to reflect recommendations from the most recent report on rebasing of Medicaid DD waiver services.	Positive. While there is no direct County impact, rate increases are positive for providers and help to build provider capacity.
<i>Governor</i> Item 288.UUUU	Directs DMAS to seek federal authority to implement a telehealth option for the following DD waiver services – benefits planning, community coaching, community engagement, community guide, group day services, group and individual supported employment, independent living supports, individual and family/caregiver training, in-home support services, peer mentoring, service facilitation, therapeutic consultation, and workplace assistance services.	TBD. Telehealth service delivery would impact support coordinators’ ability to effectively assess an individual’s environment, general health/well-being, and safety. This may be sufficient on a case-by-case basis when in-person visits cannot be managed, but it is not ideal or sufficient in all circumstances. It would give Support Coordinators more flexibility in participating in and observing the services being provided; however, telehealth

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

		decreases the number of people physically seeing the person in their environment, which could lead to unseen/unreported abuse, neglect, and exploitation. There is also a potential for fraudulent use, which would increase workload for Support Coordinators who monitor supports being provided.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 296 #4s	Provides \$1 million GF as one-time funding for workforce development and business expansion to grow provider capacity for individuals with disabilities receiving waiver services.	No direct County impact. An investment in the provider workforce is positive as it would help ensure adequate system capacity to handle the anticipated increase in service volume.
Opioids/Substance Use Disorder		
<i>Governor</i> Item 49.H	Provides \$1 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from a multistate settlement associated with JUUL products to DBHDS to support an annual youth vaping prevention campaign.	Support for addressing the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults is included in the County's Legislative Program.
<i>Governor</i> Item 49.I	Provides \$4 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund for DBHDS to address the opioid crisis through a marketing campaign and classroom-based programmatic efforts.	Funds go to DBHDS, but the County supports increased state action to address the opioid crisis.
<i>House</i> Item 49 #2h	Clarifies that the Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth will work with DBHDS to provide a youth vaping prevention campaign, utilizing \$1 million NGF from deposits made to the Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Fund in both FY 2025 and FY 2026.	Whether or not the campaign will run in Fairfax County remains to be determined, but the County supports efforts to address the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults.
<i>Senate</i> Item 49 #4s	Clarifies that the Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth, rather than DBHDS, will conduct a youth vaping prevention campaign and opioid crisis marketing campaign.	Whether or not the campaign will run in Fairfax County remains to be determined, but the County supports efforts to address the vaping crisis affecting teens and young adults as well as the opioid crisis.
<i>House</i> Item 49 #4h	Transfers funding for the opioid crisis marketing campaign to the Opioid Abatement Authority.	No County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 60.P	Provides \$500,000 in one-time funding in FY 2025 from the COAR Fund for an Opioid Use Reduction and Jail-based Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Transition Fund to address the opioid crisis in jails and post-release communities.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>House</i> Items 60 #2h, 394 #4h	Transfers funding for the jail-based substance use disorder treatment program to DCJS, and provides an additional \$1.5 million NGF.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.
<i>Senate</i> Items 60 #2s, 394 #6s	Transfers funding for a jail-based substance use disorder treatment program to DCJS, and provides an additional \$1 million NGF.	TBD. Grant program for jail-based addiction recovery and substance use disorder treatment and transition programs in local and regional jails.
<i>Governor</i> Item 275.L	Provides \$5.5 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund for the purchase and distribution of opioid reversal agents and test kits and for the development of tracking software.	TBD. It remains unclear how funding will be allocated throughout the state.
<i>House</i> Item 275 #1h	Provides an additional \$100,000 GF in FY 2026 for the purchase and distribution of additional opioid reversal agents for public schools.	TBD. Funding for schools to acquire naloxone doses is helpful.
<i>Senate</i> Item 275 #1s	Designates \$1 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 provided in the Governor’s budget from the COAR Fund to VDH for the purchase and distribution of naloxone nasal spray.	No direct County impact.
<i>Senate</i> Item 275 #2s	Provides \$8 million in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 from the COAR Fund to establish the Opioid Overdose Reversal Agent Program to address inconsistent availability of opioid reversal agents by establishing a public-private manufacturing program in Virginia.	No direct County impact.
