

**FAIRFAX COUNTY
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
March 7, 2023**

AGENDA

- 9:30 Presentations
- 9:30 Report on General Assembly Activities
- 10:00 Matters Presented by Board Members
- 10:00 Items Presented by the County Executive

**ADMINISTRATIVE
ITEMS**

- 1 Authorization to Advertise a Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend and Readopt Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code Relating to Sewer Availability Charges (Including the Fixture Unit Rate), Service Charges, Base Charges, and Hauled Wastewater Charges
- 2 Approval of Traffic Calming Measures as Part of the Residential Traffic Administration Program – Fort Drive (Mount Vernon District)
- 3 Authorization for the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board to Apply for and Accept Grant Funding from Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services Supporting the Expansion of Substance Use Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents and their Families in DBHDS Region 2
- 4 Authorization for the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services to Apply for and Accept Grant Funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Associated with the Consolidated Application of Head Start, Early Head Start and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion Grants
- 5 Authorization to Advertise Publication of the FY 2024 Budget and Required Tax Rates, the FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate Increase, and the Advertised Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Years 2024-2028 (with Future Fiscal Years to 2033)

ACTION ITEMS

- 1 Approval of the Reciprocal Agreement Between the Virginia Department of State Police and Fairfax County During the Police Unity Tour



Fairfax County, Virginia
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
AGENDA

Tuesday
March 7, 2023

9:30 a.m.

PRESENTATIONS

- RESOLUTION — To recognize Marshall High School senior Ilia Malinin for his outstanding accomplishments in national and international ice skating competition. Requested by Supervisor Palchik.
- PROCLAMATION — To designate March 2023 as Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Month. Requested by Chairman McKay.
- RESOLUTION — To recognize Fair Oaks Volunteer Fire and Rescue Company President Jonathan Wood for 50 years of service as a volunteer with the Fairfax County Fire and Rescue Department. Requested by Supervisor Smith.
- ~~RESOLUTION~~ **PROCLAMATION** — To designate March 2023 as Women's History Month. Requested by Supervisors Gross, Smith and Palchik.

STAFF:

Tony Castrilli, Director, Office of Public Affairs
Jeremy Lasich, Office of Public Affairs

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

9:30 a.m.

Report on General Assembly Activities

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Documents available online at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/boardofsupervisors/>, under "2023 Board Legislative Reports," by March 6, 2023.

PRESENTED BY:

Supervisor James R. Walkinshaw, Chairman, Board of Supervisors' Legislative Committee
Bryan J. Hill, County Executive

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

10:00 a.m.

Matters Presented by Board Members

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

10:00 a.m.

Items Presented by the County Executive

ADMINISTRATIVE - 1

Authorization to Advertise a Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend and Readopt Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code Relating to Sewer Availability Charges (Including the Fixture Unit Rate), Service Charges, Base Charges, and Hauled Wastewater Charges

ISSUE:

Authorization to advertise a public hearing to consider an ordinance that proposes to amend and readopt Fairfax County (County) Code Section 67.1-10-2, relating to Sewer Availability Charges (including the Fixture Unit Rate), Service Charges, Base Charges, and Hauled Wastewater Charges:

- 1) Re-affirming the Availability Charges (including the fixture unit rate) for FY 2023, adjusting the Availability Charges for FY 2024 through FY 2027, and establishing the Availability Charges for FY 2028;
- 2) Re-affirming the Sewer Service Charges for FY 2023, adjusting the Sewer Service Charges for FY 2024 through FY 2027, and establishing the Sewer Service Charges for FY 2028;
- 3) Re-affirming the Base Charges for FY 2023, adjusting the Base Charges for FY 2024 through FY 2027, and establishing the Base Charges for FY 2028; and
- 4) Re-affirming the Hauled Wastewater Charges for FY 2023 and maintaining the same charges as FY 2023 for FY 2024.

Although the sewer charges in the sewer ordinance, Chapter 67.1, are multi-year, all sewer charges are reviewed, adjusted as necessary, and adopted annually to ensure sewer charges are accurately priced.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board of Supervisors (Board) authorize advertisement of a public hearing on April 11, 2023, at 3:00 p.m. to consider these ordinances.

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023, to provide sufficient time to advertise the proposed public hearing for consideration of these ordinances on April 11, 2023, at 3:00 p.m. Decision on the sewer rate revisions will coincide with the markup and adoption of the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan.

BACKGROUND:

In January 2023, the Wastewater Management Program (Program) and its consultants completed the annual "Revenue Sufficiency and Rate Analysis" (the Rate Study) for the Sewer System. Based upon the results of the Rate Study, changes are proposed to the previously approved rates for FY 2024 to FY 2027 and new rates are proposed for FY 2028.

The following proposed 5-year rate schedule will meet the Program's current and projected 5-year revenue requirements of approximately \$1.5 billion by increasing the Availability Charges, the Sewer Service Charges, and the Base Charges, all of which are the industry practice. This allows for recovering a portion of the Program's costs through the Base Charge and recovering the remaining required revenues through the Sewer Service Charge, based on the volume of water consumed by the commercial customers and volume of the winter quarter average consumed by residential customers; Availability Charges, based on the capacity needs of new connections to the system; and Hauled Wastewater Charges, based on the volume of the hauling truck. New or revised rates that were not advertised as part of last year's annual rate schedule review are shown in **bold**. Note that the proposed adjustments to the Sewer Service Charges and Availability Charges for FY 2024 through FY 2027 are more than those presented to the Board during last year's budget process. The larger increases are due to higher operating expenses associated with inflation and the revised sewer reimbursement policy.

PROPOSED AVAILABILITY CHARGE SCHEDULE

The County has completed reviewing the adequacy of the amount of the Availability Charges. Based upon the results of this review, the Availability Charges are proposed to increase to \$8,860 from \$8,592, a 1.0 percent increase for a single-family residence in FY 2024 as was identified in the prior fiscal year rate study plus an additional 2.10 percent increase due to the revised reimbursement policy. Proposed Availability Charge increases for a single-family residence in FY 2025 to FY 2027 are 1.0 percent as was identified in the prior fiscal year plus an additional increase due to the revised reimbursement policy. The Availability Charge is a one-time charge, which is paid at the time of connection to the sewer system. The revised, five-year rate schedule for the Availability Charges is as follows:

AVAILABILITY CHARGE SCHEDULE						
Proposed New Rates in Bold						
Type of Connection	Current Rate	New Rates				
		FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Single-Family Detached	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
Lodging House, Hotel, Inn, or Tourist Cabin	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
Townhouse	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Apartment	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Mobile Home	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Any other residential dwelling unit	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Hotels, Motels, or Dormitory rental unit	\$2,148	\$2,215	\$2,260	\$2,304	\$2,349	\$2,394

Availability Charges for all nonresidential uses will be computed as the number of fixture units (including roughed-in fixture units) in accordance with Part I of the current Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code, Section 101.2, Note 1, which incorporates by reference the 2012 International Plumbing Code (Chapter 7, Section 709), times the fixture unit rate with a minimum charge equivalent to one (1) single-family detached dwelling per premises.

The revised, five-year rate schedule for the fixture unit charge for nonresidential uses is as follows:

AVAILABILITY CHARGE SCHEDULE						
Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
Proposed New Rates in Bold						
	Current Rate	New Rates				
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Nonresidential per fixture unit	\$430	\$443	\$452	\$461	\$470	\$479

PROPOSED SEWER SERVICE CHARGE SCHEDULE

The following proposed Sewer Service Charge of \$8.46 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption in FY 2024 will recover a portion of the sewer system costs in FY 2024 based on the volume of water consumed by the commercial customers and the volume of the winter quarter average consumed by residential customers. The revised, five-year rate schedule for the Sewer Service Charges is as follows:

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE SCHEDULE*						
Per 1,000 gallons of water consumption						
Proposed New Rates in Bold						
	Current Rate	New Rates				
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Sewer Service Charge	\$8.09	\$8.46	\$8.81	\$9.33	\$9.83	\$10.35

PROPOSED BASE CHARGE SCHEDULE

The following proposed Base Charge of \$44.81 per quarterly bill for FY 2024 will recover approximately 24.4 percent of the sewer system costs in FY 2024. Industry practice is to recover 25 to 30 percent of the total costs through a Base Charge. To strive towards such recovery rate, a phased-in approach is being proposed, as shown in the table on the following page.

BASE CHARGE SCHEDULE*						
Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
Proposed New Rates in Bold						
Type of Connection	Current Rate	New Rates				
		FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027
Residential (3/4" meter)	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35
All customers based on meter size						
3/4" and smaller, or no meter	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35
1"	\$100.35	\$112.03	\$124.33	\$131.55	\$138.53	\$145.88
1 1/2"	\$200.70	\$224.05	\$248.65	\$263.10	\$277.05	\$291.75
2"	\$321.12	\$358.48	\$397.84	\$420.96	\$443.28	\$466.80
3"	\$602.10	\$672.15	\$745.95	\$789.30	\$831.15	\$875.25
4"	\$1,003.50	\$1,120.25	\$1,243.25	\$1,315.50	\$1,385.25	\$1,458.75
6"	\$2,007.00	\$2,240.50	\$2,486.50	\$2,631.00	\$2,770.50	\$2,917.50
8"	\$3,211.20	\$3,584.80	\$3,978.40	\$4,209.60	\$4,432.80	\$4,668.00
10" and larger	\$4,616.10	\$5,153.15	\$5,718.95	\$6,051.30	\$6,372.15	\$6,710.25

*Adjustment to the Base Charge for nonresidential customers who have sub-meters for irrigation and other water uses that do not enter the sewer system must be justified.

PROPOSED HAULED WASTEWATER CHARGES

The County's Septage Receiving Facility (SRF) was constructed to receive and treat septage from local onsite sewage disposal systems in accordance with Section 15.2-2123 of the Code of Virginia. In addition, the SRF receives landfill leachate, portable toilet waste, restaurant grease, and recycled carwash water. Hauled Wastewater Charges were introduced in FY 2020 to recover a portion of the costs of operation, maintenance, and upcoming necessary improvements to the SRF. It is proposed that the charge for High-Strength and Low-Strength Wastes remain the same as the FY 2023 charges as follows:

- (1) High-Strength Waste - \$27 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler's truck capacity for septic tank and restaurant grease wastes.
- (2) Low-Strength Waste - \$7.72 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler's truck capacity for portable toilet, recycled carwash water, landfill leachate, or other such low-strength waste.

The County’s sewer charges remain very competitive on a local basis. Below are average annual sewer service billings and Availability Charges per Single-Family Residential Equivalent (SFRE) for Fairfax County compared to other regional jurisdictions, as of December 2022 (FY 2023). Average sewer service billings for the other regional jurisdictions have been developed by applying each jurisdiction’s equivalent base charge and sewer service rate to appropriate SFRE water usage determined from Fairfax Water’s average water usage for SFREs.

**Comparison of Average Service Charges, Availability Charges, and Base Charges
 for SFREs as of December 2022 (FY 2023)
 Based on 16,000 gallons per quarter for all jurisdictions**

Jurisdiction*	Average Annual Sewer Service Billing	Sewer Availability Fees
DCWASA	\$1,227	\$2,809
City of Alexandria	\$1,042	\$8,859
WSSC (improved)	\$841	\$14,500
Fairfax County	\$678	\$8,592
Arlington County	\$659	\$3,240
Prince William County	\$571	\$10,800
Loudoun Water	\$499	\$8,972

The table below outlines base charges by other regional utilities for comparison to Fairfax County’s current Base Charge of \$40.14 as of December 2022 (FY 2023).

Quarterly Base Charges for Sewer Service for Residential Customers	
DC Water	\$ 66.05
Fairfax County	\$ 40.14
Alexandria Renew Enterprises	\$ 39.42
Loudoun Water	\$ 37.80
Prince William County Service Authority	\$ 36.30
Washington Suburban Sanitation Commission	\$ 29.38
Arlington	\$ 11.09
Neighboring Utilities Average	\$ 36.67

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FISCAL IMPACT:

In FY 2024, assuming a water usage for a typical residential customer of 16,000 gallons/quarter (or 64,000 gallons/year), the annual sewer bill will be approximately \$720.68 per year, which is an increase of 6.2 percent or \$42.36 over the FY 2023 annual sewer bill. This is equal to an increase of \$3.53 per month.

In FY 2024, revenue is projected to be \$282.0 million, which is an increase of approximately \$14.5 million over the *FY 2023 Adopted Budget Plan* primarily due to the proposed rate increases. Revenues from the collection of Sewer Availability Charges, Service Charges, Base Charges, and Hauled Wastewater Charges are recorded in Fund 69000, Sewer Revenue.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment I: The Proposed Amendment to Chapter 67.1 Article 10 (Charges), Section 2 of the Code of the County of Fairfax – Clean Version

Attachment II: The Proposed Amendment to Chapter 67.1 Article 10 (Charges), Section 2 of the Code of the County of Fairfax – Redline Version

Attachment III: Proposed Public Hearing Advertisement for Proposed Sewer Service Charge & Base Charge – Rate Revisions

Attachment IV: Proposed Public Hearing Advertisements for Sewer Availability Charges (Including the Fixture Unit Rate) and Hauled Wastewater Charges – Rate Revisions

STAFF:

Rachel Flynn, Deputy County Executive

Christopher Herrington, Director, Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES)

Eleanor Ku Coddling, Deputy Director, Stormwater and Wastewater Divisions, DPWES

Shahram Mohsenin, Director, Wastewater Planning and Monitoring Division, DPWES

ASSIGNED COUNSEL:

Emily H. Smith, Assistant County Attorney

1 **AN ORDINANCE AMENDING**
 2 **ARTICLE 10 OF CHAPTER 67.1 OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO**
 3 **CHARGES FOR THE AVAILABILITY OF, CONNECTION TO, AND/OR USE OF THE**
 4 **SEWERAGE FACILITIES OF THE COUNTY**
 5

6 **AN ORDINANCE to amend the Fairfax County Code by amending and**
 7 **readopting Section 67.1-10-2, relating to charges for the availability of,**
 8 **connection to, and/or use of the sewerage facilities of the County.**
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 11 **Be it ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County:**

- 12 **1. That Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code is amended and readopted as**
 13 **follows:**
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15 **ARTICLE 10. - Charges**

16 **Section 67.1-10-2. – Availability, Connection, Lateral Spur, Service Charges, Base Charges,**
 17 **and Hauled Wastewater Charges.**

18 (a) *Availability Charges:*

- 19 (1) *Residential uses:* The following schedule of availability charges for residential uses
 20 desiring to connect to the Facilities of the County is hereby established and imposed:

		Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)					
	Customer Class	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
(A)	Single-Family Detached	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
(B)	Lodging House, Hotel, Inn or Tourist Cabin	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
(C)	Townhouse	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
(D)	Apartment	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
(E)	Mobile Home	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
(F)	Any other residential dwelling unit	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662

(G)	Hotel, Motel, or Dormitory rental unit	\$2,148	\$2,215	\$2,260	\$2,304	\$2,349	\$2,394
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23 (2) *Commercial and all other uses:* The following schedule of fixture unit rates for
 24 computing availability charges for all nonresidential uses is hereby established and
 25 imposed:

	Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)					
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Fixture unit rate	\$430	\$443	\$452	\$461	\$470	\$479

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27 The availability charge will be computed as the number of fixture units (including roughed-in
 28 fixture units) in accordance with Part I of the current Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code
 29 (VUSBC), (as amended), Section 101.2, Note 1, which incorporates by reference the 2012
 30 International Plumbing Code (Chapter 7, Section 709) ("VUSBC"), times the fixture unit rate with
 31 a minimum charge equivalent to one single-family detached dwelling per premises. For Significant
 32 Industrial Users with wastewater discharge permits authorizing discharge into the Integrated Sewer
 33 System and other industrial or commercial Users determined by the Director to have processes
 34 generating significant wastewater flows, the availability charge will be calculated on the basis of
 35 equivalent units. One equivalent unit is equal to 280 gallons per day and rated equal to one single-
 36 family detached dwelling unit. Therefore, the availability charge for Significant Industrial Users
 37 and other industrial or commercial Users determined by the Director to have processes generating
 38 significant flow will be equal to the current rate for a single-family detached dwelling unit times
 39 the number of equivalent units associated with the permitted flow. The number of equivalent units
 40 is equal to the permitted or projected flow in gallons per day divided by 280 gallons per day.
 41 Fixture unit counts, for Users having fixtures discharging continuously or semi-continuously to
 42 drainage system leading to the County sanitary sewer facilities, shall be increased by two fixture
 43 units for each gallon per minute of such continuous or semi-continuous discharge. The rate of such
 44 discharge shall be deemed to be that rate certified by the manufacturer of the fixture or other
 45 equipment, or such other rates as the Director shall determine.

46 (3) *Effective date:* The rate will change on July 1st of each new fiscal year. The rate
 47 applicable to each fiscal year is subject to annual review by the Board.

48 (b) *Connection Charges.*

- 49 (1) *Residential and community uses:* Except as otherwise provided herein, there is hereby
 50 established and imposed a connection charge of \$152.50 per front foot of premises (with
 51 a minimum of \$7,625 and a maximum of \$15,250 for the connection of single-family
 52 detached and attached dwellings, churches, schools, fire stations, community centers, or
 53 other such similar community uses, to the Facilities of the County.
- 54 (2) *All other uses:* There is hereby established and imposed a connection charge of \$152.50
 55 per front foot of premises (with a minimum charge of \$15,250) for the connection of all
 56 other uses to the Facilities of the County.
- 57 (3) The connection charges established and imposed above shall not apply to premises to
 58 be connected to the Facilities of the County if such Facilities of the County are
 59 constructed totally at private expense.
- 60 (4) For the purposes of Section 67.1-10-2(b), front foot of premises will be determined by
 61 measuring the frontage of the premises located on the street address side of the premises.
- 62 (c) *Lateral spur charges:* There is hereby established and imposed a lateral spur charge of
 63 \$600.00 for the connection of all uses to a lateral spur, where such lateral spur has been
 64 installed by the County at the expense of Fairfax County.
- 65 (d) *Service charges:* There are hereby established and imposed the following sanitary sewer
 66 service charges:

	Sewer Service Charges — Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)					
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Sewer Service Charge, \$/1,000 gallons	\$8.09	\$8.46	\$8.81	\$9.33	\$9.83	\$10.35

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- 68 (e) *Base charges:* There are hereby established and imposed the following quarterly base
 69 charges in addition to the sewer service charge:

BASE CHARGE Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Residential Base Charge	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35

Commercial: (meter size)						
¾" and smaller, or no meter	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35
1"	\$100.35	\$112.03	\$124.33	\$131.55	\$138.53	\$145.88
1½"	\$200.70	\$224.05	\$248.65	\$263.10	\$277.05	\$291.75
2"	\$321.12	\$358.48	\$397.84	\$420.96	\$443.28	\$466.80
3"	\$602.10	\$672.15	\$745.95	\$789.30	\$831.15	\$875.25
4"	\$1,003.50	\$1,120.25	\$1,243.25	\$1,315.50	\$1,385.25	\$1,458.75
6"	\$2,007.00	\$2,240.50	\$2,486.50	\$2,631.00	\$2,770.50	\$2,917.50
8"	\$3,211.20	\$3,584.80	\$3,978.40	\$4,209.60	\$4,432.80	\$4,668.00
10" and larger	\$4,616.10	\$5,153.15	\$5,718.95	\$6,051.30	\$6,372.15	\$6,710.25

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71 If requested, the Base Charge for nonresidential customers, who have irrigation systems and other
 72 water uses that do not enter the sewer system, will be adjusted. Calculations prepared by a Virginia
 73 licensed professional engineer must be provided to demonstrate what size of main water meter
 74 would be necessary for the building to accommodate only the water that enters the sewer system.
 75 The Base Charge will be adjusted based on the calculated meter size. In no case the Base Charge
 76 will be smaller than that for ¾" meter.

77 (1) *Effective date:* The Service charges and Base charges will change on July 1st of each
 78 new fiscal year. For metered accounts, the change is effective with meter readings
 79 beginning October 1st of each year. For unmetered accounts, the change is effective with
 80 billings beginning October 1st of each year.

81 (2) *Premises having a metered water supply:*

Category of Use	Service Charges
(A) Single-family detached and single-family attached dwellings such as townhouses, duplexes, multiplexes, semi-	For each 1,000 gallons of water, based on winter-quarter consumption or current quarterly consumption, as measured by the service line

detached, rowhouses, garden court and patio houses with a separate water service line meter.	meter, whichever is lower, a charge equal to the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons).
(B) All other uses.	For each 1,000 gallons of water as measured by the water service line, a charge equal to the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons).
(C) All users.	Base charge per billing as established in Section 67.1-10-2(e).