<i>Governor</i> Item 281.C	Provides \$400,000 in FY 2025 from the COAR Fund to establish a one-year demonstration project to implement testing for the analysis of fentanyl and norfentanyl in wastewater in up to three geographically diverse localities. A report on the findings and conclusions of the project will be provided to the Governor, the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees, and the Department of Planning and Budget director at the conclusion of the project.	TBD. Three localities will be chosen for this demonstration project. The funding level in the Governor’s proposed budget may be insufficient to include Fairfax County as one of the localities. Moreover, in addition to fentanyl and norfentanyl, the state should also be testing for xylazine (aka “Tranq”), as an emerging overdose challenge.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 288 #4s	Provides \$1.4 million GF and \$7.7 million NGF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to increase reimbursement rates for remote patient monitoring of patients receiving take home medication for medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for opioid use disorders.	TBD. Generally positive for those working to lower opioid use in the community.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Governor Item 295.X	Amends language to allow access to substance use disorder treatment in specialty dockets, rather than only in drug treatment courts.	Positive. Broadening the scope of docket services is positive, as 60% of all mental health docket participants also have a co-occurring substance use disorder.
House/Senate	No Change.	
Department of Social Services		
House Item 324 #2h	Provides approximately \$845,000 GF and \$664,000 NGF in FY 2025, and \$5 million GF and \$1.7 million NGF in FY 2026, to establish a centralized “training academy” model, bringing Virginia in line with the best-in-class format used by states with similar state-local relationships in social services.	Positive. Generally positive for County and other localities to upgrade training of staff.
Senate Item 324 #3s	Provides approximately \$845,000 GF and \$664,000 in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to implement a cohort-based “training academy” model using blended learning.	Positive. Generally positive for County and other localities to upgrade training of staff.
House Item 324 #5h	Clarifies that NGF from the Percentage of Income Payment Program (PIPP) will be used to reimburse local departments of social services, the Virginia Department of Social Services (VDSS), and DHCD for the administration of PIPP.	Positive. Provides reimbursement for administration of PIPP.
Senate Item 324 #1s	Clarifies that NGF from PIPP will be used to reimburse local departments of social services, VDSS and DHCD for the administration of PIPP. Also increases the maximum allowable reimbursement from the fund from \$3 million to \$5.5 million.	Positive. Increases maximum reimbursement for administration of PIPP. Additional administrative revenues would be reimbursed to the County, although the amount is to be determined.
Governor Item 326.I, R	Provides \$8.1 million GF in FY 2025 and \$7.8 million GF in FY 2026 to sustain the relative maintenance payment program and provide funding for kinship and alternative living arrangement supports. Includes funding for bonus payments to local departments of social services, not to exceed \$250, for each time a new child enters foster care and is placed with a kinship foster parent or for a child already in foster care who transitions to the care of a kinship foster parent. Payments will not exceed \$360,000 per year, in aggregate.	Positive. This will help increase permanency for children in foster care and give financial support to the relatives who take care of these children. The bonus payments could be used to support relative placements (such as purchasing beds, dressers, smoke detectors, etc.) to help ensure approval and placement for the child in foster care to live with their relative. Appropriation on the local level may be needed to accommodate additional payments.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>House</i> Item 329 #1h	Provides \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for additional relative maintenance payments to relative or fictive caregivers. Also permits VDSS to distribute relative maintenance payments pursuant to HB 27 (Callsen).	Positive. Provides financial assistance to kinship caregivers who are raising their kin outside of foster care. Additional revenues would be reimbursed to the County to support additional maintenance payments.
<i>House</i> Item 329 #2h	Provides \$310,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the development and implementation of a statewide driver’s license program to support youth in foster care in obtaining a driver’s license.	Positive. Supports normalcy for youth in foster care.
<i>Senate</i> Item 329 #1s	Provides \$250,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the development and implementation of a statewide driver’s license program to support youth in foster care in obtaining a driver’s license.	Positive. Supports normalcy for youth in foster care.
<i>Senate</i> Item 329 #2s	Transfers approximately \$896,000 GF in FY 2025 and \$716,000 GF in FY 2026 to support the Parental Child Safety Placement Program in making maintenance payments for participating parents.	Positive. Provides financial assistance to kinship caregivers who are raising their kin outside of foster care.
<i>Governor</i> Item 329.T	Provides \$246,548 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to address the increase in adult protective services calls made to the child protective services hotline.	No County impact.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Workforce		
<i>Governor</i> Item 271.C	Adds \$5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program and expands the program to include psychiatric registered nurses. Reserves \$1 million in each year for awards to eligible school-based behavioral health professionals.	TBD. This is a positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the behavioral health care workforce in the future. To support behavioral health staff working at CSBs and other public agencies, language could be added prioritizing access to such funding for those participating in the public behavioral healthcare system.