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(D) The winter-quarter-maximum consumption is determined as follows:

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(i) The quarterly-daily-average consumption of water is the consumption, measured by the water service line meter for the period between meter readings divided by the number of days elapsed between meter readings.

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(ii) The quarterly consumption is 91.5 times the quarterly-daily-average consumption of water in leap years or 91.25 times the quarterly-daily-average consumption in non-leap years.

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(iii) The winter-quarter-consumption is the quarterly consumption determined at the water service line meter reading scheduled between February 1 and April 30. The winter-quarter-consumption of each respective year shall be applicable to the four quarterly sewer billings rendered in conjunction with the regular meter reading scheduled after the next May.

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(iv) All water delivered to the premises, as measured by the winter-quarter-consumption for single-family dwellings and townhouses or the meter of all other Users, shall be deemed to have been discharged to the Facilities of the County. However, any person may procure the installation of a second water service line meter. Such person may notify the Director of such installation, in which event the Director shall make such inspection or inspections as may be necessary to ascertain that no water delivered to the premises or only the water delivered through any such additional meter may enter the Facilities of the County. If the Director determines that water delivered through an additional meter may not enter the Facilities of the County, no charge hereunder shall be based upon such volume of water delivery. If the Director determines that only the water delivered through an additional meter may enter the Facilities of the County, only the water recorded on the additional meter shall be charged. In the alternative, any person may procure the installation of a sewage meter which shall be of a type and installed in a manner approved by the Director, who shall make periodic inspection to ensure accurate operation of said meter; in such event, the charge imposed hereunder shall be based upon the volume measured

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112 by such meter. The cost of all inspections required by the foregoing provisions
 113 for elective metering, as determined by normal cost accounting methods, shall
 114 be an additional charge for sanitary sewer service to the premises on which such
 115 meter or meters are installed.

116 (E) For single-family premises as in (e)(2)(A) not able to register valid meter readings
 117 for the measurement of winter-quarter-consumption the following billing method
 118 shall apply:

119 (i) Premises not existing, unoccupied or occupied by a different household during
 120 the applicable winter quarter, or which due to unfavorable weather, meter failure
 121 or for any other reason of meter inaccuracy cannot register valid meter readings,
 122 shall not be considered to have a valid meter reading for the purpose of winter-
 123 quarter-consumption measurement.

124 (ii) Such premises may be billed on the basis of the average winter-quarter-
 125 consumption for similar dwelling units or the current quarterly consumption, as
 126 registered by water service line meter, or based on historical water usage.
 127 Accounts for single-family premises established by a builder for sewerage
 128 service during construction shall be considered a nonresidential use.

129 (3) Premises not having metered water supply or having both well water and public metered
 130 water supply:

131 (A) Single-family dwellings, as in (e)(2)(A). An amount equal to the average winter-
 132 quarter-consumption, during the applicable winter quarter, of similar dwelling units,
 133 times the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons). In the alternative, any such single-
 134 family residential customer may apply to the County, via the water supplier
 135 providing water service to the area in which the residential customer is located, for
 136 special billing rates, based on average per capita consumption of water in similar
 137 type units.

138 (B) All other uses: The charge shall be based upon the number of fixture units and load
 139 factor in accordance with the VUSBC, Table I and Table II Fixture Units and Load
 140 Factors for All Other Premises. There shall be an additional charge equal to the
 141 effective unit cost (\$/1,000 gallons) for the volume discharged by fixtures
 142 discharging continuously or semi-continuously. Volume of continuous or semi-
 143 continuous discharge shall be deemed to be that used in determining availability
 144 charge.

145 (f) Hauled Wastewater Charges: There are hereby established and imposed the following Hauled
 146 Wastewater Charges:

147 (1) High-Strength Waste - \$27 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler's truck capacity for septic
 148 tank and restaurant grease wastes.

149 (2) Low-Strength Waste – \$7.72 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler's truck capacity for
 150 portable toilet, landfill leachate, or any such low- strength wastewater.

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153 TABLE I. Table of Fixture Units

Type of Fixture or Group of Fixtures	Drainage Fixture Unit Value (DFU)
Commercial automatic clothes washer (2" standpipe)	3
Bathroom group consisting of water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower stall (Residential):	
Tank type closet	6
Bathtub (with or without overhead shower)	2
Combination sink-and-tray with food disposal unit	2
Combination sink-and-tray with 1½" trap	2
Dental unit or cuspidor	1
Dental lavatory	1
Drinking fountain	½
Dishwasher, domestic	2
Floor drains with 2" waste	2
Kitchen sink, domestic, with one 1½" waste	2
Kitchen sink, domestic, with food waste grinder and/or dishwasher	2
Lavatory with 1¼" waste	1
Laundry tray (1 or 2 compartments)	2
Shower stall	2

Sinks:	
Surgeon's	3
Flushing rim (with valve)	6
Service (trap standard)	3
Service (P trap)	2
Pot, scullery, etc.	4
Urinal, pedestal, syphon jet blowout	6
Urinal, wall lip	4
Urinal stall, washout	4
Urinal trough (each 6-ft. section)	2
Wash sink (circular or multiple) each set of faucets	2
Water closet, tank-operated	4
Water closet, valve-operated	6
Fixture drain or trap size:	
1¼ inches and smaller	1
1½ inches	2
2 inches	3
2½ inches	4
3 inches	5
4 inches	6

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TABLE II.
Fixture Units and Load Factors for All Other Premises
Quarterly Service Charges
 Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)

Fixture Units	Load Factor	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
20 or less	1.00	202.25	211.50	220.25	233.25	245.75	258.75
21 to 30	1.25	252.81	264.38	275.31	291.56	307.19	323.44
31 to 40	1.45	293.26	306.68	319.36	338.21	356.34	375.19
41 to 50	1.60	323.60	338.40	352.40	373.20	393.20	414.00
51 to 60	1.75	353.94	370.13	385.44	408.19	430.06	452.81
61 to 70	1.90	384.28	401.85	418.48	443.18	466.93	491.63
71 to 80	2.05	414.61	433.58	451.51	478.16	503.79	530.44
81 to 90	2.20	444.95	465.30	484.55	513.15	540.65	569.25
91 to 100	2.30	465.18	486.45	506.58	536.48	565.23	595.13
101 to 110	2.40	485.40	507.60	528.60	559.80	589.80	621.00
111 to 120	2.55	515.74	539.33	561.64	594.79	626.66	659.81
121 to 130	2.65	535.96	560.48	583.66	618.11	651.24	685.69
131 to 140	2.75	556.19	581.63	605.69	641.44	675.81	711.56
141 to 150	2.85	576.41	602.78	627.71	664.76	700.39	737.44
151 to 160	2.95	596.64	623.93	649.74	688.09	724.96	763.31

ATTACHMENT I

161 to 170	3.05	616.86	645.08	671.76	711.41	749.54	789.19
171 to 180	3.15	637.09	666.23	693.79	734.74	774.11	815.06
181 to 190	3.25	657.31	687.38	715.81	758.06	798.69	840.94
191 to 200	3.35	677.54	708.53	737.84	781.39	823.26	866.81
201 to 210	3.45	697.76	729.68	759.86	804.71	847.84	892.69
211 to 220	3.55	717.99	750.83	781.89	828.04	872.41	918.56
221 to 230	3.65	738.21	771.98	803.91	851.36	896.99	944.44
231 to 240	3.75	758.44	793.13	825.94	874.69	921.56	970.31
241 to 250	3.85	778.66	814.28	847.96	898.01	946.14	996.19
251 to 260	3.90	788.78	824.85	858.98	909.68	958.43	1,009.13
261 to 270	4.00	809.00	846.00	881.00	933.00	983.00	1,035.00
271 to 280	4.05	819.11	856.58	892.01	944.66	995.29	1,047.94
281 to 290	4.10	829.23	867.15	903.03	956.33	1,007.58	1,060.88
291 to 300	4.15	839.34	877.73	914.04	967.99	1,019.86	1,073.81
301 to 310	4.20	849.45	888.30	925.05	979.65	1,032.15	1,086.75
311 to 320	4.30	869.68	909.45	947.08	1,002.98	1,056.73	1,112.63
321 to 330	4.40	889.90	930.60	969.10	1,026.30	1,081.30	1,138.50
331 to 340	4.50	910.13	951.75	991.13	1,049.63	1,105.88	1,164.38
341 to 350	4.60	930.35	972.90	1,013.15	1,072.95	1,130.45	1,190.25
351 to 360	4.70	950.58	994.05	1,035.18	1,096.28	1,155.03	1,216.13

ATTACHMENT I

361 to 370	4.80	970.80	1,015.20	1,057.20	1,119.60	1,179.60	1,242.00
371 to 380	4.90	991.03	1,036.35	1,079.23	1,142.93	1,204.18	1,267.88
381 to 390	5.00	1,011.25	1,057.50	1,101.25	1,166.25	1,228.75	1,293.75
391 to 400	5.10	1,031.48	1,078.65	1,123.28	1,189.58	1,253.33	1,319.63
401 to 410	5.20	1,051.70	1,099.80	1,145.30	1,212.90	1,277.90	1,345.50
411 to 420	5.30	1,071.93	1,120.95	1,167.33	1,236.23	1,302.48	1,371.38
421 to 430	5.40	1,092.15	1,142.10	1,189.35	1,259.55	1,327.05	1,397.25
431 to 440	5.50	1,112.38	1,163.25	1,211.38	1,282.88	1,351.63	1,423.13
441 to 450	5.60	1,132.60	1,184.40	1,233.40	1,306.20	1,376.20	1,449.00
451 to 460	5.70	1,152.83	1,205.55	1,255.43	1,329.53	1,400.78	1,474.88
461 to 470	5.80	1,173.05	1,226.70	1,277.45	1,352.85	1,425.35	1,500.75
471 to 480	5.90	1,193.28	1,247.85	1,299.48	1,376.18	1,449.93	1,526.63
481 to 490	6.00	1,213.50	1,269.00	1,321.50	1,399.50	1,474.50	1,552.50
491 to 500	6.10	1,233.73	1,290.15	1,343.53	1,422.83	1,499.08	1,578.38
501 to 525	6.25	1,264.06	1,321.88	1,376.56	1,457.81	1,535.94	1,617.19
526 to 550	6.50	1,314.63	1,374.75	1,431.63	1,516.13	1,597.38	1,681.88
551 to 575	6.75	1,365.19	1,427.63	1,486.69	1,574.44	1,658.81	1,746.56
576 to 600	7.00	1,415.75	1,480.50	1,541.75	1,632.75	1,720.25	1,811.25
601 to 625	7.25	1,466.31	1,533.38	1,596.81	1,691.06	1,781.69	1,875.94
626 to 650	7.50	1,516.88	1,586.25	1,651.88	1,749.38	1,843.13	1,940.63

ATTACHMENT I

651 to 675	7.75	1,567.44	1,639.13	1,706.94	1,807.69	1,904.56	2,005.31
676 to 700	8.00	1,618.00	1,692.00	1,762.00	1,866.00	1,966.00	2,070.00
701 to 725	8.20	1,658.45	1,734.30	1,806.05	1,912.65	2,015.15	2,121.75
726 to 750	8.40	1,698.90	1,776.60	1,850.10	1,959.30	2,064.30	2,173.50
751 to 775	8.60	1,739.35	1,818.90	1,894.15	2,005.95	2,113.45	2,225.25
776 to 800	8.80	1,779.80	1,861.20	1,938.20	2,052.60	2,162.60	2,277.00
801 to 825	9.00	1,820.25	1,903.50	1,982.25	2,099.25	2,211.75	2,328.75
826 to 850	9.20	1,860.70	1,945.80	2,026.30	2,145.90	2,260.90	2,380.50
851 to 875	9.35	1,891.04	1,977.53	2,059.34	2,180.89	2,297.76	2,419.31
876 to 900	9.50	1,921.38	2,009.25	2,092.38	2,215.88	2,334.63	2,458.13
901 to 925	9.65	1,951.71	2,040.98	2,125.41	2,250.86	2,371.49	2,496.94
926 to 950	9.80	1,982.05	2,072.70	2,158.45	2,285.85	2,408.35	2,535.75
951 to 975	9.95	2,012.39	2,104.43	2,191.49	2,320.84	2,445.21	2,574.56
976 to 1,000	10.15	2,052.84	2,146.73	2,235.54	2,367.49	2,494.36	2,626.31
1,001 to 1,050	10.55	2,133.74	2,231.33	2,323.64	2,460.79	2,592.66	2,729.81
1,051 to 1,100	10.90	2,204.53	2,305.35	2,400.73	2,542.43	2,678.68	2,820.38
1,101 to 1,150	11.30	2,285.43	2,389.95	2,488.83	2,635.73	2,776.98	2,923.88
1,151 to 1,200	11.70	2,366.33	2,474.55	2,576.93	2,729.03	2,875.28	3,027.38
1,201 to 1,250	12.00	2,427.00	2,538.00	2,643.00	2,799.00	2,949.00	3,105.00
1,251 to 1,300	12.35	2,497.79	2,612.03	2,720.09	2,880.64	3,035.01	3,195.56

ATTACHMENT I

1,301 to 1,350	12.70	2,568.58	2,686.05	2,797.18	2,962.28	3,121.03	3,286.13
1,351 to 1,400	13.00	2,629.25	2,749.50	2,863.25	3,032.25	3,194.75	3,363.75
1,401 to 1,450	13.25	2,679.81	2,802.38	2,918.31	3,090.56	3,256.19	3,428.44
1,451 to 1,500	13.50	2,730.38	2,855.25	2,973.38	3,148.88	3,317.63	3,493.13
1,501 to 1,600	14.05	2,841.61	2,971.58	3,094.51	3,277.16	3,452.79	3,635.44
1,601 to 1,700	14.60	2,952.85	3,087.90	3,215.65	3,405.45	3,587.95	3,777.75
1,701 to 1,800	15.15	3,064.09	3,204.23	3,336.79	3,533.74	3,723.11	3,920.06
1,801 to 1,900	15.70	3,175.33	3,320.55	3,457.93	3,662.03	3,858.28	4,062.38
1,901 to 2,000	16.25	3,286.56	3,436.88	3,579.06	3,790.31	3,993.44	4,204.69
2,001 to 2,100	16.80	3,397.80	3,553.20	3,700.20	3,918.60	4,128.60	4,347.00
2,101 to 2,200	17.35	3,509.04	3,669.53	3,821.34	4,046.89	4,263.76	4,489.31
2,201 to 2,300	17.90	3,620.28	3,785.85	3,942.48	4,175.18	4,398.93	4,631.63
2,301 to 2,400	18.45	3,731.51	3,902.18	4,063.61	4,303.46	4,534.09	4,773.94
2,401 to 2,500	19.00	3,842.75	4,018.50	4,184.75	4,431.75	4,669.25	4,916.25
2,501 to 2,600	19.55	3,953.99	4,134.83	4,305.89	4,560.04	4,804.41	5,058.56
2,601 to 2,700	20.10	4,065.23	4,251.15	4,427.03	4,688.33	4,939.58	5,200.88
2,701 to 2,800	20.65	4,176.46	4,367.48	4,548.16	4,816.61	5,074.74	5,343.19
2,801 to 2,900	21.20	4,287.70	4,483.80	4,669.30	4,944.90	5,209.90	5,485.50
2,901 to 3,000	21.75	4,398.94	4,600.13	4,790.44	5,073.19	5,345.06	5,627.81
3,001 to 4,000	26.00	5,258.50	5,499.00	5,726.50	6,064.50	6,389.50	6,727.50

4,001 to 5,000	29.50	5,966.38	6,239.25	6,497.38	6,880.88	7,249.63	7,633.13
5,001 to 6,000	33.00	6,674.25	6,979.50	7,268.25	7,697.25	8,109.75	8,538.75
6,001 to 7,000	36.40	7,361.90	7,698.60	8,017.10	8,490.30	8,945.30	9,418.50
7,001 to 8,000	39.60	8,009.10	8,375.40	8,721.90	9,236.70	9,731.70	10,246.50
8,001 to 9,000	42.75	8,646.19	9,041.63	9,415.69	9,971.44	10,505.81	11,061.56
9,001 to 10,000	46.00	9,303.50	9,729.00	10,131.50	10,729.50	11,304.50	11,902.50
10,001 to 11,000	48.85	9,879.91	10,331.78	10,759.21	11,394.26	12,004.89	12,639.94
11,001 to 12,000	51.60	10,436.10	10,913.40	11,364.90	12,035.70	12,680.70	13,351.50
12,001 to 13,000	54.60	11,042.85	11,547.90	12,025.65	12,735.45	13,417.95	14,127.75
13,001 to 14,000	57.40	11,609.15	12,140.10	12,642.35	13,388.55	14,106.05	14,852.25
14,001 to 15,000	60.00	12,135.00	12,690.00	13,215.00	13,995.00	14,745.00	15,525.00

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161 NOTES:

162 (1) Base charge is not included in rates above.

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GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 2023

 Jill G. Cooper
 Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

1 AN ORDINANCE AMENDING
 2 ARTICLE 10 OF CHAPTER 67.1 OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY CODE, RELATING TO
 3 CHARGES FOR THE AVAILABILITY OF, CONNECTION TO, AND/OR USE OF THE
 4 SEWERAGE FACILITIES OF THE COUNTY
 5

6 AN ORDINANCE to amend the Fairfax County Code by amending and
 7 readopting Section 67.1-10-2, relating to charges for the availability of,
 8 connection to, and/or use of the sewerage facilities of the County.
 9

10
 11 Be it ordained by the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County:

- 12 1. That Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code is amended and readopted as
 13 follows:
 14

15 ARTICLE 10. - Charges

16 Section 67.1-10-2. – Availability, Connection, Lateral Spur, Service Charges, Base Charges,
 17 and Hauled Wastewater Charges.

18 (a) *Availability Charges:*

- 19 (1) *Residential uses:* The following schedule of availability charges for residential uses
 20 desiring to connect to the Facilities of the County is hereby established and imposed:

		Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)					
	Customer Class	FY 202 32	FY 202 43	FY 202 54	FY 202 65	FY 202 76	FY 202 87
(A)	Single-Family Detached	\$8,59207	\$8,860592	\$98,038678	\$98,218765	\$98,398853	\$98,578942
(B)	Lodging House, Hotel, Inn or Tourist Cabin	\$8,59207	\$8,860592	\$98,038678	\$98,218765	\$98,398853	\$98,578942
(C)	Townhouse	\$6,87406	\$76,088874	\$76,231942	\$7,374012	\$7,518082	\$7,662153
(D)	Apartment	\$6,87406	\$76,088874	\$76,231942	\$7,374012	\$7,518082	\$7,662153

(E)	Mobile Home	\$6,87406	\$76,088874	\$76,231942	\$7,374012	\$7,518082	\$7,662153
(F)	Any other residential dwelling unit	\$6,87406	\$76,088874	\$76,231942	\$7,374012	\$7,518082	\$7,662153
(G)	Hotel, Motel, or Dormitory rental unit	\$2,14827	\$2,215148	\$2,260170	\$2,304191	\$2,349213	\$2,394235

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23 (2) *Commercial and all other uses:* The following schedule of fixture unit rates for
 24 computing availability charges for all nonresidential uses is hereby established and
 25 imposed:

	Fiscal Year (July 1-June 30)					
	FY 202 23	FY 202 34	FY 202 45	FY 202 56	FY 202 67	FY 202 78
Fixture unit rate	\$4 3025	\$4 4330	\$4 5234	\$4 6138	\$4 7043	\$4 7946

26

27 The availability charge will be computed as the number of fixture units (including roughed-in
 28 fixture units) in accordance with Part I of the current Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code
 29 (VUSBC), (as amended), Section 101.2, Note 1, which incorporates by reference the 2012
 30 International Plumbing Code (Chapter 7, Section 709) ("VUSBC"), times the fixture unit rate with
 31 a minimum charge equivalent to one single-family detached dwelling per premises. For Significant
 32 Industrial Users with wastewater discharge permits authorizing discharge into the Integrated Sewer
 33 System and other industrial or commercial Users determined by the Director to have processes
 34 generating significant wastewater flows, the availability charge will be calculated on the basis of
 35 equivalent units. One equivalent unit is equal to 280 gallons per day and rated equal to one single-
 36 family detached dwelling unit. Therefore, the availability charge for Significant Industrial Users
 37 and other industrial or commercial Users determined by the Director to have processes generating
 38 significant flow will be equal to the current rate for a single-family detached dwelling unit times
 39 the number of equivalent units associated with the permitted flow. The number of equivalent units
 40 is equal to the permitted or projected flow in gallons per day divided by 280 gallons per day.
 41 Fixture unit counts, for Users having fixtures discharging continuously or semi-continuously to

42 drainage system leading to the County sanitary sewer facilities, shall be increased by two fixture
 43 units for each gallon per minute of such continuous or semi-continuous discharge. The rate of such
 44 discharge shall be deemed to be that rate certified by the manufacturer of the fixture or other
 45 equipment, or such other rates as the Director shall determine.

46 (3) *Effective date:* The rate will change on July 1st of each new fiscal year. The
 rate
 47 applicable to each fiscal year is subject to annual review by the Board.

48 (b) *Connection Charges.*

49 (1) *Residential and community uses:* Except as otherwise provided herein, there is
 hereby
 50 established and imposed a connection charge of \$152.50 per front foot of premises (with
 51 a minimum of \$7,625 and a maximum of \$15,250 for the connection of single-family
 52 detached and attached dwellings, churches, schools, fire stations, community centers, or
 53 other such similar community uses, to the Facilities of the County.

54 (2) *All other uses:* There is hereby established and imposed a connection charge of
 \$152.50
 55 per front foot of premises (with a minimum charge of \$15,250) for the connection of all
 56 other uses to the Facilities of the County.

57 (3) The connection charges established and imposed above shall not apply to premises to
 58 be connected to the Facilities of the County if such Facilities of the County are
 59 constructed totally at private expense.

60 (4) For the purposes of Section 67.1-10-2(b), front foot of premises will be determined by
 61 measuring the frontage of the premises located on the street address side of the premises.

62 (c) *Lateral spur charges:* There is hereby established and imposed a lateral spur charge
 of
 63 \$600.00 for the connection of all uses to a lateral spur, where such lateral spur has been
 64 installed by the County at the expense of Fairfax County.

65 (d) *Service charges:* There are hereby established and imposed the following sanitary
 sewer
 66 service charges:

	Sewer Service Charges — Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)					
	FY 202 23	FY 202 34	FY 202 45	FY 202 56	FY 202 67	FY 202 78
Sewer Service Charge, \$/1,000 gallons	\$ 87.0972	\$ 8.4609	\$ 8.8141	\$ 98.3373	\$ 9.8321	\$ 109.3567

67

68 (e) *Base charges:* There are hereby established and imposed the following quarterly base
 69 charges in addition to the sewer service charge:

BASE CHARGE Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
	FY 202 23	FY 202 34	FY 202 45	FY 202 56	FY 202 67	FY 202 78
Residential Base Charge	\$ 4036.1454	\$ 440.814	\$ 494.473	\$ 5249.6209	\$ 551.4179	\$ 584.358
Commercial: (meter size)						
¾" and smaller, or no meter	\$ 4036.1454	\$ 440.814	\$ 494.743	\$ 5249.6209	\$ 551.4179	\$ 584.358
1"	\$ 10091.35	\$ 11200.035	\$ 12411.330 8	\$ 13122.5573	\$ 13829.5348	\$ 14535.8895
1½"	\$ 200182.70	\$ 22400.705	\$ 24822.165	\$ 26345.1045	\$ 27758.905	\$ 29171.7590
2"	\$ 321292.31 2	\$ 35821.4812	\$ 39755.484	\$ 420392.967 2	\$ 44314.328	\$ 46635.804
3"	\$ 602548.10	\$ 6702.150	\$ 745666.49 5	\$ 78936.305	\$ 831776.815	\$ 87515.2570
4"	\$ 1,00913.5 0	\$ 1,12003.25 0	\$ 1,243110. 725	\$ 1,315227.2 50	\$ 1,385294.7 25	\$ 1,458359.7 50
6"	\$ 21,82007. 00	\$ 2,240007.5 00	\$ 2,486221. 50	\$ 2,631454.5 00	\$ 2,770589.5 0	\$ 2,917719.5 00
8"	\$ 32,211923 .20	\$ 3,584211.2 80	\$ 3,978554. 40	\$ 43,209927. 260	\$ 4,432143.2 80	\$ 4,668350.4 00
10" and larger	\$ 4,616202. 10	\$ 45,153616. 150	\$ 5,718109. 495	\$ 65,051645. 305	\$ 65,372955. 815	\$ 6,710253.2 570

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71 If requested, the Base Charge for nonresidential customers, who have irrigation systems and other
 72 water uses that do not enter the sewer system, will be adjusted. Calculations prepared by a Virginia
 73 licensed professional engineer must be provided to demonstrate what size of main water meter
 74 would be necessary for the building to accommodate only the water that enters the sewer system.
 75 The Base Charge will be adjusted based on the calculated meter size. In no case the Base Charge
 76 will be smaller than that for ¾" meter.

77 (1) *Effective date:* The Service charges and Base charges will change on July 1st of
 each
 78 new fiscal year. For metered accounts, the change is effective with meter readings
 79 beginning October 1st of each year. For unmetered accounts, the change is effective with
 80 billings beginning October 1st of each year.

81 (2) *Premises having a metered water supply:*

Category of Use	Service Charges
(A) Single-family detached and single-family attached dwellings such as townhouses, duplexes, multiplexes, semi-detached, rowhouses, garden court and patio houses with a separate water service line meter.	For each 1,000 gallons of water, based on winter-quarter consumption or current quarterly consumption, as measured by the service line meter, whichever is lower, a charge equal to the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons).
(B) All other uses.	For each 1,000 gallons of water as measured by the water service line, a charge equal to the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons).
(C) All users.	Base charge per billing as established in Section 67.1-10-2(e).

82

83 (D) The winter-quarter-maximum consumption is determined as follows:
 84 (i) The quarterly-daily-average consumption of water is the consumption,
 85 measured by the water service line meter for the period between meter readings
 86 divided by the number of days elapsed between meter readings.
 87 (ii) The quarterly consumption is 91.5 times the quarterly-daily-average
 88 consumption of water in leap years or 91.25 times the quarterly-daily-average
 89 consumption in non-leap years.
 90 (iii) The winter-quarter-consumption is the quarterly consumption determined at
 91 the water service line meter reading scheduled between February 1 and April 30.

92 The winter-quarter-consumption of each respective year shall be applicable to
 93 the four quarterly sewer billings rendered in conjunction with the regular meter
 94 reading scheduled after the next May.

95 (iv) All water delivered to the premises, as measured by the winter-quarter-
 96 consumption for single-family dwellings and townhouses or the meter of all
 97 other Users, shall be deemed to have been discharged to the Facilities of the
 98 County. However, any person may procure the installation of a second water
 99 service line meter. Such person may notify the Director of such installation, in
 100 which event the Director shall make such inspection or inspections as may be
 101 necessary to ascertain that no water delivered to the premises or only the water
 102 delivered through any such additional meter may enter the Facilities of the
 103 County. If the Director determines that water delivered through an additional
 104 meter may not enter the Facilities of the County, no charge hereunder shall be
 105 based upon such volume of water delivery. If the Director determines that only
 106 the water delivered through an additional meter may enter the Facilities of the
 107 County, only the water recorded on the additional meter shall be charged. In the
 108 alternative, any person may procure the installation of a sewage meter which
 109 shall be of a type and installed in a manner approved by the Director, who shall
 110 make periodic inspection to ensure accurate operation of said meter; in such
 111 event, the charge imposed hereunder shall be based upon the volume measured
 112 by such meter. The cost of all inspections required by the foregoing provisions
 113 for elective metering, as determined by normal cost accounting methods, shall
 114 be an additional charge for sanitary sewer service to the premises on which such
 115 meter or meters are installed.

116 (E) For single-family premises as in (e)(2)(A) not able to register valid meter readings
 117 for the measurement of winter-quarter-consumption the following billing method
 118 shall apply:

119 (i) Premises not existing, unoccupied or occupied by a different household during
 120 the applicable winter quarter, or which due to unfavorable weather, meter failure
 121 or for any other reason of meter inaccuracy cannot register valid meter readings,
 122 shall not be considered to have a valid meter reading for the purpose of winter-
 123 quarter-consumption measurement.

124 (ii) Such premises may be billed on the basis of the average winter-quarter-
 125 consumption for similar dwelling units or the current quarterly consumption, as
 126 registered by water service line meter, or based on historical water usage.
 127 Accounts for single-family premises established by a builder for sewerage
 128 service during construction shall be considered a nonresidential use.

129 (3) Premises not having metered water supply or having both well water and public metered
 130 water supply:

131 (A) Single-family dwellings, as in (e)(2)(A). An amount equal to the average winter-
 132 quarter-consumption, during the applicable winter quarter, of similar dwelling units,
 133 times the effective unit cost rate (\$/1,000 gallons). In the alternative, any such single-
 134 family residential customer may apply to the County, via the water supplier
 135 providing water service to the area in which the residential customer is located, for

136 special billing rates, based on average per capita consumption of water in similar
 137 type units.

138 (B) All other uses: The charge shall be based upon the number of fixture units and load
 139 factor in accordance with the VUSBC, Table I and Table II Fixture Units and Load
 140 Factors for All Other Premises. There shall be an additional charge equal to the
 141 effective unit cost (\$/1,000 gallons) for the volume discharged by fixtures
 142 discharging continuously or semi-continuously. Volume of continuous or semi-
 143 continuous discharge shall be deemed to be that used in determining availability
 144 charge.

145 (f) Hauled Wastewater Charges: There are hereby established and imposed the following

Hauled

146 Wastewater Charges:

147 (1) High-Strength Waste - \$27 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler’s truck capacity for septic
 148 tank and restaurant grease wastes.

149 (2) Low-Strength Waste – \$7.72 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler’s truck capacity for
 150 portable toilet, landfill leachate, or any such low- strength wastewater.

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153 *TABLE I. Table of Fixture Units*

Type of Fixture or Group of Fixtures	Drainage Fixture Unit Value (DFU)
Commercial automatic clothes washer (2" standpipe)	3
Bathroom group consisting of water closet, lavatory and bathtub or shower stall (Residential):	
Tank type closet	6
Bathtub (with or without overhead shower)	2
Combination sink-and-tray with food disposal unit	2
Combination sink-and-tray with 1½" trap	2
Dental unit or cuspidor	1

Dental lavatory	1
Drinking fountain	½
Dishwasher, domestic	2
Floor drains with 2" waste	2
Kitchen sink, domestic, with one 1½" waste	2
Kitchen sink, domestic, with food waste grinder and/or dishwasher	2
Lavatory with 1¼" waste	1
Laundry tray (1 or 2 compartments)	2
Shower stall	2
Sinks:	
Surgeon's	3
Flushing rim (with valve)	6
Service (trap standard)	3
Service (P trap)	2
Pot, scullery, etc.	4
Urinal, pedestal, syphon jet blowout	6
Urinal, wall lip	4
Urinal stall, washout	4
Urinal trough (each 6-ft. section)	2
Wash sink (circular or multiple) each set of faucets	2

Water closet, tank-operated	4
Water closet, valve-operated	6
Fixture drain or trap size:	
1¼ inches and smaller	1
1½ inches	2
2 inches	3
2½ inches	4
3 inches	5
4 inches	6

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TABLE II.
Fixture Units and Load Factors for All Other Premises
Quarterly Service Charges
Fiscal Year (July 1 - June 30)

Fixture Units	Load Factor	FY 202 32	FY 202 43	FY 202 54	FY 202 65	FY 202 76	FY 202 87
20 or less	1.00	202193.250 0	21102.250	22040.25	23348.25	24530.275	25841.75
21 to 30	1.25	25241.8125	26452.381	27562.831	29172.5681	307287.819	32302.4419
31 to 40	1.45	29379.2685	306293.682 6	31904.836	33846.2146	35633.3486	37550.1954

41 to 50	1.60	32308.860	33823.460	35236.40	37349.20	39368.420	414386.800
51 to 60	1.75	3537.9475	37053.1394	38567.944	408381.194	43002.0694	45223.8106
61 to 70	1.90	38466.2870	401384.285	418399.48	44314.618	46637.9348	49159.363
71 to 80	2.05	414395.615	43314.5861	4531.051	47847.416	503472.790 ‡	530495.445 ‡
81 to 90	2.20	4424.9560	46544.3095	48462.55	513480.15	54006.565	56931.825
91 to 100	2.30	46543.1890	48665.4518	506483.58	53601.4898	56529.2358	59556.013
101 to 110	2.40	48563.240	507485.460	52804.60	55923.80	58952.8060	621580.200
111 to 120	2.55	515492.741 ‡	53915.3374	56136.164	59456.7954	626587.661 ‡	65916.8146
121 to 130	2.65	53511.9645	56035.4896	58357.166	618578.113 ‡	65110.2416	68540.694
131 to 140	2.75	55630.1975	58156.6319	605578.16 ‡	64100.4419	67533.819	711664.568 ‡
141 to 150	2.85	57650.4105	602576.784 ‡	627599.27 ‡	66422.7601	700656.392 ‡	737688.449 ‡

151 to 160	2.95	59669.6435	623596.936 4	64920.274	68843.0984	724679.962 4	76313.316
161 to 170	3.05	616588.865	64516.086	6741.276	711665.416 6	74902.5426	78937.1934
171 to 180	3.15	63707.095	66637.2309	69362.279	734687.749	77425.1129	815761.065 +
181 to 190	3.25	6527.3125	68757.381	715683.38 1	75809.0631	79848.6931	840785.946 9
191 to 200	3.35	67746.545	708677.534	73704.384	7831.3914	823771.263 4	86609.816
201 to 210	3.45	69765.7685	729697.768	75925.386	804752.719 6	847794.843 6	89234.6904
211 to 220	3.55	717685.991 5	75017.8399	78146.389	828774.047 9	87217.4139	918858.562 +
221 to 230	3.65	73804.2145	77138.9821	803767.49 1	851796.361	89640.9941	944882.443 9
231 to 240	3.75	75823.4475	79358.1344	825788.49 4	87418.6944	921863.564 4	97006.3156
241 to 250	3.85	77843.6605	814778.286 6	84709.496	89840.0126	946886.146	99630.1974

ATTACHMENT II

251 to 260	3.90	<u>78852.780</u>	<u>824788.857</u> 8	85849.98	<u>909851.468</u>	<u>958897.439</u> 8	<u>1,009942.81</u> 3
261 to 270	4.00	<u>809772.00</u>	<u>84609.00</u>	8841.00	<u>933873.00</u>	<u>98324.00</u>	<u>1,035967.00</u>
271 to 280	4.05	<u>819781.116</u> 5	<u>85649.5844</u>	<u>89251.501</u>	<u>944883.669</u> 4	<u>99532.2954</u>	<u>1,047979.09</u> 4
281 to 290	4.10	<u>829794.230</u>	<u>86729.1523</u>	<u>903862.03</u>	<u>956894.833</u>	<u>1,007944.58</u> 03	<u>1,060994.48</u> 8
291 to 300	4.15	<u>83900.3495</u>	<u>87739.734</u>	<u>914872.50</u> 4	<u>96705.9974</u>	<u>1,019955.86</u> 54	<u>1,07303.812</u> 6
301 to 310	4.20	<u>84940.4560</u>	<u>88849.3045</u>	<u>925883.05</u>	<u>97946.65</u>	<u>1,032967.01</u> 5	<u>1,08645.375</u>
311 to 320	4.30	<u>86929.6890</u>	<u>909869.456</u> 8	<u>94704.08</u>	<u>1,002938.49</u> 8	<u>1,056990.73</u> 08	<u>1,112039.56</u> 3
321 to 330	4.40	<u>88949.290</u>	<u>930889.960</u>	<u>96925.10</u>	<u>1,026960.30</u>	<u>1,0813.430</u>	<u>1,138063.75</u> 0
331 to 340	4.50	<u>910868.135</u> 0	<u>95140.7543</u>	<u>99146.13</u>	<u>1,049982.46</u> 3	<u>1,105036.88</u> 43	<u>1,164087.83</u> 8
341 to 350	4.60	<u>930887.358</u> 0	<u>97230.9035</u>	<u>1,013967.</u> 15	<u>1,07203.95</u>	<u>1,130059.44</u> 5	<u>1,19042.025</u>

351 to 360	4.70	9507.5810	99450.058	1,035988.18	1,09625.728	1,155082.0318	1,216136.213
361 to 370	4.80	97026.480	1,015970.820	1,05709.20	1,119047.60	1,17905.260	1,242160.400
371 to 380	4.90	99145.703	1,036991.3503	1,07930.23	1,142069.493	1,204128.1823	1,267184.588
381 to 390	5.00	1,011965.2500	1,05711.5025	1,101051.25	1,166091.25	1,228151.275	1,29308.75
391 to 400	5.10	1,031984.4830	1,07831.6548	1,123072.28	1,18913.058	1,253174.3328	1,319232.963
401 to 410	5.20	1,05103.670	1,09951.870	1,145093.30	1,212134.90	1,277197.390	1,345257.150
411 to 420	5.30	1,07122.930	1,120071.953	1,16714.33	1,236156.723	1,302220.4833	1,371281.238
421 to 430	5.40	1,0942.1520	1,142092.105	1,18935.35	1,259178.55	1,327243.305	1,39705.425
431 to 440	5.50	1,112061.3850	1,16312.2538	1,211156.38	1,28200.388	1,351266.638	1,423329.613
441 to 450	5.60	1,132080.860	1,18432.640	1,233177.40	1,306222.20	1,376289.420	1,449353.800

451 to 460	5.70	1,1 <u>5200.83</u> 10	1,205 <u>152.55</u> 83	1,255 <u>198.</u> 43	1,329 <u>244.05</u> 3	1,400 <u>312.78</u> 43	1,474 <u>377.98</u> 8
461 to 470	5.80	1,1 <u>7319.40</u> 5	1,226 <u>173.70</u> 5	1,277 <u>19.4</u> 5	1,352 <u>265.85</u>	1,425 <u>335.43</u> 5	1,500 <u>402.17</u> 5
471 to 480	5.90	1,1 <u>9338.28</u> 70	1,247 <u>193.85</u> 28	1,299 <u>40.4</u> 8	1,376 <u>287.61</u> 8	1,449 <u>358.93</u> 48	1,542 <u>6.363</u>
481 to 490	6.00	1,2 <u>13158.0</u> 50	1,269 <u>13.050</u>	1,321 <u>261.</u> 50	1,390 <u>9.50</u>	1,474 <u>381.50</u>	1,552 <u>450.50</u>
491 to 500	6.10	1,233 <u>177.7</u> 30	1,290 <u>33.157</u> 3	1,343 <u>282.</u> 53	1,422 <u>331.38</u> 3	1,499 <u>04.085</u> 3	1,578 <u>474.63</u> 8
501 to 525	6.25	1,206 <u>4.062</u> 5	1,321 <u>264.88</u> 06	1,376 <u>14.0</u> 56	1,457 <u>364.81</u> 06	1,535 <u>439.94</u> 06	1,617 <u>510.19</u> 4
526 to 550	6.50	1,312 <u>54.63</u> 50	1,374 <u>14.756</u> 3	1,431 <u>366.</u> 63	1,516 <u>418.61</u> 3	1,597 <u>496.63</u> 8	1,681,571. <u>3</u> 88
551 to 575	6.75	1,365 <u>02.19</u> 75	1,427 <u>365.63</u> 19	1,486 <u>19.1</u> 69	1,574 <u>473.44</u> 19	1,658 <u>554.81</u> 9	1,746 <u>631.56</u> 81
576 to 600	7.00	1,415 <u>351.7</u> 500	1,480 <u>15.507</u> 5	1,541 <u>471.</u> 75	1,632 <u>527.75</u>	1,720 <u>611.72</u> 5	1,811 <u>692.25</u>
601 to 625	7.25	1,466 <u>399.3</u> 125	1,533 <u>466.38</u> 1	1,596 <u>24.3</u> 81	1,691 <u>582.06</u> 31	1,781 <u>669.69</u> 31	1,875 <u>2.694</u>