<i>House</i> Item 271 #1h	Redirects \$750,000 GF that would have expanded the Behavioral Loan Repayment Program to school-based behavioral health professionals, and instead expands the program to include child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, adds academic medical centers as a preferred practice site, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice.	TBD. Investments in workforce are a positive step toward stabilizing the behavioral health workforce in the future.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 271 #1s	Reduces funding for the Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program by \$1.5 million GF, leaving \$3.5 million GF each year for the program. Expands eligibility for the program to include child and adolescent psychiatry fellows, adds academic medical centers as preferred practice sites, and restores the two-year minimum term of practice.	TBD. Investments in workforce are a positive step toward stabilizing the behavioral health workforce in the future.
<i>Senate</i> Item 295 #3s	Provides \$7.5 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 for paid internships, clinical supervision hours, loan repayment, and scholarships to grow the CSB workforce.	Positive. Funding coming to County is to be determined, but investments in the behavioral health workforce are positive.
<i>Governor</i> Item 271.F	Adds \$936,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to fund nursing scholarship and loan repayment programs.	TBD. A positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the public health and behavioral health care workforce in the future. The funding opportunities proposed have the potential to increase the pipeline and retention of nurses.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Governor</i> Item 271.H	Provides \$4 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to continue the Earn to Learn Nursing Program. (\$5 million was provided in FY 2024 to establish the program.)	TBD. A positive step by the state to find ways to stabilize the public health and behavioral health care workforce in the future. The funding opportunities proposed have the potential to increase the pipeline and retention of nurses.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Other Items of Interest		
<i>House</i> Item 283.10 #1h	Provides \$648,000 GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 and three positions to implement HB 570 (Delaney), which establishes the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.	Positive. The County supports the establishment of the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.
<i>Senate</i> Item 283 #1s	Provides \$303,650 GF in FY 2025 and \$745,300 GF in FY 2026 and five positions to fund the Prescription Drug Affordability Board, pursuant to SB 274 (Deeds).	Positive. The County supports the establishment of the Prescription Drug Affordability Board.
<i>Governor</i> Item 295.CC, Item 296.N	Amends language to allow funds for dementia behavioral specialists and other dementia-specific purposes to be used for the general geriatric population.	Broadening the scope of these services is positive.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

<i>Senate</i> Item 297 #2s	Provides an additional \$1 million GF in both FY 2025 and FY 2026 to support the State Rental Assistance Program which provides rental subsidies to individuals with DD.	TBD. Direct impact on County unknown at this time. Positive for individuals with DD.
<i>Senate</i> Item 319 #1s	Provides approximately \$229,000 GF in FY 2025 and \$161,000 GF in FY 2026 and one position to implement of SB 291 (Roem), which directs DARS to develop and provide training for court-appointed guardians by July 1, 2025.	Positive. The County supports SB 291 (Roem).
<i>Governor</i> Item 324.J	Provides \$1.5 million GF in FY 2025 and \$2.5 million GF in FY 2026 to develop and implement educational programming; provide coaching and support services for fathers; and create a public awareness campaign that promotes responsible and involved fatherhood in Virginia. Educational and other programmatic materials will be made available to all local departments of social services and other relevant Virginia departments and agencies.	Positive. Funding could sustain the Stable Families, Thriving Futures program, which provides support to pregnant and parenting teens and young adults, including responsible fatherhood resources.