626 to 650	7.50	1, <u>516447.8</u> <u>850</u>	1, <u>58616.258</u> <u>8</u>	1, <u>651576.</u> <u>88</u>	1, <u>749636.83</u> <u>8</u>	1, <u>843726.13</u> <u>88</u>	1, <u>940813.16</u> <u>3</u>
651 to 675	7.75	1, <u>567495.4</u> <u>475</u>	1, <u>639567.13</u> <u>44</u>	1, <u>706629.</u> <u>494</u>	1, <u>807691.69</u> <u>44</u>	1, <u>904784.56</u> <u>44</u>	<u>21,005873.3</u> <u>156</u>
676 to 700	8.00	1, <u>618544.0</u> <u>0</u>	1, <u>69218.00</u>	1, <u>762682.</u> <u>00</u>	1, <u>86746.00</u>	1, <u>966842.00</u>	<u>21,070934.0</u> <u>0</u>
701 to 725	8.20	1, <u>658582.4</u> <u>560</u>	1, <u>734658.30</u> <u>45</u>	1, <u>806724.</u> <u>05</u>	1, <u>912789.65</u>	<u>21,015888.0</u> <u>15</u>	<u>21,121982.3</u> <u>75</u>
726 to 750	8.40	1, <u>69821.92</u> <u>0</u>	1, <u>776698.96</u> <u>0</u>	1, <u>850766.</u> <u>10</u>	1, <u>959833.30</u>	<u>21,064934.1</u> <u>30</u>	2, <u>173030.75</u> <u>0</u>
751 to 775	8.60	1, <u>739659.3</u> <u>580</u>	1, <u>818739.90</u> <u>35</u>	1, <u>89408.1</u> <u>5</u>	<u>21,005876.9</u> <u>5</u>	<u>21,113980.1</u> <u>45</u>	2, <u>225079.02</u> <u>5</u>
776 to 800	8.80	1, <u>779698.4</u> <u>80</u>	1, <u>861779.82</u> <u>0</u>	1, <u>938850.</u> <u>20</u>	<u>21,052920.6</u> <u>0</u>	2, <u>162026.26</u> <u>0</u>	2, <u>277127.40</u> <u>0</u>
801 to 825	9.00	1, <u>820737.2</u> <u>500</u>	1, <u>903820.50</u> <u>25</u>	1, <u>982892.</u> <u>25</u>	<u>21,099964.2</u> <u>5</u>	2, <u>211072.27</u> <u>5</u>	2, <u>328175.75</u>
826 to 850	9.20	1, <u>860775.6</u> <u>70</u>	1, <u>945860.78</u> <u>0</u>	<u>21,026934</u> <u>.30</u>	2, <u>145007.90</u>	2, <u>260118.39</u> <u>0</u>	2, <u>380224.15</u> <u>0</u>
851 to 875	9.35	1, <u>8091.4.04</u> <u>55</u>	1, <u>977891.53</u> <u>04</u>	<u>21,059965</u> <u>.834</u>	2, <u>180040.89</u> <u>64</u>	2, <u>297152.7</u> <u>684</u>	2, <u>419260.31</u> <u>6</u>

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876 to 900	9.50	<u>1,921833.3</u> 850	<u>24,009924.2</u> 538	<u>24,092997</u> .38	<u>2,215073.38</u> 8	<u>2,334187.63</u> 8	<u>2,458296.61</u> 3
901 to 925	9.65	<u>1,951862.7</u> 145	<u>24,040954.9</u> 874	<u>2,125028.</u> 941	<u>2,250406.86</u> 44	<u>2,371224.49</u> 4	<u>2,496332.94</u> 89
926 to 950	9.80	<u>1,982894.4</u> 05	<u>24,072982.7</u> 05	<u>2,158060.</u> 45	<u>2,285438.85</u>	<u>2,408256.43</u> 5	<u>2,535369.47</u> 5
951 to 975	9.95	<u>24,012920.</u> 395	<u>2,104012.43</u> 9	<u>2,1091.94</u> 9	<u>2,320474.84</u> 59	<u>2,445290.21</u> 99	<u>2,574405.56</u> 44
976 to 1,00 0	10.1 5	<u>24,052958.</u> 8495	<u>2,146052.73</u> 84	<u>2,235434.</u> 054	<u>2,367215.49</u> 24	<u>2,494337.36</u> 04	<u>2,626453.31</u> 76
1,00 1 to 1,05 0	10.5 5	<u>2,133036.7</u> 445	<u>2,231433.33</u> 74	<u>2,323248.</u> 464	<u>2,460302.79</u> 54	<u>2,592429.66</u> 44	<u>2,729550.81</u> 46
1,05 1 to 1,10 0	10.9 0	<u>2,204403.5</u> 370	<u>2,305204.35</u> 53	<u>2,400294.</u> 73	<u>2,542378.49</u> 3	<u>2,678509.68</u> 73	<u>2,820635.03</u> 8
1,10 1 to 1,15 0	11.3 0	<u>2,285480.4</u> 390	<u>2,389285.95</u> 43	<u>2,488375.</u> 83	<u>2,635466.27</u> 3	<u>2,776604.98</u> 3	<u>2,923734.78</u> 8
1,15 1 to	11.7 0	<u>2,366258.3</u> 340	<u>2,474366.55</u> 33	<u>2,576459.</u> 93	<u>2,729553.50</u> 3	<u>2,875693.28</u> 93	<u>32,027828.4</u> 38

1,20 0							
1,20 1 to 1,25 0	12.0 0	2, <u>427316.0</u> 0	2, <u>538427.00</u>	2, <u>64523.0</u> 0	2, <u>799619.00</u>	2, <u>949763.00</u>	<u>32,105901.0</u> 0
1,25 1 to 1,30 0	12.3 5	2, <u>497383.7</u> <u>955</u>	2, <u>612497.03</u> <u>79</u>	2, <u>720596.</u> <u>509</u>	2, <u>880695.64</u> <u>39</u>	<u>32,035843.0</u> <u>159</u>	<u>32,195985.5</u> <u>61</u>
1,30 1 to 1,35 0	12.7 0	2, <u>568451.5</u> <u>810</u>	2, <u>686568.05</u> <u>8</u>	2, <u>797670.</u> 18	2, <u>962771.72</u> 8	<u>32,121924.0</u> <u>318</u>	3, <u>286070.21</u> 3
1,35 1 to 1,40 0	13.0 0	2, <u>629509.2</u> <u>500</u>	2, <u>749629.25</u> <u>0</u>	2, <u>863733.</u> 25	<u>32,032837.2</u> 5	<u>32,194993.2</u> <u>75</u>	3, <u>363142.75</u>
1,40 1 to 1,45 0	13.2 5	2, <u>679557.8</u> <u>125</u>	2, <u>802679.38</u> <u>81</u>	2, <u>918785.</u> <u>831</u>	<u>32,090891.5</u> <u>681</u>	3, <u>256050.81</u> <u>9</u>	3, <u>428203.44</u> <u>19</u>
1,45 1 to 1,50 0	13.5 0	2, <u>730605.3</u> <u>850</u>	2, <u>855730.25</u> <u>38</u>	2, <u>973838.</u> 38	<u>32,148946.3</u> <u>88</u>	3, <u>317108.63</u> <u>8</u>	3, <u>493263.61</u> 3
1,50 1 to 1,60 0	14.0 5	2, <u>841711.6</u> <u>15</u>	2, <u>971841.58</u> <u>61</u>	<u>32,094954</u> <u>.051</u>	3, <u>277066.41</u> <u>6</u>	3, <u>452235.79</u> <u>01</u>	3, <u>635396.44</u> <u>59</u>

1,60 1 to 1,70 0	14.6 0	2, <u>952817.8</u> <u>50</u>	<u>32,087952.9</u> <u>085</u>	3, <u>215069.</u> 65	3, <u>405186.45</u>	3, <u>587361.69</u> 5	3, <u>777529.57</u> 5
1,70 1 to 1,80 0	15.1 5	<u>32,064923.</u> <u>095</u>	<u>3,204064.23</u> <u>09</u>	3, <u>336185.</u> <u>279</u>	3, <u>533306.74</u> <u>9</u>	3, <u>723488.11</u> <u>29</u>	3, <u>920662.06</u> <u>51</u>
1,80 1 to 1,90 0	15.7 0	<u>3,175030.3</u> <u>310</u>	<u>3,320175.55</u> <u>33</u>	3, <u>457300.</u> 93	3, <u>662426.50</u> 3	3, <u>858614.28</u> <u>93</u>	<u>43,062795.4</u> <u>38</u>
1,90 1 to 2,00 0	16.2 5	3, <u>286136.2</u> <u>56</u>	<u>3,436286.88</u> <u>56</u>	3, <u>579416.</u> <u>506</u>	3, <u>790546.31</u> <u>56</u>	3, <u>993741.44</u> <u>56</u>	<u>43,204928.6</u> <u>944</u>
2,00 1 to 2,10 0	16.8 0	3, <u>397242.4</u> <u>80</u>	<u>3,553397.82</u> 0	3, <u>700532.</u> 20	3, <u>918666.60</u>	<u>43,128868.2</u> <u>60</u>	4, <u>347061.40</u> 0
2,10 1 to 2,20 0	17.3 5	3, <u>509348.0</u> <u>455</u>	<u>3,669509.53</u> <u>04</u>	3, <u>821647.</u> <u>834</u>	<u>43,046786.8</u> <u>964</u>	<u>43,263994.7</u> <u>684</u>	4, <u>489194.31</u> <u>6</u>
2,20 1 to 2,30 0	17.9 0	3, <u>620454.2</u> <u>870</u>	<u>3,785620.85</u> <u>28</u>	3, <u>942763.</u> 48	<u>43,175906.6</u> <u>18</u>	4, <u>398121.93</u> <u>48</u>	4, <u>631327.36</u> 3
2,30 1 to 2,40 0	18.4 5	3, <u>731560.5</u> <u>185</u>	<u>3,902731.18</u> <u>51</u>	<u>34,063879</u> <u>.161</u>	4, <u>303026.46</u> <u>71</u>	4, <u>534248.09</u> <u>11</u>	4, <u>773460.29</u> <u>4</u>

2,40 1 to 2,50 0	19.0 0	3, <u>842667.7</u> <u>500</u>	<u>43,018842.5</u> <u>075</u>	<u>34,184994</u> .75	4, <u>431446.75</u>	4, <u>669374.72</u> 5	4, <u>916593.25</u>
2,50 1 to 2,60 0	19.5 5	3, <u>953773.9</u> <u>915</u>	<u>43,134953.8</u> <u>399</u>	4, <u>305110.</u> <u>389</u>	4, <u>560266.04</u> <u>79</u>	4, <u>804501.41</u> <u>39</u>	<u>54,058726.5</u> <u>621</u>
2,60 1 to 2,70 0	20.1 0	<u>43,065879.</u> <u>230</u>	4, <u>251065.15</u> <u>23</u>	4, <u>427226.</u> 03	4, <u>688386.83</u> 3	4, <u>939628.58</u> <u>03</u>	<u>54,200859.1</u> <u>88</u>
2,70 1 to 2,80 0	20.6 5	<u>34,176985.</u> <u>465</u>	4, <u>367176.48</u> <u>6</u>	4, <u>548341.</u> <u>616</u>	4, <u>816506.61</u> <u>86</u>	<u>54,074754.7</u> <u>466</u>	<u>54,343992.1</u> <u>94</u>
2,80 1 to 2,90 0	21.2 0	4, <u>287091.6</u> <u>70</u>	4, <u>483287.78</u> 0	4, <u>669457.</u> 30	4, <u>944626.90</u>	<u>54,209881.3</u> <u>90</u>	5, <u>485125.15</u> 0
2,90 1 to 3,00 0	21.7 5	4, <u>398197.9</u> <u>475</u>	4, <u>600398.13</u> <u>94</u>	4, <u>790572.</u> <u>944</u>	<u>54,073746.1</u> 94	5, <u>345007.06</u> <u>94</u>	5, <u>627258.81</u> <u>06</u>
3,00 1 to 4,00 0	26.0 0	5, <u>258018.5</u> <u>00</u>	5, <u>499258.50</u> 0	5, <u>726466.</u> 50	<u>65,064674.5</u> 0	<u>65,389986.5</u> 0	6, <u>727285.50</u>
4,00 1 to 5,00 0	29.5 0	5, <u>966693.3</u> <u>850</u>	<u>65,239966.2</u> <u>538</u>	6, <u>497202.</u> 38	6, <u>880438.38</u> 8	<u>76,249792.6</u> <u>38</u>	7, <u>633131.61</u> 3

5,00 1 to 6,00 0	33.0 0	<u>6,674,369.2</u> 500	<u>6,979,674.50</u> 25	<u>76,268,938</u> .25	<u>7,697,202.25</u>	<u>87,109,598.2</u> 75	<u>87,538,977.7</u> 5
6,00 1 to 7,00 0	36.4 0	<u>7,361,025.2</u> 90	<u>7,698,364.96</u> 0	<u>78,017,653</u> .10	<u>87,490,944.3</u> 0	<u>8,945,384.13</u> 0	<u>98,418,799.7</u> 50
7,00 1 to 8,00 0	39.6 0	<u>87,009,642.</u> 810	<u>8,375,009.14</u> 0	<u>8,721,325.</u> 90	<u>98,236,642.7</u> 0	<u>9,731,447.97</u> 0	<u>109,246,573.</u> 350
8,00 1 to 9,00 0	42.7 5	<u>8,646,250.1</u> 975	<u>98,041,646.6</u> 319	<u>98,415,988</u> .169	<u>9,971,330.44</u> 19	<u>109,505,843.</u> 819	<u>110,061,334.</u> 5681
9,00 1 to 10,0 00	46.0 0	<u>98,303,878.</u> 050	<u>9,729,303.50</u> 0	<u>109,131,67</u> 1.50	<u>10,729,039.5</u> 0	<u>110,304,594.</u> 50	<u>11,902,120.5</u> 0
10,0 01 to 11,0 00	48.8 5	<u>9,879,428.9</u> 105	<u>109,331,879.</u> 7891	<u>10,759,270</u> .721	<u>110,394,661.</u> 2651	<u>121,004,247.</u> 8971	<u>121,639,809.</u> 494
11,0 01 to 12,0 00	51.6 0	<u>109,436,958</u> .810	<u>10,913,436.1</u> 40	<u>110,364,84</u> 8.90	<u>121,035,261.</u> 70	<u>121,688,097</u> 0	<u>132,351,474.</u> 350
12,0 01 to 13,0 00	54.6 0	<u>110,042,537</u> .850	<u>11,547,042.9</u> 085	<u>121,025,47</u> 9.65	<u>121,735,916.</u> 45	<u>132,417,571.</u> 695	<u>143,127,99.7</u> 55

13,001 to 14,000	57.40	11, 609 078. 1520	121,140 609. 105	12,642068 .35	132,388 527. 55	143,106 216. 305	143,852 76.4 25
14,001 to 15,000	60.00	121,135 580 .00	12, 690 135.0 0	132,215 61 5.00	13, 09 95.00	143,745 815. 00	154,520 5.00

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161 NOTES:

162 (1) Base charge is not included in rates above.

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GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 202~~32~~

Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

**FAIRFAX COUNTY NOTICE OF PROPOSED
SEWER SERVICE CHARGE & BASE CHARGE - RATE REVISIONS**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors will hold a **PUBLIC HEARING** on:

**Tuesday
April 11, 2023
commencing at 3:00 p.m.**

on the matter of an amendment to Chapter 67.1 of the Fairfax County Code (Sanitary Sewers and Sewage Disposal), Article 10 (Charges), Section 2. Public hearing before the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia.

Pursuant to the authority of the Virginia Code, Title 15.2., Chapter 21 (including, without limitation, Sections 15.2-2111, 2119, and 2122), the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, proposes to amend and readopt Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code by, among other things, changing all references to the unit cost of sewer service and the base charge as follows:

SEWER SERVICE CHARGE SCHEDULE Per 1,000 gallons of water consumption						
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Sewer Service Charge	\$8.09	\$8.46	\$8.81	\$9.33	\$9.83	\$10.35

BASE CHARGE SCHEDULE Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
Type of Connection	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Residential (3/4" meter)	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35
All customers based on meter size						
3/4" and smaller, or no meter	\$40.14	\$44.81	\$49.73	\$52.62	\$55.41	\$58.35
1"	\$100.35	\$112.03	\$124.33	\$131.55	\$138.53	\$145.88
1 1/2"	\$200.70	\$224.05	\$248.65	\$263.10	\$277.05	\$291.75
2"	\$321.12	\$358.48	\$397.84	\$420.96	\$443.28	\$466.80
3"	\$602.10	\$672.15	\$745.95	\$789.30	\$831.15	\$875.25
4"	\$1,003.50	\$1,120.25	\$1,243.25	\$1,315.50	\$1,385.25	\$1,458.75
6"	\$2,007.00	\$2,240.50	\$2,486.50	\$2,631.00	\$2,770.50	\$2,917.50
8"	\$3,211.20	\$3,584.80	\$3,978.40	\$4,209.60	\$4,432.80	\$4,668.00
10" and larger	\$4,616.10	\$5,153.15	\$5,718.95	\$6,051.30	\$6,372.15	\$6,710.25

Public hearing before the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, to be held at the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia 22035. If, however, a physical meeting is unsafe due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board of Supervisors may meet electronically. If the meeting is held electronically, instructions regarding how to access the meeting will be provided at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/boardofsupervisors/2022-board-meetings> and will be posted in advance of the meeting in the lobby of 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia and in the Office of the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 552, Fairfax, Virginia.

The public hearings are available to view live on Channel 16 and stream live online at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/cableconsumer/channel-16/stream>. Live audio of the meeting may be accessed at 703-324-7700. Those wishing to testify may do so in person, unless the meeting is held electronically, or via phone or pre-recorded YouTube video. Speakers wishing to testify via video must register by signing up online below or by calling the Department of Clerk Services at 703-324-3151, TTY 711, and must submit their video no later than 9 a.m. on the day prior to the hearing. Speakers wishing to testify via phone must sign up to testify no later than 12:00 p.m. the day of the hearing to be placed on the Speakers List. Speakers not on the Speakers List may be heard after the registered speakers have testified. In addition, written testimony and other submissions will be received by mail at 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 552, Fairfax, Virginia 22035 or by email at ClerktotheBOS@fairfaxcounty.gov. More information on the ways to testify can be found at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/clerkservices/ways-provide-public-hearing-testimony>.

As required by law, copies of the full text of proposed ordinances, plans and amendments, as applicable, as well as other documents relating to the aforementioned subjects, are on file and available for review at the [Office of the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors and on the County's website at

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ZED Info/Other]. To make arrangements to view the documents, please contact [the Office of the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors at 703-324-3151/ZED Info/Other].



Fairfax County is committed to nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in all county programs, services and activities and supports the Americans with Disabilities Act by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. All televised government meetings are closed captioned. Reasonable accommodation is available upon 48 hours advance notice by calling [703-324-3151/703-324-2865] or TTY 711.

GIVEN under my hand this 7th day of March, 2023.

Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

Ad Run Dates: March 24 and March 31, 2023

**FAIRFAX COUNTY NOTICE OF PROPOSED
SEWER AVAILABILITY CHARGES (including the FIXTURE UNIT RATE) AND HAULED WASTEWATER CHARGES - RATE
REVISIONS**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors will hold a **PUBLIC HEARING** on:

**Tuesday
April 11, 2023
commencing at 3:00 p.m.**

on the matter of an amendment to Chapter 67.1 of the Fairfax County Code (Sanitary Sewers and Sewage Disposal), Article 10 (Charges), Section 2. Public hearing before the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia.

Pursuant to the authority of the Virginia Code, Title 15.2., Chapter 21 (including, without limitation, Sections 15.2-2111, 2119, and 2122), the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, proposes to amend Section 67.1-10-2 of the Fairfax County Code by, among other things, updating the availability charge schedule for residential, commercial, and all other users desiring to connect to the County sanitary sewer facilities, the fixture unit rate, and proposed hauled wastewater charge as follows:

AVAILABILITY CHARGE SCHEDULE						
Type of Connection	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Single-Family	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
Lodging House, Hotel, Inn or Tourist Cabin	\$8,592	\$8,860	\$9,038	\$9,218	\$9,398	\$9,578
Townhouse	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Apartment	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Mobile Home	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Any other residential dwelling unit	\$6,874	\$7,088	\$7,231	\$7,374	\$7,518	\$7,662
Hotels, Motels, or Dormitory rental unit	\$2,148	\$2,215	\$2,260	\$2,304	\$2,349	\$2,394

The availability charge for all nonresidential uses will be computed as the number of fixture units in accordance with the current Virginia Uniform Statewide Building Code times the fixture unit rate with a minimum charge equivalent to one (1) single-family detached dwelling per premises. The revised, five-year rate schedule for the fixture unit charge for nonresidential uses is as follows:

AVAILABILITY CHARGE SCHEDULE						
Cost (\$) per Quarterly Bill						
	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Nonresidential per fixture unit	\$430	\$443	\$452	\$461	\$470	\$479

HAULED WASTEWATER CHARGE

The hauled wastewater charge will be calculated based on the size of the wastewater hauler’s truck volume capacity as follows:

1. High-strength Waste - \$27 per 1,000 gallons for septic tank and restaurant grease waste
2. Low-strength Waste – \$7.72 per 1,000 gallons of the hauler’s truck capacity for portable toilet, landfill leachate, or any such low-strength wastewater.

Public hearing before the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, to be held at the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia 22035. If, however, a physical meeting is unsafe due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Board of Supervisors may meet electronically. If the meeting is held electronically, instructions regarding how to access the meeting will be provided at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/boardofsupervisors/2022-board-meetings> and will be posted in advance of the meeting in the lobby of 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia and in the Office of the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 552, Fairfax, Virginia.