<i>House/Senate</i> Items 324 #1h, #2s	Repurposes funding provided for a public awareness campaign to promote responsible fatherhood for other priorities.	No direct County impact. Funding in Governor’s budget could have helped sustain the County’s Stable Families, Thriving Futures program.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Transportation

REGIONAL PROGRAMS		
Northern Virginia Transportation Authority (NVTA) Funding		
<i>Governor</i> Item 446	Includes approximately \$847.2 million for distribution of NVTA Fund revenues over the biennium, approximately a \$25.2 million increase.	<p>The amount received by the County is dependent on actual collections from revenue sources. Through its Six Year Program, NVTA allocates 70% (approximately \$593.1 million from FY 2024 to FY2026) to regional projects, and that funding has already been approved for projects through adoption of NVTA's FY 2020-2025 and FY 2022-2027 Six Year Programs.</p> <p>Fairfax County should receive approximately \$114 million over the biennium to allocate for local projects approved by the Board of Supervisors (30% funding returned to localities), minus the respective shares provided to the Towns of Vienna and Herndon. Annually, approximately \$14 million of this "30% funding" will likely be transferred to the Commonwealth's Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) Capital Fund for the County's share of local funding for State of Good Repair, as required by HB 1539/SB 856 (2018).</p>
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Regional Gas Tax		
<i>Governor</i> Item 430	Provides approximately \$207.4 million over the 2024-2026 biennium for regional gas taxes (for the Northern Virginia Transportation Commission (NVTC), the Potomac and Rappahannock Transportation Commission (PRTC), and other regional gas taxes). Estimates approximately \$101.6 million for NVTC over the FY 2024-2026 biennium, and an additional \$22.2 million annually that is transferred to the WMATA Capital Fund per HB 1539/SB 856 (2018). Also, \$15 million of NVTC and PRTC revenues are transferred annually to the Commuter Rail Operating and Capital Fund.	The amount received by NVTC and the County is dependent on actual collections from the revenue sources.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA) Funding		
Governor Item 433	Specifies that Virginia’s share of WMATA’s FY 2025 budget may increase by an amount determined to be appropriate by the Director of the Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT), rather than the 3% cap specified in the <i>Code of Virginia</i> . The budget requires the Director of DRPT to submit recommendations to the Secretary of Transportation by July 31, 2024. At that time, the Director is required to direct WMATA to prepare and submit a corrective action plan by November 30, 2024, which must include, at a minimum, cost reduction strategies, sizing employee headcount relative to ridership and vehicle-revenue miles, and a timeline for automation of the Metrorail system. If total Virginia operating assistance included in the approved FY 2025 WMATA budget increases by more than the amount recommended by the Director of DRPT, or if WMATA fails to submit a satisfactory corrective action plan, the Commonwealth Transportation Board (CTB) will withhold 35% of state aid, in accordance with the <i>Code of Virginia</i> .	<p>This could help address one of the issues that must be dealt with as part of the WMATA budget shortfall.</p> <p>While the County believes that WMATA should meet a statutory requirement, it is important to remember that the local jurisdictions in Virginia are responsible for providing substantial funding for WMATA. If the Commonwealth withholds its contributions, the local governments are still legally bound to make the payments.</p>
House Item 433 #1h	Temporarily suspends, for FY 2025 and FY 2026, the Virginia Code provision that limits the annual Virginia operating assistance for WMATA to no more than 3% over the prior year's approved budget. It also provides an additional \$65 million in FY 2025 and \$84.5 million in FY 2026 to address WMATA funding needs. Additionally, it requires WMATA to complete a comparison of its total costs and overhead costs against the cost of similar transit systems and submit this comparison to the Joint Subcommittee on Northern Virginia Public Transit.	Provides funding to help address WMATA’s operational funding needs, as well as language suspending the 3% cap, which ensures that a portion of annual state aid to WMATA will not be withheld.
Senate Items 1 #2s, Item 433 #1s	Provides \$550,000 for the associates costs of the joint subcommittee requires by SJ 28 (Ebbin), which requires a study of long-term, sustainable, dedicated funding and cost-containment controls and strategies to ensure the WMATA, Virginia Railway Express (VRE), and all Northern Virginia transit systems meet the growing needs of public transit in the region.	Includes language suspending the 3% cap, which ensures that a portion of annual state aid to WMATA will not be withheld.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	<p>Provides a temporary exemption, for FY 2025 and FY 2026, to the Code of Virginia provision that limits the annual Virginia operating assistance for WMATA to no more than 3% over the prior year's approved budget, provided that the DRPT has determined that WMATA has met certain planning and reporting requirements.</p>	
STATEWIDE PROGRAMS		
Department of Rail and Public Transportation (DRPT)		