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As required by law, copies of the full text of proposed ordinances, plans and amendments, as applicable, as well as other documents relating to the

aforementioned subjects, are on file and available for review at the [Office of the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors and on the County’s website at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/ZED Info/Other]. To make arrangements to view the documents, please contact [the Office of the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors at 703-324-3151/ZED Info/Other].



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GIVEN under my hand this 7th day of March, 2023.

Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

Ad Run Dates: March 24 and March 31, 2023

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

ADMINISTRATIVE - 2

Approval of Traffic Calming Measures as Part of the Residential Traffic Administration Program – Fort Drive (Mount Vernon District)

ISSUE:

Board endorsement of Traffic Calming measures as part of the Residential Traffic Administration Program (RTAP).

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board approve a resolution (Attachment I) endorsing a traffic calming plan for Fort Drive (Attachment II) consisting of the following:

- One speed hump on Fort Drive (Mount Vernon District)

In addition, the County Executive recommends that the Fairfax County Department of Transportation (FCDOT) be requested to schedule the installation of the approved traffic calming measure as soon as possible.

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023, to allow the proposed measure to be installed as soon as possible.

BACKGROUND:

As part of RTAP, roads are reviewed for traffic calming when requested by a Board member on behalf of a homeowners or civic association. Traffic calming employs the use of physical devices such as speed humps, speed tables, raised pedestrian crosswalks, chokers, or median islands to reduce the speed of traffic on a residential street. Staff performs engineering studies documenting the attainment of qualifying criteria. Staff works with the local Supervisor's office and community to determine the viability of the requested traffic calming measure to reduce the speed of traffic. Once the plan for the road under review is approved and adopted by staff, that plan is then submitted for approval to the residents within the ballot area in the adjacent community.

On January 27, 2023, FCDOT received verification from the Mount Vernon District Supervisor's office confirming community support for the Fort Drive traffic calming plan.

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

FISCAL IMPACT:

Funding in the amount of \$10,000 is necessary to fund the traffic calming measures associated with this traffic calming project. Funds are currently available in Project 2G25-076-000, Traffic Calming Program, Fund 300-C30050, Transportation Improvements.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment I: Traffic Calming Resolution for Fort Drive
Attachment II: Traffic Calming Plan for Fort Drive

STAFF:

Rachel Flynn, Deputy County Executive
Tom Biesiadny, Director, Fairfax County Department of Transportation (FCDOT)
Gregg Steverson, Deputy Director, FCDOT
Eric Teitelman, Chief, Capital Projects and Traffic Engineering Division, FCDOT
Neil Freschman, Chief, Traffic Engineering Section, FCDOT
Steven K. Knudsen, Transportation Planner, Traffic Engineering Section, FCDOT

RESOLUTION

FAIRFAX COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
RESIDENTIAL TRAFFIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM (RTAP)
TRAFFIC CALMING MEASURES
FORT DRIVE
MOUNT VERNON DISTRICT

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, held in the Board Auditorium of the Government Center in Fairfax, Virginia, on Tuesday, March 7, 2023, at which a quorum was present and voting, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the residents in the vicinity of Fort Drive have requested the Mount Vernon District Supervisor's Office of Fairfax County to consider remedial measures to reduce the speed of traffic on Fort Drive; and

WHEREAS, an engineering study by the Fairfax County Department of Transportation (FCDOT) for Fort Drive indicates that all basic traffic calming criteria are met pertaining to functional classification of the roadway, identification of a significant speeding concern, and proof of community support; and

WHEREAS, the proposed Traffic Calming Plan was properly presented to the community in the affected survey area for their review and consideration; and

WHEREAS, the Traffic Calming Plan was subsequently approved by the occupied residences within the appropriate surveyed area; and

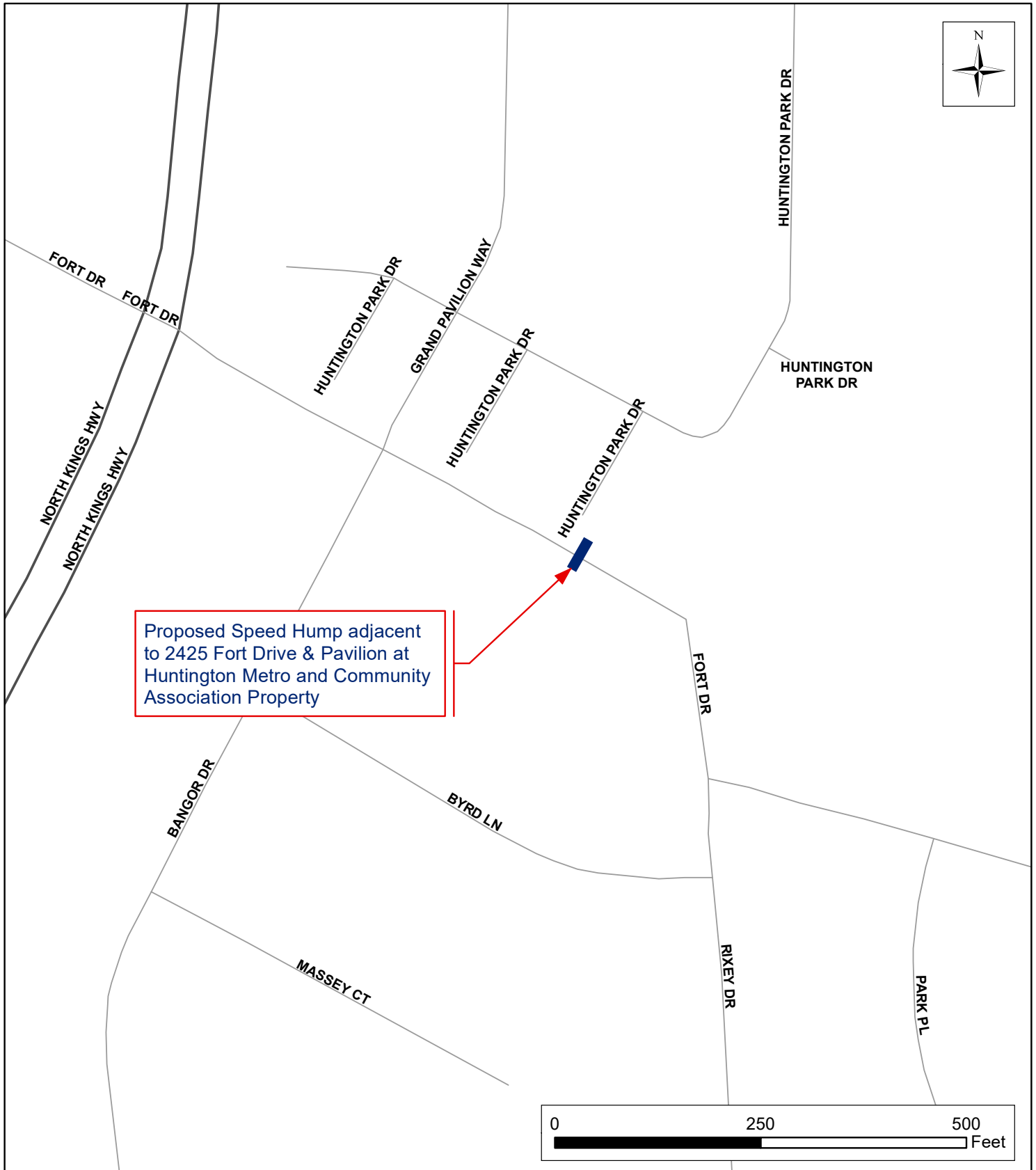
WHEREAS, the intended source of funding for the Traffic Calming Plan is Fairfax County.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors endorses the proposed Traffic Calming Plan and requests that the Virginia Department of Transportation review and approve the feasibility of implementing traffic calming measures on Fort Drive as part of FCDOT's Residential Traffic Administration Program.

ADOPTED this 7th day of March, 2023.

A Copy Teste:

Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors



Tax Map:83-3

July 2022

Fairfax County Department of Transportation
 Residential Traffic Administration Program
 Traffic Calming Plan
 Fort Drive
 Mount Vernon District



Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

ADMINISTRATIVE - 3

Authorization for the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board to Apply for and Accept Grant Funding from Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services Supporting the Expansion of Substance Use Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents and their Families in DBHDS Region 2

ISSUE:

Board of Supervisors authorization is requested for the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB) to apply for and accept, if awarded, \$540,000 in grant funding from the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS). Consistent with the Opioid Response Efforts presentation to the Board of Supervisors at the February 28, 2023 Health and Human Services Committee meeting, this funding will support a regional project application which will be requested through the Virginia Opioid Abatement Authority (OAA) to expand capacity of substance use treatment services for youth with an opioid use disorder diagnosis or a co-occurring substance use disorder and/or behavioral health diagnosis through critical treatment services. The CSB is braiding many funding streams to fill critical system gaps for youth treatment services and this project aligns with the County's goal of enhancing youth behavioral health services to meet increased demand. Currently, there is an unmet need for both withdrawal management services and clinically managed residential services for youth. The increase in youth fatal and nonfatal overdoses in the region has highlighted the need for more robust treatment services that offer immediate admission for youth in crisis.

The grant period is March 31, 2023, to March 15, 2024. No Local Cash Match is required. DBHDS has indicated these funds are considered one-time startup funds and thus are being utilized to address one-time costs. If the actual award received is significantly different from the application amount, another item will be submitted to the Board requesting appropriation of grant funds. Otherwise, staff will process the award administratively per Board policy. Board authorization is also requested for the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive and/or a designee appointed by the County Executive to enter into the grant agreement and any related agreements, including but not limited to Federal Subaward Agreements, on behalf of the County.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board authorize the CSB to apply for and accept funding, if received, from the DBHDS in the amount of \$540,000. Funding will

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

go toward startup costs associated with a regional project to expand capacity for youth with an opioid use disorder diagnosis or a co-occurring substance use disorder and/or behavioral health diagnosis. No Local Cash Match is required. The County Executive also recommends the Board authorize the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive and/or a designee appointed by the County Executive to enter into the grant agreement and any related agreements, including but not limited to Federal Subaward Agreements, on behalf of the County.

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023. The Board was notified via email on February 9, 2023, of the CSB's intent to apply for this grant. The Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board reviewed the application on January 25, 2023.

BACKGROUND:

The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services is providing one-time startup funds for competitive grants to expand or establish comprehensive treatment and recovery services for adolescents ages 12 to 18 with substance use disorders and/or co-occurring disorders and their families/primary caregivers. This funding is to provide well-coordinated care among different providers and institutions in the region to expand the existing system of adolescent and young adult substance use care. Funding will support treatment options and enhance engagement in appropriate substance use services. Treatment services include medically monitored inpatient withdrawal management for youth, and clinically managed residential services for youth with withdrawal management services and medication assisted treatment provided as needed. DBHDS made this funding opportunity available to for Community Services Boards/Behavioral Health Authorities in DBHDS Regions 2 and 5.

The CSB will be using \$540,000 to support the expansion of youth behavioral health services in Region 2. DBHDS Region 2 includes the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB and the Community Services Boards in Arlington County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, and the City of Alexandria. The population of the region is over 2.0 million. The CSB Executive Directors in Region 2 routinely collaborate on regional behavioral health services through the Northern Virginia Regional Projects Office. This grant funding is part of a larger regional project structured and managed similarly to other regional behavioral health services (e.g., the regional crisis stabilization unit). The DBHDS grant funding will be used to fund facilities needed for the identified youth services to be provided with other funds. Funding for both facilities and services will flow through the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB for this project and will most likely go to contracted providers identified through an RFP process. This large regional project will maximize the use of grant funds.

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The physical facility or facilities will be used to operate crucial services for youth with an opioid use disorder diagnosis or a co-occurring substance use disorder and/or behavioral health diagnosis. These will be freestanding, appropriately licensed facilities located in the community or a specialty unit in a general or psychiatric hospital or other licensed health care facility. This grant project will meet the DBHDS priority for the expansion of regional substance use service needs through Intermediate Care Facilities for under 21-year-olds (ICF-A/ASAM Level 3.7 and 3.7-WM). Other service expansions supported by this grant include: ASAM Level 3.5 – Clinically Managed Residential Services for Youth with Withdrawal Management Services and Medication Assisted Treatment Provided as needed. (1-14 days) and ASAM Level 3.5 Clinically Managed Residential Services for Youth (based on medical necessity, typically up to 90 days).

FISCAL IMPACT:

Funding of \$540,000 is being requested from DBHDS to support regional efforts to enhance services for youth with an opioid use disorder diagnosis or a co-occurring substance use disorder and/or behavioral health diagnosis through critical treatment services. No Local Cash Match is required. This grant does not allow for the recovery of indirect costs. This action does not increase the expenditure level in the Federal-State Grant Fund, as funds are held in reserve for unanticipated grant awards in FY 2023.

CREATION OF NEW POSITIONS:

There are no new grant positions associated with this funding.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment 1: Summary of Grant Proposal

STAFF:

Christopher Leonard, Deputy County Executive

Daryl Washington, Executive Director, Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board

Grant for the Expansion of Substance Use Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents and their Families in DBHDS Regions 2 and 5

Summary of Grant Opportunity

Grant Title: Expansion of Substance Use Treatment and Recovery Services for Adolescents and their Families in DBHDS Regions 2 and 5

Funding Agency: Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS)

Applicant: Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board (CSB)

Funding Amount: State funding in the amount of \$540,000 for the region. Funding is available through March 15, 2024.

Use of Funds: The purpose of this funding is to provide one-time startup funds for competitive grants to expand or establish comprehensive treatment and recovery services for adolescents ages 12 to 18 with substance use disorders and/or co-occurring disorders and their families/primary caregivers. An important aim for this funding is to develop well-coordinated care among different providers and institutions which will expand the existing system of adolescent and young adult substance use care across treatment milieus for engagement in appropriate substance use services. This funding opportunity is for Community Services Boards/Behavioral Health Authorities in DBHDS Regions 2 and 5.

This grant aligns with the County’s goal of enhancing youth behavioral health services to meet increased demand. Currently, there is an unmet need for both withdrawal management services and clinically managed residential services for youth. The increase in youth fatal and nonfatal overdoses in the region has highlighted the need for more robust treatment services that offer immediate admission for youth in crisis.

This grant funding is part of a larger regional project structured and managed similarly to other regional behavioral health services (e.g., the regional crisis stabilization unit). The DBHDS grant funding will be used to cover startup costs of a facility or facilities needed for the identified youth services to be provided with other funds. Funding for both facilities and services will flow through the Fairfax-Falls Church CSB for this project and will most likely go to contracted providers identified through an RFP process. This large regional project will maximize the use of grant funds.

The physical facilities will be used to operate crucial services for youth with an opioid use disorder diagnosis or a co-occurring substance use disorder and/or behavioral health diagnosis. These will be freestanding, appropriately licensed facilities located in the community or a specialty

unit in a general or psychiatric hospital or other licensed health care facility. This grant project will meet the DBHDS priority for the expansion of regional substance use service needs through Intermediate Care Facilities for under 21-year-olds (ICF-A/ASAM Level 3.7 and 3.7-WM). Other service expansions supported by this grant include: ASAM Level 3.5 – Clinically Managed Residential Services for Youth with Withdrawal Management Services and Medication Assisted Treatment Provided as needed. (1-14 days) and ASAM Level 3.5 Clinically Managed Residential Services for Youth (based on medical necessity, typically up to 90 days).

Performance Measures:

Increased availability of admissions for youth in crisis at facilities located in a community setting or a specialty unit within a licensed health care facility.

Securement of an appropriate facility within 90 days of contract award, completion of all building modifications within 6 months of securing the property, securement of license within 90 days of build-out completion and begin operations within 1 year of contract award.

Grant Period:

Funding is available from March 31, 2023, to March 15, 2024.

ADMINISTRATIVE - 4

Authorization for the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services to Apply for and Accept Grant Funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Associated with the Consolidated Application of Head Start, Early Head Start and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion Grants

ISSUE:

Board of Supervisors authorization is requested for the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS) to apply for and accept grant funding, if received, from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services in the amount of \$11,630,699, including \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match. Funding will be used to continue to provide services through the County's Head Start, Early Head Start and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion programs. Funding will enable the County to serve 714 children and their families in a comprehensive, seamless birth-to-five Head Start and Early Head Start program, including through partnerships with family child care providers. The grant period is July 1, 2023, through June 30, 2024. The total required non-federal match will be met through \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match from the Federal-State Grant Fund and \$982,999 from in-kind contributions.

On January 24, 2023, the Board approved NCS to request consolidation of the County's Head Start and Early Head Start Grant with the Early Head Start Child Care Partnership and Expansion Grant to ease administrative burdens associated with administering separate federal awards. This application includes the combined funding, positions, and total number of children served associated with those awards. The attached separate letters of funding guidance were issued prior to the Board's approval to request consolidation of the grants, and a revised consolidated letter of funding guidance is pending from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

While the Head Start and Early Head Start Grant and the Early Head Start Child Care Partnership and Expansion Grant are included in the Adopted budget, the grantor has indicated that before funding is awarded, the Board of Supervisors must formally approve the application. If the actual award received is significantly different from the application amount another item will be submitted to the Board requesting appropriation of grant funds. Otherwise, staff will process the award administratively as per Board policy. Board authorization is also requested for the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive and/or a designee appointed by the County Executive to enter into the grant agreement and any related agreements, including but not limited to Federal Subaward Agreements, on behalf of the County.

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RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board of Supervisors authorize the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services to apply for and accept grant funding, if received, from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Funding in the amount of \$11,630,699, including \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match, will support the continuation of Head Start and Early Head Start services to 714 children and their families, including through partnerships with family child care providers. This funding will continue to support 63/55.2 FTE existing grant positions. No new grant positions are associated with this funding. The County Executive also recommends the Board authorize the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, the County Executive and/or a designee appointed by the County Executive to enter into the grant agreement and any related agreements, including but not limited to Federal Subaward Agreements, on behalf of the County.

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023.

BACKGROUND:

Head Start and Early Head Start are national child and family development programs that provide quality early childhood education and comprehensive family support services to income eligible families with children birth to five years of age and expectant parents.

The County was awarded a five-year Head Start and Early Head Start grant in June 2016, with four annually appropriated renewals. Funding of the original grant project expired June 30, 2021, and continuation funding was awarded for a five-year project period on July 1, 2021. This application is continuation funding for the Head Start and Early Head Start program and enables the County to serve 658 children and their families in a comprehensive, seamless birth-to-five Head Start and Early Head Start program. FY 2024 would represent year three of the five-year project period.

The County was awarded a five-year Early Head Start Child Care Partnership and Expansion grant in FY 2015 to serve 56 infants and toddlers and their families, by establishing new partnerships with family child care providers and expanding the existing EHS center-based option at the Gum Springs Glen Early Head Start program. Funding of the original grant project expired June 30, 2019, and continuation funding was awarded for a five-year project period on July 1, 2019. FY 2024 would represent year five of the five-year project period.

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This consolidated grant that will result from this grant application will assume the project period of the most recent grant, which would be year three in FY 2024. This funding will continue existing services being provided by the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, Fairfax County Public Schools, and Higher Horizons Day Care Center, Inc., and include services offered in a home-based option, center-based option, and family child care option.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Federal grant funding in the amount of \$11,630,699, including \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match, is being requested to support the continuation of Head Start and Early Head Start services to 714 children and their families, including through partnerships with family child care providers. The total required non-federal match will be met through \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match from the Federal-State Grant Fund and \$982,999 from in-kind contributions. It should be noted that including the in-kind contributions, total funding for this program is \$12,613,698. This action does not increase the expenditure level of the Federal-State Grant Fund, as funds are held in reserve for anticipated grant awards and the Local Cash Match of \$1,539,741 is available from the Local Cash Match Reserve. This grant does allow the recovery of indirect costs; however, because this funding opportunity is highly competitive, the Department of Neighborhood and Community Services has elected to omit inclusion of indirect costs to maximize the proposal's competitive position.