<p><i>Governor</i> Item 433</p>	<p>Provides approximately \$1.4 billion for Public Transportation Programs (approximately \$212.9 million over the 2022-2024 biennium, due to updated revenue projections), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$226.1 million for Operating Assistance (approximately \$13.1 million increase); • Approximately \$156.9 million for Capital Assistance (approximately \$36.9 million increase); • Approximately \$429.1 million for WMATA operating and capital costs (state share of WMATA assistance; approximately \$71.4 million increase); • Approximately \$55.4 million for the Transit Ridership Incentive Program (TRIP) (new set-aside in the budget); • Approximately \$32.3 million for VRE Assistance (new set-aside in the budget); • Approximately \$23.1 million for Special Programs (new set-aside in the budget); • \$4 million for federally mandated state safety oversight of fixed rail guideway transit agencies, i.e. the Metrorail Safety Commission (MSC) (no change); and, • \$100 million as the state match for the federal Passenger Rail Investment and Improvement Act (PRIIA) (no change). <p>Includes approximately \$318.8 million for the WMATA Capital Fund, which includes state funding as well as the local and regional funding redirected as part of HB 1539/SB 856 (2018) (no change).</p>	<p>Statewide Operating and Capital funding is subject to the transit prioritization process required by legislation passed in the 2018 GA, entitled MERIT, and programs created in HB 1414/SB 890 (2020), so the impact to Fairfax Connector is unclear.</p> <p>TRIP funding is allocated through a separate application process.</p> <p>Per HB 1496/SB 1079 (2023), VRE now receives up to 3.5% of the Commonwealth Mass Transit Fund for operations and capital (similar to WMATA's set-aside), rather than receive funding through the MERIT process.</p>
<p><i>House</i> 433 #2h</p>	<p>Allows PRTC to enter into contracts or agreements with the counties, cities, or towns or</p>	<p>This will allow PRTC to enter into agreements with jurisdictions west of</p>

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	planning districts that are within an adjacent planning district to provide commuter transit service between such counties, cities, or towns and Washington D.C in the I-66 and US 29 corridor.	their jurisdictional boundaries to provide commuter transit service.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
Virginia Passenger Rail Authority/Rail Programs		
<i>Governor</i> Item 431	Includes approximately \$687.1 million for passenger rail development and operation programs (approximately \$71.7 million above 2022-2024 projections).	TBD. Will help fund rail projects, including those located in Northern Virginia (such as improvements in the I-95 Corridor).
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
Virginia Department of Transportation (VDOT)		
<i>Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation</i>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 436	Includes approximately \$54.2 million for Environmental Monitoring and Evaluation (approximately \$0.6 million decrease). This includes approximately \$24.2 million for Environmental Monitoring and Compliance for Highway Projects (approximately \$4.3 million increase) and approximately \$21.2 million for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Compliance Activities (approximately \$6.2 million decrease).	TBD.
<i>House/Senate</i>	No Change.	
<i>Highway Construction</i>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 438	<p>Provides approximately \$7.6 billion for Highway Construction Programs, an approximately \$1.5 billion decrease due to updated revenue projections, the removal of GF appropriations for one-time spending in the last budget, and the adjustment of appropriation amounts to conform to the final program amounts in the 2024-2026 Transportation Six-Year Financial Plan, as approved by the CTB in June 2023. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$256.5 million for the Virginia Highway Safety Improvement Program (approximately \$104.1 million increase); • Approximately \$910.1 million for the Interstate Operations and Enhancement Program (approximately \$322.1 million increase); 	<p>Many of these funds are subject to Smart Scale or other prioritization processes, so the impact to Fairfax County is unclear.</p> <p>The decrease in CMAQ should decrease the amount of funding from this program that is provided to Northern Virginia.</p> <p>The increases in RSTP and Transportation Alternative funds could benefit the County and region.</p>

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$840 million for State of Good Repair (approximately \$7.9 million increase); • Approximately \$598.1 million for the High Priority Projects Program (approximately \$265.8 million decrease); • Approximately \$865.3 million for the Construction District Grant Program (approximately \$158.1 million decrease), which includes approximately \$241.7 million from the regional fuel tax collected in transportation districts that do not have a regional authority; • Approximately \$3.8 billion for Specialized State and Federal Programs (approximately \$1.2 billion decrease); and, • \$214 million for Legacy Construction Formula Programs (\$296.2 million decrease). <p>Of the Specialized State and Federal Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$280.9 million for the federal Regional Surface Transportation Program (RSTP) (approximately \$47.5 million increase); • Approximately \$78.6 million in federal funds for a new federal resiliency program (approximately \$11 million decrease); • Approximately \$167.8 million for the federal Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Program (CMAQ) (approximately \$124.1 million decrease); • \$400 million for Revenue Sharing (approximately \$5.4 million decrease); • Approximately \$64.7 million for the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program Set-Aside (approximately \$24.3 million increase); and, • Approximately \$69.1 million federal and state matching funds for the federal Carbon Reduction Program (approximately \$1.1 million decrease). 	
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BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	<p>Included in the amounts for Specialized State and Federal Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1.7 billion represents estimated project participation costs from localities and regional entities; and, • The reappropriation of approximately \$935.3 million from bond proceeds from various bond programs. <p>Provides at least \$200 million to the Transportation Partnership Opportunity Fund (TPOF) out of the Commonwealth Transportation Fund (CTF) in the 2025-2030 Six-Year Financial Plan. Provides an additional \$20 million GF for TPOF.</p> <p>Provides \$70 million GF to support the I-81 Northbound Lane Widening Program in the Salem District.</p> <p>Does not provide a specific allocation for the Virginia Transportation Infrastructure Bank.</p>	
<i>House</i> Item 438 #1h	Allocates \$10 million from the unallocated funding previously provided for the development of multi-use trails to continue the construction of the Fall Line Trail in Central Virginia.	None of these funds were directed to Fairfax County, so this should not have a significant impact.
<i>House</i> Item 438 #2h	Modifies the language related to the use of \$70 million GF for I-81 to allow for the advancement of all projects in the I-81 Corridor Improvement program.	No change in impact to Fairfax County.
<i>House</i> Item 438 #3h, #4h	<p>Eliminates the \$20 million transfer from the GF to TPOF, which was proposed in the introduced budget.</p> <p>Also reduces the amount of CTF revenues that can be transferred to TPOF, from \$200 million to up to \$90 million, with no more than \$15 million in any individual year.</p> <p>Specifies that any proposed direction of TPOF funds in excess of \$20 million for any one project, and any cumulative direction of funds pursuant to that subdivision in excess of \$50 million during a biennium, shall be subject to approval by the Major Employment and Investment (MEI) Project Approval Commission. The Commission must</p>	TBD. The County has not utilized TPOF funds in several years, so the impact has not been determined.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	complete their review within 21 days of submission. Absent a recommendation within the 21-day period that funds should not be directed; or in the event that the Commission does not provide a recommendation within the 21-day period, the funds will be directed.	
<i>Senate</i> Item 438 #2s	Eliminates the \$20 million transfer from the GF to TPOF, which was proposed in the introduced budget. Also removes the language that would have required the CTB to provide at least \$200 million to the fund annual from the CTF.	TBD. The County has not utilized TPOF funds in several years, so the impact has not been determined.
<u>Highway Maintenance</u>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 439	Provides approximately \$4.7 billion for Highway System Maintenance and Operations (approximately \$482 million increase). This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately \$1 billion for interstates (approximately \$44 million increase); • Approximately \$1.3 billion for primaries (approximately \$255.9 million decrease); • Approximately \$1.5 billion for secondaries (approximately \$291.9 million increase); and, • Approximately \$755.3 million for Transportation Operations Services (approximately \$354.9 million increase). 	Using historical estimates, approximately \$73 million more may be available for maintenance and operations within Northern Virginia.
<i>House</i> Item 439 #1h	Authorizes the Commissioner of Highways to evaluate whether the contract for the Dulles Greenway should be converted to a Public-Private Transportation Act of 1995 (PPTA) project.	TBD. Not located in Fairfax County but could impact residents who use the facility in the future.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<u>Special Structures</u>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 440	Provides \$171.8 million for this program (approximately \$10.5 million increase).	The Commonwealth's report on the overall condition of special structures identified only one such structure in Northern Virginia, so this will likely have little impact on the region.
<i>Senate</i>	No Change.	
<u>Toll Facilities</u>		
<i>Governor</i> Item 441	Provides approximately \$195.7 million for toll facilities (approximately \$1.2 million decrease), including approximately \$112.2 million for Maintenance and Operations (approximately \$11.2 million decrease); and approximately \$83.5	TBD.

BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR THE 2024-2026 BIENNIUM
DURING THE 2024 GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION
as of March 1, 2024

	million for the Revolving Fund (\$10 million decrease).	
House	No Change.	
Senate Item 441 #1s	Provides \$92 million GF over the biennium to provide additional toll relief through 2036 to eligible drivers of the Elizabeth River Crossings who earn less than \$50,000 per year.	No direct impact to Fairfax County, but when combined with the existing toll relief program, provides a 100% toll rebate on up to 14 trips per week on the Elizabeth River Tunnels for eligible drivers through 2036.
Virginia Port Authority		
Governor Item 449	Provides \$33.9 million for Economic Development Services (approximately \$18.3 million increase), with \$16 million provided from the CTF. The CTF has not historically provided funding for this purpose.	
House/Senate	No Change.	