CREATION OF NEW POSITIONS:

There are no new grant positions associated with this award. This funding is a continuation of the existing Head Start and Early Head Start programs; therefore, funding will continue to support 32/23.8 FTE positions associated with Head Start services and 31/31.4 FTE positions associated with Early Head Start services and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership and Expansion services for a total of 63/55.2 FTE positions. The County is under no obligation to continue these positions once grant funding expires.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

- Attachment 1: Head Start/Early Head Start/Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Summary of Grant Proposal
- Attachment 2: Head Start and Early Head Start Letter of Funding Guidance dated January 3, 2023, regarding grant #03CH012068
- Attachment 3: Early Head Start Child Care Partnership and Expansion Letter of Funding Guidance dated January 3, 2023, regarding grant #03HP000205

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STAFF:

Christopher A. Leonard, Deputy County Executive

Lloyd Tucker, Director, Department of Neighborhood and Community Services (NCS)

Keisha R. Dotson, Deputy Director, NCS

Flor Phillips, Division Director, NCS

HEAD START/EARLY HEAD START GRANT/EARLY HEAD START CHILD CARE PARTNERSHIP EXPANSION

SUMMARY OF GRANT PROPOSAL

Grant Title:	Head Start, Early Head Start Grant, and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion
Funding Agency:	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Head Start
Applicant:	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services
Partners:	Department of Neighborhood and Community Services, Fairfax County Public Schools, Higher Horizons Day Care, Inc., and Community Family Child Care Providers
Purpose of Grant:	Head Start, Early Head Start Grant, and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion are national child development programs that provide quality early childhood education and comprehensive family support services to income eligible families with children birth to five years of age and expectant parents. The purpose of this grant is to serve 714 children and their families in a comprehensive, seamless birth-to-five Head Start, Early Head Start Grant, and Early Head Start Child Care Partnership Expansion program. Children will be served in a home-based, center-based or family child care option.
Funding Amount:	\$11,630,699 including \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match. The total required non-federal match will be met through \$1,539,741 in Local Cash Match from the Federal-State Grant Fund, and \$982,999 from in-kind contributions. It should be noted that including the in-kind contributions, total funding for this program is \$12,613,698. The grant period is from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.
Positions:	Funding will continue to support a total of 63/55.2 FTE existing grant positions.
Proposed Use of Funds:	Funding will support the continuation of quality early childhood education and comprehensive family support services. Funding will primarily support program operations, staffing, materials and equipment. Funding will also support training and technical assistance for the purpose of improving quality and helping prepare children to succeed in school.

- Target Population:** Children from birth to five years of age and their families and expectant parents who reside in areas of the County that have high poverty rates, large numbers of children on HS/EHS/EHS-CCP waiting lists, lack of affordable housing, limited transportation and large populations of immigrant families.
- Performance Measures:** The success of the program will be based on full compliance with Head Start program performance standards.
- Grant Period:** The grant period is from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024.



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Office of Head Start | 330 C St., SW, 4th Floor, Washington DC 20201 | eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov

January 03, 2023

Grant No. 03CH012068

Dear Head Start Grant Recipient:

An application for funding for the upcoming budget period must be submitted by April 1, 2023.

The following table reflects the annual funding and enrollment levels available to apply for:

Funding Type	Head Start	Early Head Start
Program Operations	\$4,979,983	\$4,022,655
Training and Technical Assistance	\$69,574	\$83,730
Total Funding		\$9,155,942

Program	Head Start	Early Head Start
Federal Funded Enrollment	434	224

Period of Funding: 07/01/2023 - 06/30/2024

Application Submission Requirements

The application must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the *Head Start Grant Application Instructions with Guidance, Version 3 (Application Instructions)* for a continuation application. It must be submitted on behalf of the Authorizing Official registered in the HSES.

Incomplete applications will not be processed.

Application Instructions are available on the home page of HSES. Please review the instructions carefully prior to preparing the application. Submission guidance can be found in the "Resources" section of the HSES.

Please contact Tamara Mattier, Head Start Program Specialist, at 215-861-4066 or Tamara.Mattier@acf.hhs.gov or Joani Hart, Grants Management Specialist, at 214-767-6241 or joani.hart@acf.hhs.gov with questions regarding the *Application Instructions*.

For assistance submitting the application in HSES, contact help@hsesinfo.org or 1-866-771-4737.

Funding is contingent upon the availability of federal funds and satisfactory performance under the terms and conditions of the current budget period.

Program Improvement (One-Time) Requests

Grant recipients encountering program improvement needs that cannot be supported by the agency budget are invited to apply for one-time funding. This funding must be applied for separately through the appropriate amendment in HSES. Program Improvement requests are prioritized and subject to funding availability. For questions regarding program improvement needs and requests, please contact the regional office.

Thank you for your cooperation and timely submission of the grant application.

Sincerely,

/Brenda Hewitt/

Brenda Hewitt
Regional Program Manager
Office of Head Start



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

Office of Head Start | 330 C St., SW, 4th Floor, Washington DC 20201 | eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov

January 03, 2023

Grant No. 03HP000205

Dear Head Start Grant Recipient:

An application for funding for the upcoming budget period must be submitted by April 1, 2023.

The following table reflects the annual funding and enrollment levels available to apply for:

Funding Type	Early Head Start
Program Operations	\$915,840
Training and Technical Assistance	\$19,176
Total Funding	\$935,016

Program	Early Head Start
Federal Funded Enrollment	56

Period of Funding: 07/01/2023 - 06/30/2024

Application Submission Requirements

The application must be prepared and submitted in accordance with the *Head Start Grant Application Instructions with Guidance, Version 3 (Application Instructions)* for a continuation application. It must be submitted on behalf of the Authorizing Official registered in the HSES.

Incomplete applications will not be processed.

Application Instructions are available on the home page of HSES. Please review the instructions carefully prior to preparing the application. Submission guidance can be found in the “Resources” section of the HSES.

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Funding is contingent upon the availability of federal funds and satisfactory performance under the terms and conditions of the current budget period.

Program Improvement (One-Time) Requests

Grant recipients encountering program improvement needs that cannot be supported by the agency budget are invited to apply for one-time funding. This funding must be applied for separately through the appropriate amendment in HSES. Program Improvement requests are prioritized and subject to funding availability. For questions regarding program improvement needs and requests, please contact the regional office.

Thank you for your cooperation and timely submission of the grant application.

Sincerely,

/Brenda Hewitt/

Brenda Hewitt
Regional Program Manager
Office of Head Start

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ADMINISTRATIVE - 5

Authorization to Advertise Publication of the FY 2024 Budget and Required Tax Rates, the FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate Increase, and the Advertised Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Years 2024-2028 (with Future Fiscal Years to 2033)

ISSUE:

Board authorization to advertise the FY 2024 County budget, Capital Improvement Program, and the tax rates that are proposed to support the FY 2024 budget. Advertising these rates will not prevent the Board from lowering any advertised tax rate, but higher tax rates could not be imposed without advertising such rates.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board authorize advertisement of a brief synopsis of the FY 2024 Budget and a real estate tax rate for FY 2024 of \$1.11 per \$100 of assessed value. The revenue projections included in the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan are based on the current Real Estate Tax rate of \$1.11 per \$100 of assessed value. However, a balance of \$90,223,841 remains unallocated and is available for the Board's consideration. Advertising this rate does not prevent the Board from lowering any advertised tax rate, but a higher tax rate cannot be imposed without having advertised the higher rate.

Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321 requires that a separate public hearing be held on the effective tax rate if the reassessment of real property results in an increase of one percent or more in the total real property tax levied. The public hearing on the effective tax rate must be advertised at least thirty days before the date of the hearing. The total increase in assessed value of existing property is expected to be 5.68 percent. In FY 2024, the assessed value of residential real property is expected to increase by 6.97 percent and non-residential property is expected to increase by 1.65 percent.

In addition, the County Executive recommends that the Board authorize advertisement of a public hearing on the FY 2024 – FY 2028 Advertised Capital Improvement Program (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033).

Please note that the draft tax resolution to be advertised includes the following recommendations regarding rates for FY 2024.

The following rates are recommended to increase:

- Refuse Collection Services assessment from \$475 per household unit to \$490 per household unit.

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- Refuse Disposal Services assessment from \$70 per ton to \$72 per ton.
- EMS Transport Fee: (1) a service fee for Basic Life Support transport (BLS) from \$500 to \$750, (2) from \$650 to 950 for Advanced Life Support, level 1 transport (ALS1), (3) from \$800 to \$1,175 for Advanced Life Support, level 2 transport (ALS2), and (4) from \$12.00 to \$18.00 per mile for ground transport mileage.

The following rates are recommended to be advertised with no change:

- Leaf Collection Districts at \$0.012 per \$100 assessed value.
- Reston Community Center at \$0.047 per \$100 assessed value.
- McLean Community Center at \$0.023 per \$100 assessed value.
- Burgundy Village Community Center at \$0.020 per \$100 assessed value.
- Commercial and Industrial Tax for Transportation at \$0.125 per \$100 assessed value.
- Special service district for pest infestations at \$0.0010 per \$100 assessed value.
- Rail to Dulles Phase I Transportation Improvement District Levy at \$0.09 per \$100 assessed value.
- Rail to Dulles Phase II Transportation Improvement District Levy at \$0.20 per \$100 assessed value.
- Reston Transportation Service District at \$0.021 per \$100 of assessed value.
- Route 28 Taxing District Levy at \$0.17 per \$100 assessed value.
- Tysons Transportation Service District at \$0.05 per \$100 assessed value.
- Stormwater Service District Levy at \$0.0325 per \$100 assessed value.

Also included in the brief synopsis of the FY 2024 budget advertisement is information as it relates to the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA) and the percentage of state "Car Tax" subsidy on qualifying personal property tax levy. On November 21, 2005, as part of Action Item 3, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to implement the state "Car Tax" changes found in the Executive Amendments to the

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2004-2006 Biennial Budget, specifically state Budget Item 503(E) of the Central Appropriations Act, in accordance with the requirements set forth in Virginia Code Sections 58.1-3524(C)(2) and 58.1-3912(E), as amended by Chapter 1 of the Acts of Assembly (2004 Special Session 1) and as set forth in Item 503(E)(Personal Property Tax Relief Program) of Chapter 951 of the 2005 Acts of Assembly.

Beginning in tax year 2006, the state "Car Tax" subsidy on qualifying vehicles was "capped" to a statewide total of \$950 million. Based on the final report from the state Auditor of Public Accounts, dated February 2006, Fairfax County's share of this \$950 million was fixed at 22.2436 percent, or \$211,313,944.16. The annual subsidy is frozen at this amount and is factored into the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan.

Consistent with the November 21, 2005, Board resolution, the state "Car Tax" funding will provide a 100 percent subsidy of the tax year 2023 levy for qualifying vehicles valued at \$1,000 or less and a 100 percent subsidy of the tax year 2023 levy on the value up to \$20,000 for vehicles leased by a qualified military service member and/or spouse. Furthermore, the state "Car Tax" funding is estimated to provide a 50.5 percent subsidy of the tax year 2023 levy for all other qualifying vehicles on the value up to \$20,000.

A separate public hearing on the effective tax rate will be held on Tuesday, April 11, 2023, as required by Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321. In addition, public hearings on the FY 2024 budget, the advertised capital improvement plan (CIP) and proposed tax rates for tax year 2023 will be held on April 11-13, 2022.

Please note that a separate item recommending Board authorization to advertise public hearings for sewer rate revision notices is included in the March 7, 2023, Board package. The sewer rate revision notices authorize the increase in the Base Charge from \$40.14 per quarter, totaling \$160.56 per year, to \$44.81 per quarter, totaling \$179.24 per year. The Sewer Service Charge will increase from \$8.09 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption to \$8.46 per 1,000 gallons of water consumption. The Sewer Availability Fee will increase from \$8,592 to \$8,860 per new home being constructed. A separate public hearing on sewer rate revisions will be held on Tuesday, April 11, 2023.

TIMING:

Action must be taken on March 7, 2023, in order to provide adequate time to include the effective tax rate advertisement, if required, in the newspaper no later than March 10, 2023, to meet advertising legal requirements and ensure as broad a circulation as possible.

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BACKGROUND:

Virginia Code Section 15.2-2506 specifies the time frame within which the advertisements must be published. That section requires the publication of a brief synopsis of the budget at least seven days prior to the date set for public hearing.

Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321 also specifies advertisement requirements for an increase in the real estate tax levy for existing property based on an equalization increase greater than one percent. The assessed value of existing real estate is projected to increase 5.68 percent due to equalization, which exceeds the one-percent threshold for that statute. That section requires the publication of a notice in the paper at least thirty days prior to the date set for the public hearing and a separate public hearing is required to consider the effective tax increase.

Therefore, this item requests Board authorization to advertise the following items in accordance with the notification requirements listed above.

- A brief synopsis of the FY 2024 Budget, including information as it relates to the impact of the Personal Property Tax Relief Act (PPTRA) on the percentage of state “Car Tax” subsidy on qualifying personal property tax levy
- Proposed Tax Rates for tax year 2023
- The effective tax rate notice required by *Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321*
- Notice of public hearings on the FY 2024 – FY 2028 Advertised Capital Improvement Program (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033)

In order to meet these legal requirements and hold to the scheduled public hearing dates, the advertisements must be approved no later than March 7, 2023. This will permit the County to adhere to the following budget schedule:

- Public Hearing on the FY 2024 Effective Tax Rate – April 11, 2023. Please note the Public Hearing on the Effective Tax Rate is separate from the Public Hearings on the Budget. However, citizens may speak on the Effective Tax Rate during the Public Hearings on the FY 2024 Budget.
- Public Hearings on the FY 2024 Budget, the FY 2024 – FY 2028 Advertised Capital Improvement Program (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033) and proposed FY 2024 Tax Rates – April 11-13, 2023.
- Public Hearings on the *FY 2023 Third Quarter Review* – April 11-13, 2023.

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- FY 2024 Budget Mark-up and Board Adoption of the *FY 2023 Third Quarter Review* – May 2, 2023.
- Board Adoption of Fiscal Plan, Tax Levies, and Appropriation Resolution – May 9, 2023.
- School transfer set (required by May 15 or 30 days after the State approves aid to schools).

In addition, it should be noted that for FY 2024 the allowable asset limits associated with the Real Estate Tax Relief Program for the Elderly and Disabled are maintained at the FY 2023 level. In FY 2024, the income limits of the Tax Relief program provide 100 percent exemption for elderly and disabled taxpayers with incomes up to \$60,000; 75 percent exemption for eligible applicants with income between \$60,001 and \$70,000; 50 percent exemption for eligible applicants with income between \$70,001 and \$80,000; and 25 percent exemption if income is between \$80,001 and \$90,000. The allowable asset limit in FY 2024 is \$400,000 for all ranges of tax relief and that limit does not include the value of the residence of the applicant and five acres of land on which the residence is located and that cannot be subdivided under approved zoning. Relief is granted to a maximum limit of 125 percent of the mean assessed value of all residential properties in Fairfax County as of January 1, 2023. In addition, veterans who have a 100 percent permanent and total disability related to military service, or their surviving spouse, are eligible for full Real Estate Tax relief regardless of income and assets.

For FY 2024, the Board of Supervisors approved a new Real Estate Tax Deferral program for eligible seniors and people with disabilities. To qualify for the program, total combined gross household income from the immediately preceding year may not exceed \$100,000. Additionally, the total net worth of applicants and owners may not exceed \$500,000, not including the value of the home, its furnishings and the home site, up to five acres of land. The deferred real estate taxes are subject to an annual compounding interest at the rate of the prime rate set by the Wall Street Journal plus 1.00 percent per year (not to exceed 8.00 percent in total). The total deferred taxes and accumulated interest may not in aggregate exceed 10 percent of the assessed value of the property and are due to the County upon the sale or transfer of the property and within one year of the date of passing of the eligible applicant.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The FY 2024 Real Estate Tax rate of \$1.11 per \$100 of assessed value results in the revenue projections outlined in the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan. Each penny on the Real Estate Tax rate equates to \$31,362,736 in General Fund revenue.

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ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment I - Brief Synopsis of the FY 2024 Budget

Attachment II - Draft Resolution Adopting Fairfax County Tax Rates for FY 2024

Attachment III - Notice of a Proposed Tax Increase for FY 2024

STAFF:

Bryan J. Hill, County Executive

Christina Jackson, Chief Financial Officer

Philip Hagen, Director, Department of Management and Budget (DMB)

Katie Horstman, Deputy Director, DMB

Joe LaHait, Deputy Director, DMB

Jaydeep Doshi, Director, Department of Tax Administration

Patricia McCay, Senior Assistant County Attorney

**COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX**

In accordance with Virginia law, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, will meet in the Board Auditorium of the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia on April 11 at 4:00 P.M. and April 12 and April 13 at 3:00 P.M. The purpose of these meetings is to consider the adoption of an FY 2024 County Budget and to consider such tax rate changes as described therein. A brief synopsis of the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan is shown below. Citizens may appear and be heard for and against the following estimates of revenues, expenditures, transfers and surpluses as contained in the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan and proposed tax rate changes. Fiscal Year 2024 begins on July 1, 2023, and ends on June 30, 2024.

At the same time, the Board of Supervisors will hear public testimony regarding proposed adoption of the FY 2024 – FY 2028 Advertised Capital Improvement Program (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033).

All persons wishing to present their views on these subjects may sign up to be placed on the Speakers List at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/bosclerk/speakers-form, call the Office of the Clerk to the Board at 703-324-3151, or appear and be heard. Copies of the full text of proposed ordinances, plans and amendments, as applicable, as well as other documents relating to the aforementioned subjects, are on file and may be examined at the Office of the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Suite 552 of the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia.

Fairfax County supports the Americans with Disabilities Act by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. Open captioning will be provided in the Board Auditorium. For sign language interpreters or other accommodations, please call the Clerk's Office, 703-324-3151, TTY 711 (Virginia Relay Center) no later than 48 hours before the public hearing. Assistive listening devices will be available at the meeting.

Copies of the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan and the FY 2024 – FY 2028 Advertised Capital Improvement Program (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033) are available on the Internet at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/budget.

Fund	EXPENDITURES	TRANSFERS OUT	TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS OUT	TAX REQUIRED			OTHER RESOURCES				APPROPRIATED FROM/ADDED TO SURPLUS	
				AMOUNT	FY 2024 RATE	FY 2023 RATE	FY 2022 RATE	STATE AID	FEDERAL AID	OTHER RECEIPTS		TRANSFERS IN
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS												
General Fund Group												
10001 General Fund ¹	\$1,859,558,977	\$3,189,580,695	\$5,049,139,672	\$3,945,435,820	1.110 a 4.57 b	1.110 a 4.57 b	1.140 a 4.57 b	\$325,664,270 c	\$40,950,532	\$819,088,001	\$9,864,707	(\$91,863,658) d
10010 Revenue Stabilization	0	0	0	0				0	0	2,500,000	0	(2,500,000)
10015 Economic Opportunity Reserve	0	0	0	0				0	0	500,000	0	(500,000) e
10020 Consolidated Community Funding Pool	12,897,910	0	12,897,910	0				0	0	0	12,897,910	0
10030 Contributory Fund	19,525,407	0	19,525,407	0				0	0	0	19,499,696	25,711
10040 Information Technology	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
Total General Fund Group	\$1,891,982,294	\$3,189,580,695	\$5,081,562,989	\$3,945,435,820				\$325,664,270	\$40,950,532	\$822,088,001	\$42,262,313	(\$94,837,947)
Debt Service Funds												
20000 Consolidated Debt Service	\$349,211,866	\$0	\$349,211,866	\$0				\$0	\$1,800,000	\$505,500	\$346,906,366	\$0
Capital Project Funds												
30000 Metro Operations and Construction	\$92,499,083	\$3,547,187	\$96,046,270	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$43,000,000	\$53,046,270	\$0
30010 General Construction and Contributions	27,910,848	0	27,910,848	0				0	0	4,475,000	23,435,848	0
30015 Environmental and Energy Program	1,298,767	0	1,298,767	0				0	0	0	1,298,767	0
30020 Infrastructure Replacement and Upgrades	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0				0	0	0	1,500,000	0
30030 Library Construction	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30040 Contributed Roadway Improvement	0	179,192	179,192	0				0	0	179,192	0	0
30050 Transportation Improvements	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30060 Pedestrian Walkway Improvements	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30070 Public Safety Construction	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30080 Commercial Revitalization Program	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30090 Pro Rata Share Drainage Construction	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30300 Affordable Housing Development and Investment	37,062,736	0	37,062,736	31,362,736 f				0	0	5,700,000	0	0
30310 Housing Assistance Program	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
30400 Park Authority Bond Construction	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
S31000 Public School Construction	232,570,043	0	232,570,043	0				0	0	206,451,000	26,147,127	(28,084)
Total Capital Project Funds	\$392,841,477	\$3,726,379	\$396,567,856	\$31,362,736				\$0	\$0	\$259,805,192	\$105,428,012	(\$28,084)
Special Revenue Funds												
40000 County Transit Systems	\$142,621,525	\$0	\$142,621,525	\$0				\$48,947,562	\$0	\$4,044,458	\$86,369,098	\$3,260,407
40010 County and Regional Transportation Projects	81,821,345	39,677,660	121,499,005	63,623,310	0.125 g	0.125 g	0.125 g	57,875,695	0	0	0	0
40030 Cable Communications	10,878,173	9,523,516	20,401,689	0				0	0	18,429,235	0	1,972,454
40040 Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	209,091,565	0	209,091,565	0				8,451,543	4,208,641	24,496,722	171,934,659	0
40045 Early Childhood Birth to 5	34,282,111	0	34,282,111	0				0	44,689	171,271	34,066,151	0
40050 Reston Community Center	10,516,068	0	10,516,068	9,500,478	0.047 h	0.047 h	0.047 h	0	0	1,406,523	0	(390,933)
40060 McLean Community Center	7,357,721	0	7,357,721	5,853,338	0.023 h	0.023 h	0.023 h	0	0	1,314,383	0	190,000
40070 Burgundy Village Community Center	48,097	0	48,097	43,727	0.020 i	0.020 i	0.020 i	0	0	63,156	0	(58,786)
40080 Integrated Pest Management Program	3,505,378	151,000	3,656,378	3,141,666	0.001 j	0.001 j	0.001 j	0	0	7,691	0	507,021
40090 E-911	59,652,489	0	59,652,489	0				3,396,251	0	40,728,880	12,461,548	3,065,810
40100 Stormwater Services	99,402,650	1,400,000	100,802,650	100,802,650	0.0325 k	0.0325 k	0.0325 k	0	0	0	0	0
40110 Dulles Rail Phase I Transportation Improvement District	13,827,300	0	13,827,300	15,740,702	0.09 l	0.09 l	0.09 l	0	0	0	0	(1,913,402)
40120 Dulles Rail Phase II Transportation Improvement District	12,717,351	0	12,717,351	21,510,269	0.20 m	0.20 m	0.20 m	0	0	0	0	(8,792,918)
40125 Metrorail Parking System Pledged Revenues	13,159,957	0	13,159,957	0				0	0	9,882,366	0	3,277,591
40130 Leaf Collection	2,956,953	54,000	3,010,953	0	0.012 n	0.012 n	0.012 n	0	0	2,720,481	0	290,472
40140 Refuse Collection and Recycling Operations	24,130,049	494,000	24,624,049	0	490 o	475 o	400 o	146,464	0	24,447,238	0	30,347
40150 Refuse Disposal	62,134,597	707,000	62,841,597	0	72 p	70 p	66 p	0	0	58,734,182 q	0	4,107,415
40170 I-95 Refuse Disposal	12,180,325	209,000	12,389,325	0	29.70 r	28.44 r	28.44 r	0	0	11,930,806	0	458,519
40180 Tysons Service District	0	0	0	8,943,432	0.05 s	0.05 s	0.05 s	0	0	0	0	(8,943,432)
40190 Reston Service District	0	0	0	2,512,421	0.021 t	0.021 t	0.021 t	0	0	0	0	(2,512,421)
40200 Land Development Services	47,877,070	350,000	48,227,070	0				0	0	50,196,218	0	(1,969,148)
40300 Housing Trust	3,593,342	0	3,593,342	0				0	0	3,593,342	0	0
40330 Elderly Housing Programs	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
40360 Homeowner and Business Loan Programs	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
50000 Federal/State Grants	137,057,400	0	137,057,400	0				58,156,478	64,683,069	9,785,199	4,432,654	0

Fund	EXPENDITURES	TRANSFERS OUT	TOTAL EXPENDITURES & TRANSFERS OUT	TAX REQUIRED			OTHER RESOURCES				APPROPRIATED FROM/(ADDED TO) SURPLUS	
				AMOUNT	FY 2024 RATE	FY 2023 RATE	FY 2022 RATE	STATE AID	FEDERAL AID	OTHER RECEIPTS		TRANSFERS IN
Special Revenue Funds (Cont.)												
50800 Community Development Block Grant	5,918,926	0	5,918,926	0				0	5,918,926	0	0	0
50810 HOME Investment Partnerships Program	2,471,231	0	2,471,231	0				0	2,471,231	0	0	0
S10000 Public School Operating ²	3,486,166,734	37,998,461	3,524,165,195	0				953,829,242	48,789,598	79,386,709	2,420,284,875	21,874,771
S40000 Public School Food and Nutrition Services	135,643,195	0	135,643,195	0				1,579,843	45,638,936	41,617,115	0	46,807,301 u
S43000 Public School Adult and Community Education	9,430,318	0	9,430,318	0				1,169,395	2,387,188	4,477,485	1,396,250	0
SS0000 Public School Grants & Self Supporting Programs	97,436,300	0	97,436,300	0				10,280,928	42,850,814	8,447,354	25,007,920 v	10,849,284 v
Total Special Revenue Funds	\$4,725,878,170	\$90,564,637	\$4,816,442,807	\$231,671,993				\$1,143,833,401	\$216,993,092	\$395,880,814	\$2,755,953,155	\$72,110,352
TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	\$7,359,913,807	\$3,283,871,711	\$10,643,785,518	\$4,208,470,549				\$1,469,497,671	\$259,743,624	\$1,478,279,507	\$3,250,549,846	(\$22,755,679)
PROPRIETARY FUNDS												
Internal Service Funds												
60000 County Insurance	\$35,183,478	\$0	\$35,183,478	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$685,000	\$24,458,016	\$10,040,462
60010 Department of Vehicle Services	85,478,781	0	85,478,781	0				0	0	86,293,070	0	(814,289)
60020 Document Services Division	9,430,603	0	9,430,603	0				0	0	5,044,426	4,400,084	(13,907)
60030 Technology Infrastructure Services	56,495,257	0	56,495,257	0				0	0	45,199,764	6,714,988	4,580,505
60040 Health Benefits	195,984,912	0	195,984,912	0				0	0	197,488,155	0	(1,503,243) w
S60000 Public School Insurance	27,455,880	0	27,455,880	0				0	0	19,346,339	0	8,109,541 w
S62000 Public School Health and Flexible Benefits	588,316,704	0	588,316,704	0				0	0	513,288,542	0	75,028,162 x
Total Internal Service Funds	\$998,345,615	\$0	\$998,345,615	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$867,345,296	\$35,573,088	\$95,427,231
Enterprise Funds												
69000 Sewer Revenue	\$0	\$274,800,000	\$274,800,000	\$0	8.46 y 8.860 z 44.81 aa	8.09 y 8.592 z 40.14 aa	7.72 y 8.507 z 36.54 aa	\$0	\$0	\$281,988,500	\$0	(\$7,188,500)
69010 Sewer Operation and Maintenance	124,665,886	3,000,000	127,665,886	0				0	0	0	124,000,000	3,665,886
69020 Sewer Bond Parity Debt Service	40,104,264	0	40,104,264	0				0	0	0	40,113,783	(9,519)
69030 Sewer Bond Debt Reserve	0	0	0	0				0	0	15,365,475	0	(15,365,475)
69040 Sewer Bond Subordinate Debt Service	22,321,942	0	22,321,942	0				0	0	0	22,400,000	(78,058)
69300 Sewer Construction Improvements	90,000,000	0	90,000,000	0				0	0	0	90,000,000	0
69310 Sewer Bond Construction	210,000,000	1,713,783	211,713,783	0				0	0	211,713,783	0	0
Total Enterprise Funds	\$487,092,092	\$279,513,783	\$766,605,875	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$509,067,758	\$276,513,783	(\$18,975,666)
TOTAL PROPRIETARY FUNDS	\$1,485,437,707	\$279,513,783	\$1,764,951,490	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$1,376,413,054	\$312,086,871	\$76,451,565
FIDUCIARY FUNDS												
Custodial Funds												
70000 Route 28 Tax District	\$12,777,058	\$0	\$12,777,058	\$11,777,058	0.17 ab	0.17 ab	0.17 ab	\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
70040 Mosaic District Community Development Authority	4,880,561	0	4,880,561	4,880,561				0	0	0	0	0
Total Custodial Funds	\$17,657,619	\$0	\$17,657,619	\$16,657,619				\$0	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0
Trust Funds												
73000 Employees' Retirement Trust	\$464,472,363	\$0	\$464,472,363	\$0				\$0	\$0	\$650,686,552	\$0	(\$186,214,189)
73010 Uniformed Employees Retirement Trust	157,843,359	0	157,843,359	0				0	0	220,217,793	0	(62,374,434)
73020 Police Retirement Trust	132,454,937	0	132,454,937	0				0	0	191,146,637	0	(58,691,700)
73030 OPEB Trust	15,009,580	0	15,009,580	0				0	2,368,975	5,100,628	1,500,000	6,039,977
S71000 Educational Employees' Retirement	240,743,212	0	240,743,212	0				0	0	464,290,964	0	(223,547,752)
S71100 Public School OPEB Trust	18,302,500	0	18,302,500	0				0	0	28,177,000	0	(9,874,500)
Total Trust Funds	\$1,028,825,951	\$0	\$1,028,825,951	\$0				\$0	\$2,368,975	\$1,559,619,574	\$1,500,000	(\$534,662,598)
TOTAL FIDUCIARY FUNDS	\$1,046,483,570	\$0	\$1,046,483,570	\$16,657,619				\$0	\$2,368,975	\$1,560,619,574	\$1,500,000	(\$534,662,598)
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$9,891,835,084	\$3,563,385,494	\$13,455,220,578	\$4,225,128,168				\$1,469,497,671	\$262,112,599	\$4,415,312,135	\$3,564,136,717	(\$480,966,712)

¹ Personal Property taxes of \$211,313,944 that are reimbursed by the Commonwealth as a result of the Personal Property Tax Reli ef Act of 1998 are included in the Revenue from the Commonwealth category in accordance with guidelines from the State Auditor of Public Accounts.

² The proposed County General Fund transfer for school operations in FY 2024 totals \$2,419,409,875, an increase of \$144,098,951 , or 6.3 percent, over the FY 2022 Adopted Budget Plan. This amount fully funds the recurring portion of the transfer request approved by the School Board on February 23, 2023.

FOOTNOTES

	Revenue Amount	Tax Required		
		2024 Rate	2023 Rate	2022 Rate
OTHER REAL ESTATE & PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX RATES				
<u>PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATIONS</u>				
Equalized a	\$36,085,284	1.110	1.110	1.140
Vehicles b	369,571	4.57	4.57	4.57
<u>OTHER</u>				
Mining and Manufacturing Machinery and Tools (General Fund Revenue) b	334,467	2.00	2.00	4.57
Research and Development (General Fund Revenue) b	7,245	4.57	4.57	4.57
Antique Automobiles b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Mobile Homes a	168,400	1.110	1.110	1.140
Van Pools-Privately Owned Vans b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Owned by Members of a Volunteer Rescue Squad or Volunteer Fire Department b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Owned by Members of the Auxiliary Police b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Owned by Members of the Auxiliary Deputy Sheriff b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Homeowners Associations Furniture, office equipment and maintenance equipment b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Aircraft and Flight Simulators b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Specially Equipped to Provide Transportation to Physically Handicapped Individuals b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Boats b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Owned by Disabled Veterans b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Motor Vehicles Owned by Certain Qualifying Elderly and Disabled Individuals b	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
Special Service District for Pest Infestations j	3,141,666	0.001	0.001	0.001

ATTACHMENT I

- a. Real Estate Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value. **The FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan proposes a tax rate of \$1.110 per \$100 of assessed value. The real estate tax bill for the typical residential homeowner would increase by \$520 in FY 2024 with a real estate tax rate of \$1.110 per \$100 of assessed value. Advertising an increase in the rate does not prevent the Board from lowering any advertised tax rate, but a higher tax rate cannot be imposed without advertising the higher rate.**
- b. Personal Property Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value (excluding household furnishings). Tax collections, as a percentage of total taxes levied, are estimated as follows:
 - 10001 General Fund - Real Estate, 99.50 percent; Personal Property, 97.6 percent
 - Sanitary District - Refuse Assessments, 100 percent.
- c. Percentage of state "Car Tax" subsidy on qualifying personal property tax levy. On November 21, 2005, as part of Action Item 3, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution to implement the state "Car Tax" changes found in the Executive Amendments to the 2004-2006 Biennial Budget, specifically state Budget Item 503(E) of the Central Appropriations Act, in accordance with the requirements set forth in Virginia Code §§ 58.1-3524(C)(2) and 58.1-3912(E), as amended by Chapter 1 of the Acts of Assembly (2004 Special Session 1) and as set forth in Item 503(E)(Personal Property Tax Relief Program) of Chapter 951 of the 2005 Acts of Assembly.

Beginning in tax year 2006, the state "Car Tax" subsidy on qualifying vehicles was "capped" to a statewide total of \$950 million. Based on the final report from the state Auditor of Public Accounts, dated February 2006, Fairfax County's share of this \$950 million was fixed at 22.2436%, or \$211,313,944.16. The annual subsidy is frozen at this amount and is factored into the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan.

Consistent with the November 21, 2005, Board resolution, the state "Car Tax" funding will provide a 100% subsidy of the tax year 2022 levy for qualifying vehicles valued at \$1,000 or less and a 100% subsidy of the tax year 2022 levy on the value up to \$20,000 for vehicles leased by a qualified military service member and/or spouse. Furthermore, the state "Car Tax" funding is estimated to provide a 49.0% subsidy of the tax year 2022 levy for all other qualifying vehicles on the value up to \$20,000.

- d. Fund 10001, General Fund, does not reflect carryover of FY 2022 Audit Adjustment balance of (\$5,273,238) and FY 2023 Mid-Year revenue adjustments of (\$52,767,825).
- e. Fund 10015, Economic Opportunity Reserve, assumes carryover of the Total Available funding of \$50,081,442 from FY 2023 to FY 2024.
- f. Real Estate revenue reflected in Fund 30300, Affordable Housing Development and Investment, reflects the allocation of the value of one penny on the real estate tax rate.
- g. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for commercial and industrial property in the County to support transportation.
- h. Operating costs and debt service - Community Center. Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value.
- i. Utilities and other operating costs - Community Center. Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value.
- j. Additional special tax levy of real estate within Fairfax County, but exclusive of the Lake Barcroft Water Improvement District to control infestations of pests. Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value.
- k. Additional special tax levy of real estate to support operating and construction requirements for the stormwater management program. Tax Rate per \$100 of assessed value.
- l. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for commercial and industrial property for the Phase I Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District.
- m. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for commercial and industrial property for the Phase II Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District.
- n. Leaf Collection rate per \$100 of assessed value. (See districts listed below)

Leaf Collection:

Small District 2 Braddock
 Local District 1A11 Dranesville
 Local District 1A21 Dranesville
 Local District 1A22 Dranesville
 Local District 1A61 Dranesville
 Local District 1B1 Dranesville
 Local District 1E Dranesville
 Small District 3 Dranesville
 Small District 7 Dranesville
 Small District 8 Dranesville
 Small District 10 Dranesville
 Small District 12 Dranesville
 Small District 15 Dranesville
 Local District 1B Franconia
 Local District 1C Franconia
 Local District 1D Franconia
 Local District 1E Franconia
 Local District 1F Franconia

Small District 1 Mason
 Local District 1A Mason
 Small District 2 Mason
 Small District 4 Mason
 Local District 7A Mason
 Small District 9 Mason
 Small District 10 Mason
 Local District 1A Mount Vernon
 Local District 1B Mount Vernon
 Local District 1C Mount Vernon
 Local District 1D Mount Vernon
 Local District 1E Mount Vernon
 Small District 1 Providence
 Small District 2 Providence
 Small District 4 Providence
 Small District 6 Providence
 Small District 7 Providence
 Small District 8 Providence

- o. Refuse Collection assessment - the base annual charge for refuse collection service to be added to the regular real estate tax bill. (See districts listed below)

Refuse Service:

Small District 2 Braddock
 Small District 3 Braddock
 Small District 2 Hunter Mill
 Small District 3 Hunter Mill
 Local District 5A Hunter Mill
 Local District 1A1 Dranesville
 Local District 1A2 Dranesville
 Local District 1A3 Dranesville
 Local District 1A4 Dranesville
 Local District 1A5 Dranesville
 Local District 1A6 Dranesville
 Local District 1A8 Dranesville
 Local District 1A9 Dranesville
 Local District 1A11 Dranesville
 Local District 1A12 Dranesville
 Local District 1A21 Dranesville
 Local District 1A22 Dranesville
 Local District 1A61 Dranesville
 Local District 1B Dranesville
 Local District 1B1 Dranesville
 Local District 1B2 Dranesville
 Local District 1E Dranesville
 Local District 1G Dranesville
 Small District 3 Dranesville
 Small District 4 Dranesville
 Small District 6 Dranesville
 Small District 7 Dranesville
 Small District 8 Dranesville
 Small District 9 Dranesville
 Small District 10 Dranesville
 Small District 11 Dranesville
 Small District 12 Dranesville
 Small District 13 Dranesville

Small District 14 Dranesville
 Small District 15 Dranesville
 Small District 1 Franconia
 Local District 1A Franconia
 Local District 1B Franconia
 Local District 1C Franconia
 Local District 1D Franconia
 Local District 1E Franconia
 Small District 2 Franconia
 Small District 3 Franconia
 Small District 4 Franconia
 Small District 1 Mason
 Local District 1A Mason
 Local District 1B Mason
 Local District 1C Mason
 Local District 1D Mason
 Local District 1F Mason
 Small District 2 Mason
 Small District 3 Mason
 Small District 4 Mason
 Small District 5 Mason
 Small District 6 Mason
 Small District 7 Mason
 Local District 7A Mason
 Small District 8 Mason
 Small District 9 Mason
 Small District 10 Mason
 Small District 11 Mason
 Small District 1 Mount Vernon
 Local District 1A Mount Vernon
 Local District 1B Mount Vernon
 Local District 1C Mount Vernon
 Local District 1D Mount Vernon

Refuse Service (continued):

Local District 1E Mount Vernon	Small District 6 Providence
Small District 2 Mount Vernon	Small District 7 Providence
Local District 2A Mount Vernon	Small District 8 Providence
Local District 2B Mount Vernon	Small District 9 Providence
Small District 1 Providence	Small District 11 Providence
Local District 1A Providence	Small District 12 Providence
Local District 1B Providence	Small District 13 Providence
Small District 3 Providence	Small District 4 Springfield
Small District 4 Providence	Small District 6 Springfield

- p. Per ton refuse disposal fee charged to County refuse collectors, other jurisdictions, and private haulers.
- q. Includes revenues from user fees charged at the Recycling and Disposal Center. Information regarding the schedule of fees is available from the Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES) Solid Waste Management Program at 12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 458, Fairfax, Virginia, 22035 or online at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/dpwes. Residents who use the Recycling and Disposal Center are charged for disposal of waste based on weight and category of waste. There are different fees for disposal of brush, yard waste, white goods, tires, and other materials.
- r. Per ton ash disposal fee charged to the County and participating jurisdictions.
- s. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for the Tysons Service District.
- t. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for the Reston Service District.
- u. Fund S40000, Public School Food and Nutrition Services, assumes carryover of General Reserve of \$46,807,301.
- v. Fund S50000, Public School Grants and Self-Supporting Programs, assumes carryover of Summer School Reserve of \$11,001,005 and reflects the proposed Transfer In from Fund 40030, Cable Communications, as shown in the School Board's Advertised Budget, which is currently (\$151,771) less than the Transfer Out from Fund 40030. Final adjustments will be reflected at the *FY 2023 Carryover Review*.
- w. Fund S60000, Public School Insurance, assumes carryover of Allocated Reserve of \$8,109,541 from FY 2023 to FY 2024.
- x. Fund S62000, Public School Health and Flexible Benefits, assumes carryover of Premium Stabilization Reserve of \$75,028,162 from FY 2023 to FY 2024.
- y. Sewer service rate per 1,000 gallons of water.
- z. Sewer availability fee for single family homes.
- aa. Sewer service per bill base charge.
- ab. Additional tax assessment per \$100 of assessed value for road improvements to State Route 28.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, held in the Board Room in the Fairfax County Government Center at Fairfax, Virginia, on Tuesday, May 9, 2023, at which meeting a quorum was present and voting, the following resolution was adopted:

**RESOLUTION ADOPTING TAX RATES
FOR FAIRFAX COUNTY**

FISCAL YEAR 2024

BE IT RESOLVED that, pursuant to the provisions of Virginia Code § 58.1-3001, and after having first complied with the provisions of the Virginia Code §§ 15.2-2506 and 58.1-3321, the Board does hereby establish the tax levies for the fiscal budget year beginning July 1, 2023, and ending June 30, 2024, and calendar tax year beginning January 1, 2023 and ending December 31, 2023, as follows to wit:

COUNTY LEVIES

General provisions. The County property taxes are levied on each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate and tangible personal property, excluding household furnishings, and including machinery and tools of mining, manufacturing, radio or television broadcasting, dairy, dry cleaning or laundry firms, and all personal property of research and development firms, in the County, including such property within the incorporated towns that are within the County. Except as otherwise stated herein, all such taxes are imposed generally pursuant with Virginia law on all taxable property throughout the County, including the incorporated towns therein, and the revenues derived from such levies shall be appropriated by the Board of Supervisors in accordance with Virginia law.

Real Estate*

On each \$100.00 of the assessed valuation of real estate and improvements on real estate in the County the tax rate shall be \$1.110

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

Commercial and Industrial Real Estate Tax for Transportation*

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of the taxable commercial and industrial real estate in the County the tax rate in support of transportation shall be an additional..... \$0.125

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

Personal Property

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of tangible personal property, including all property separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3503, the tax rate shall be \$4.57

Except for the following:

Mobile Homes

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of mobile homes, as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(10), the tax rate shall be \$1.110

Machinery and Tools

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of machinery and tools, as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3507, the tax rate shall be \$2.00

Research and Development

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of tangible personal property used or employed in a research and development business, as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(7), the tax rate shall be \$4.57

Certain Personal Property of Planned Residential Subdivisions

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of furniture, office, and maintenance equipment, exclusive of motor vehicles, which are owned and used by an organization whose real property is assessed in accordance with Virginia Code § 58.1-3284.1 and which is used by that organization for the purpose of maintaining or using the open or common space within a residential development as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(24), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Van Pools - Privately Owned Vans

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of privately owned vans, as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(13), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Privately owned vans means vans with a seating capacity of seven to fifteen persons used exclusively pursuant to a ridesharing agreement as defined in Virginia Code § 46.2-1400, and which have been certified as such by the Director of the Department of Tax Administration.

Motor Vehicles Owned by Members of a
Volunteer Rescue Squad or Volunteer Fire Department

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of motor vehicles as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(15), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506 (A) (15), shall be defined to mean one motor vehicle owned or leased by each member of a volunteer rescue squad or volunteer fire department which is regularly used by such members to respond to emergency calls and certified as such by the Chief or Head of the Volunteer Organization and the Department of Tax Administration.

Motor Vehicles Specially Equipped to Provide
Transportation for Physically Handicapped Individuals

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of motor vehicles as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(14), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Specially equipped means any vehicle which has been modified specifically for the purpose of transporting physically handicapped individuals and the vehicle is certified as such by the Director of the Department of Tax Administration.

Motor Vehicles Owned
By Certain Qualifying Elderly and Disabled Individuals

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of certain motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506.1, the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Applies to one motor vehicle owned and used by certain elderly and disabled persons who qualify on the basis of income and net worth.

Motor Vehicles Owned
By Persons Who Have Been Appointed to Serve as Auxiliary Police Officers

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(20), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506 (A) (20), shall be defined to mean one motor vehicle owned or leased by an Auxiliary Police Officer to respond to auxiliary police duties, subject to certification as required by the provisions of the authorizing statute.

Motor Vehicles Owned
By Persons Who Have Been Appointed to Serve as Auxiliary Deputy Sheriffs

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506 (A)(32), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506 (A)(32), shall be defined to mean one motor vehicle owned or leased by an Auxiliary Deputy Sheriff to respond to auxiliary deputy sheriff duties, subject to certification as required by the provisions of the authorizing statute.

Aircraft and Flight Simulators

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of aircraft and flight simulators, as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(2), (3), (4) and (5) the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Antique Motor Vehicles

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of antique motor vehicles, as separately classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(6), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Antique motor vehicles or antique automobiles means every motor vehicle which was actually manufactured or designated by the manufacturer as a model manufactured in a calendar year not less than twenty-five years ago and is owned solely as a collector's item.

Boats

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of boats and watercraft, as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(1), (12), (28), (29), (35) and (36) the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Motor Vehicles Owned By Qualified Disabled Veterans

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of motor vehicles, as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(19), the tax rate shall be \$0.01

Motor vehicles as classified by Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(19) shall be defined to mean one motor vehicle owned and regularly used by qualified disabled veterans, subject to certification as required by the provisions of the authorizing statute. Qualified disabled veteran shall be defined to mean a veteran who meets the disability definition in Virginia Code § 58.1-3506(A)(19) and is not eligible for a motor vehicle tax exemption authorized by state law.

SANITARY DISTRICT LEVIES*

Local District 1A Franconia
(Burgundy Village Community Center)

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within the boundary of Local District 1A Franconia in the County, the tax rate shall be \$0.020

Small District 1 Dranesville
(McLean Community Center)

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within the boundary of Small District 1 Dranesville in the County, the tax rate shall be \$0.023

Small District 5 Hunter Mill
(Reston Community Center)

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within the boundary of Small District 5 Hunter Mill in the County, the tax rate shall be \$0.047

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

Leaf Collection:

Small District 2 Braddock
Local District 1A11 Dranesville
Local District 1A21 Dranesville
Local District 1A22 Dranesville
Local District 1A61 Dranesville
Local District 1B1 Dranesville
Local District 1E Dranesville
Small District 3 Dranesville
Small District 7 Dranesville
Small District 8 Dranesville
Small District 10 Dranesville
Small District 12 Dranesville
Small District 15 Dranesville

Local District 1B Franconia
Local District 1C Franconia
Local District 1D Franconia
Local District 1E Franconia
Local District 1F Franconia
Small District 1 Mason
Local District 1A Mason
Small District 2 Mason
Small District 4 Mason
Local District 7A Mason
Small District 9 Mason
Small District 10 Mason
Local District 1A Mount Vernon

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Resolution Adopting Tax Rates for Fairfax County
Fiscal Year 2024

ATTACHMENT II

Leaf Collection (continued):

Local District 1B Mount Vernon	Small District 2 Providence
Local District 1C Mount Vernon	Small District 4 Providence
Local District 1D Mount Vernon	Small District 6 Providence
Local District 1E Mount Vernon	Small District 7 Providence
Small District 1 Providence	Small District 8 Providence

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within the boundaries of the above-
enumerated Districts in the County, the tax rate shall be \$0.012

On any real estate which is deleted from a sanitary district effective July 1, 2021, as a result of the
contraction of such sanitary district, such real estate will be entitled to pro rata abatement from the amount
of the annual charge hereby established for leaf collection.

On any real estate, which is added to a sanitary district effective July 1, 2021, as a result of either
the creation or the enlargement of a sanitary district, such real estate will be charged a pro rata fee for the
annual charge hereby established for leaf collection.

Refuse Service:

Small District 2 Braddock	Local District 1B Franconia
Small District 3 Braddock	Local District 1C Franconia
Small District 2 Hunter Mill	Local District 1D Franconia
Small District 3 Hunter Mill	Local District 1E Franconia
Local District 5A Hunter Mill	Local District 1F Franconia
Local District 1A1 Dranesville	Small District 2 Franconia
Local District 1A2 Dranesville	Small District 3 Franconia
Local District 1A3 Dranesville	Small District 4 Franconia
Local District 1A4 Dranesville	Small District 1 Mason
Local District 1A5 Dranesville	Local District 1A Mason
Local District 1A6 Dranesville	Local District 1B Mason
Local District 1A8 Dranesville	Local District 1C Mason
Local District 1A9 Dranesville	Local District 1D Mason
Local District 1A11 Dranesville	Local District 1F Mason
Local District 1A12 Dranesville	Small District 2 Mason
Local District 1A21 Dranesville	Small District 3 Mason
Local District 1A22 Dranesville	Small District 4 Mason
Local District 1A61 Dranesville	Small District 5 Mason
Local District 1B Dranesville	Small District 6 Mason
Local District 1B1 Dranesville	Small District 7 Mason
Local District 1B2 Dranesville	Local District 7A Mason
Local District 1E Dranesville	Small District 8 Mason
Local District 1G Dranesville	Small District 9 Mason
Small District 3 Dranesville	Small District 10 Mason
Small District 4 Dranesville	Small District 11 Mason
Small District 6 Dranesville	Small District 1 Mount Vernon
Small District 7 Dranesville	Local District 1A Mount Vernon
Small District 8 Dranesville	Local District 1B Mount Vernon
Small District 9 Dranesville	Local District 1C Mount Vernon
Small District 10 Dranesville	Local District 1D Mount Vernon
Small District 11 Dranesville	Local District 1E Mount Vernon
Small District 12 Dranesville	Small District 2 Mount Vernon
Small District 13 Dranesville	Local District 2A Mount Vernon
Small District 14 Dranesville	Local District 2B Mount Vernon
Small District 15 Dranesville	Small District 1 Providence
Small District 1 Franconia	Local District 1A Providence
Local District 1A Franconia	Local District 1B Providence

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ATTACHMENT II

Refuse Service (continued):
Small District 3 Providence
Small District 4 Providence
Small District 6 Providence
Small District 7 Providence
Small District 8 Providence

Small District 9 Providence
Small District 11 Providence
Small District 12 Providence
Small District 13 Providence
Small District 4 Springfield
Small District 6 Springfield

On each single-family dwelling and on each unit of two-family dwellings, excluding apartments (garden through high-rise), multi-family condominiums (garden through high-rise), and/or other multi-unit dwelling type buildings, existing or under construction January 1, 2023, within the boundaries of the above enumerated Districts, a base annual charge of \$490.00 for refuse collection service to be added to the regular real estate tax bill, and that annual charge shall be subject to penalty and interest charges and becoming a lien against the property if not paid, in the same manner as any other real estate tax.

On any dwelling that is neither completed nor occupied by June 30, 2023, the owner thereof shall, upon application to the Director of the Department of Tax Administration or the Director DPWES, Solid Waste Collection and Recycling, made prior to December 5, 2023, be entitled to relief in the amount of the pro-rata portion based on the service period of the base annual charge hereby established. The claimant must provide acceptable evidence that the dwelling was not occupied, nor generating waste to the Director of the Department of Tax Administration or the Director DPWES, Solid Waste Collection and Recycling.

On any dwelling that is neither completed nor occupied by December 31, 2023, the owner thereof shall, upon application to the Director of the Department of Tax Administration or the Director DPWES, Solid Waste Collection and Recycling, made prior to March 31, 2024, be entitled to relief in the amount of the pro-rata portion based on the service period of the base annual charge hereby established. The claimant must provide acceptable evidence that the dwelling was not occupied, nor generating waste to the Director of the Department of Tax Administration or the Director DPWES, Solid Waste Collection and Recycling.

On any dwelling that is deleted from a sanitary district, as a result of the contraction of such sanitary district, the owner thereof will be entitled to relief in the amount of a pro rata portion of the base annual charge hereby established when service for refuse and recycling collection service is eliminated based on the service period.

On any dwelling that is added to a sanitary district, as a result of either the creation or the enlargement of a sanitary district or construction within the sanitary district, the owner thereof will be charged a pro rata portion of the base annual charge hereby established when service begins for refuse and recycling collection service based on the service period.

Water Service:

Small District One within Springfield District

On any lot within the district, an annual assessment of \$661 for thirty years commencing July 1, 1993 and ending June 30, 2023. This annual assessment is for the purpose of providing water service to Clifton Forest, a group of homes located within the Lincoln-Lewis-Vannoy Conservation District.

Small District Three within Springfield District

On any lot within the district, an annual assessment of \$959 commencing January 1, 2003 and ending December 31, 2032. This annual assessment is for the purpose of providing water service to Colchester Road-Lewis Park, a group of 141 homes located within the Lincoln-Lewis-Vannoy Conservation District.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT LEVIES*

State Route 28 Transportation Improvement District

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of the taxable commercial and industrial real estate within the boundary of State Route 28 Transportation Improvement District, as specified by Virginia Code § 15.2-4607 and as set out in Chapter 587 of the 1997 Acts of the General Assembly, the tax rate shall be \$0.17

Phase I Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of the taxable commercial and industrial real estate within the boundary of Phase I Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District, as specified by Virginia Code § 33.2-2105, the tax rate shall be \$0.09

Phase II Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of the taxable commercial and industrial real estate within the boundary of Phase II Dulles Rail Transportation Improvement District, as specified by Virginia Code § 33.2-2105, the tax rate shall be \$0.20

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT FOR THE CONTROL OF PEST INFESTATIONS*

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within Fairfax County, but exclusive of the Lake Barcroft Water Improvement District, within the service district established by Appendix I of the Fairfax County Code, the tax rate shall be..... \$0.0010

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICT FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT*

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within Fairfax County, within the service district, the tax rate shall be \$0.0325

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

TYSONS TRANSPORTATION SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 1*

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within Fairfax County, within the service district, the tax rate shall be \$0.05

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

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ATTACHMENT II

RESTON TRANSPORTATION SERVICE DISTRICT NO. 1*

On each \$100.00 of assessed valuation of real estate within Fairfax County, within the service district, the tax rate shall be \$0.021

*Tax will be levied and collected in two semi-annual tax billings.

SERVICE CHARGES FOR AMBULANCE TRANSPORT SERVICE

Pursuant to Fairfax County Code § 4-26-1, each person being transported by any emergency medical services vehicle that is operated or maintained by the County or for which a permit has been issued to the County by the Virginia Office of Emergency Medical Services will be charged (1) a service fee of \$750 for Basic Life Support transport (BLS), (2) \$950 for Advanced Life Support, level 1 transport (ALS1), (3) \$1,175 for Advanced Life Support, level 2 transport (ALS2), and (4) \$18.00 per mile for ground transport mileage. The term "emergency medical services vehicle" has the definition specified in Virginia Code § 32.1-111.1.

GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of May, 2023

By: _____
Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors

FAIRFAX COUNTY NOTICE OF PROPOSED REAL PROPERTY TAX INCREASE

In accordance with Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321, notice is hereby given that the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County, Virginia, will meet in the Board Auditorium of the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia, on April 11, 2023, at 3:00 P.M. At that meeting, the Board of Supervisors shall consider the matters described below.

The Fairfax County Executive has proposed the advertisement of a real estate tax rate of \$1.11 per \$100.00 of assessed value. No numerical change in the Real Estate tax rate is being proposed; however, the total assessed value of existing property has increased. It should be noted that the total increase in assessed value of existing properties is expected to be 5.68 percent, including an increase of 6.97 percent for residential real property and an increase of 1.65 percent for non-residential real property. As a result, most property owners will experience an increase in their real estate tax bill. The tax rate being proposed remains the same as FY 2023. Nevertheless, because the average value of real property in Fairfax County has appreciated by at least one percent, Virginia Code Section 58.1-3321 requires Fairfax County to publish the following notice.

Fairfax County, Virginia proposes to increase property tax levies.

1. **Assessment Increase:** Total assessed value of real property, excluding additional assessments due to new construction or improvements to property, exceeds last year's total assessed value of real property by 5.68 percent.
2. **Lowered Rate Necessary to Offset Increased Assessment:** The tax rate which would levy the same amount of real estate tax as last year, when multiplied by the new total assessed value of real estate with the exclusions mentioned above, would be \$1.0503 per \$100.00 of assessed value. This rate will be known as the "lowered tax rate."
3. **Effective Rate Increase:** Fairfax County, Virginia, proposes to adopt a tax rate of \$1.11 per \$100.00 of assessed value. The difference between the lowered tax rate and the proposed rate would be \$0.0597 per \$100.00, or 5.68 percent. This difference will be known as the "effective tax rate increase."

Individual property taxes may, however, increase at a percentage greater than or less than the above percentage.

4. **Proposed Total Budget Increase:** Based on the proposed real property tax rate and changes in other revenues, the total budget of Fairfax County, Virginia, will exceed last year's by 5.54 percent¹.

A public hearing on this issue will be held at 3:00 P.M. on April 11, 2023, in the Fairfax County Government Center at 12000 Government Center Parkway.

All persons wishing to present their views on these subjects may sign up to be placed on the Speakers List at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/bosclerk/speakers-form, call the Office of the Clerk to the Board at 703-324-3151, or appear and be heard. Copies of the full text of proposed ordinances, plans and amendments, as applicable, as well as other documents relating to the aforementioned subjects, are on file and may be examined at the Office of the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors, Suite 552 of the Fairfax County Government Center, 12000 Government Center Parkway, Fairfax, Virginia.

Fairfax County supports the Americans with Disabilities Act by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. Open captioning will be provided in the Board Auditorium. For sign language interpreters or other accommodations, please call the Clerk's Office, 703-324-3151, TTY 711 (Virginia

ATTACHMENT III

Relay Center) no later than 48 hours before the public hearing. Assistive listening devices will be available at the meeting.

The Board will conduct a separate public hearing on the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan which will commence on April 11, 2023, at 4:00 PM and on April 12 and April 13 at 3:00 PM.

Copies of the FY 2024 Advertised Budget Plan and the Advertised Capital Improvement Program for Fiscal Years 2024-2028 (With Future Fiscal Years to 2033) are available on the Internet at <https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/budget/>.

A Copy - Teste:

Jill G. Cooper, Clerk
Board of Supervisors

¹ The total budget increase is based on all revenues received by the General Fund of Fairfax County. Projected FY 2024 disbursements reflect a decrease of 2.80 percent from the FY 2023 level.

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

ACTION - 1

Approval of the Reciprocal Agreement Between the Virginia Department of State Police and Fairfax County During the Police Unity Tour

ISSUE:

Board approval of the Reciprocal Agreement between the Virginia Department of State Police and Fairfax County during the Police Unity Tour.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board of Supervisors authorize the Chief of Police to sign the Reciprocal Agreement between the Virginia Department of State Police and Fairfax County during the Police Unity Tour.

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023.

BACKGROUND:

This Agreement establishes the powers and responsibilities of both the Fairfax County Police Department (FCPD) and the Virginia Department of State Police (VSP) during the upcoming Police Unity Tour. The Tour is an annual, three-day bicycle ride from central Virginia to Washington, D.C., which draws in law enforcement officers and supporters from around the country to raise awareness about officers who have died in the line of duty. The Tour was first organized by Officer Patrick P. Montuore of the Florham Park Police Department in May 1997.

From May 10, 2023, through May 12, 2023, the Tour will be traveling through the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members of the FCPD and of the VSP, in the course of their duties, both provide law enforcement escorts to vehicles or processions within the areas of their respective jurisdictional authority in Virginia. The two departments believe that a cooperative effort between them would be the most advantageous means to provide escort services for the Tour and ensure the safety of its participants. To that end, this Agreement provides that any FCPD officer who participates with officers of the VSP in the escort of bicycle riders or support vehicles associated with the Tour, on the dates and along the route specified, shall have the same powers, rights, benefits, privileges, and immunities from liability as he or she has when operating within Fairfax County, including, but not limited to, the authority to direct vehicle traffic and control intersections.

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment 1: Reciprocal Agreement Between The County of Fairfax, Virginia, and The Virginia Department of State Police.

STAFF:

Thomas Arnold, Deputy County Executive
Kevin Davis, Chief of Police

ASSIGNED COUNSEL:

Brent J. Schultheis, Assistant County Attorney

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE COUNTY OF FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA

AND

THE VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF STATE POLICE

By virtue of the authority contained in Section 15.2-1726 of the Code of Virginia, 1950, as amended, this Reciprocal Agreement is entered into by and between the County of Fairfax and the Virginia Department of State Police.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Police Unity Tour is an annual, three-day bicycle ride from central Virginia to Washington, D.C., which draws in law enforcement officers and supporters from around the country to raise awareness about officers who have died in the line of duty; and

WHEREAS, from May 10, 2023 through May 12, 2023, the Police Unity Tour will be traveling through the Commonwealth of Virginia along a route that is set forth in the document attached hereto as Exhibit "A," which is incorporated by reference herein; and

WHEREAS, members of the Fairfax County Police Department and the Department of State Police, in the course of their respective duties, have occasion to provide law enforcement escorts to vehicles or processions within the areas of their respective jurisdictional authority in Virginia; and

WHEREAS, the County of Fairfax and the Department of State Police believe that a cooperative effort between the Fairfax County Police Department and the Department of State Police would be an advantageous means to provide escort services for the Police Unity Tour and to ensure the safety of its riders, other motorists and pedestrians as it travels through the

Commonwealth; and

WHEREAS, members of the Fairfax County Police Department, in the interest of safe and efficient law enforcement practices, need the ability to exercise police authority and jurisdiction while in the performance of their duties escorting processions such as the Police Unity Tour; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Virginia Code § 15.2-1726, the County of Fairfax and the Department of State Police may enter into a reciprocal agreement with each other, subject to such conditions as they may prescribe, for cooperation in the furnishing of police services;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto jointly resolve and agree:

1. The parties wish to maintain the integrity and independence of their respective police forces; however, they are entering into this Reciprocal Agreement to provide more efficient escort services for the Police Unity Tour.
2. Any Fairfax County Police officer who participates with officers of the Department of State Police in the escort of bicycle riders or support vehicles associated with the Police Unity Tour, while performing his or her duties within the Commonwealth of Virginia on the dates and along the route specified in this Reciprocal Agreement, shall have the same powers, rights, benefits, privileges, and immunities from liability as he or she has when operating within Fairfax County, including, but not limited to, the authority to direct vehicle traffic and control intersections.
3. While providing the escort described in this Reciprocal Agreement, every law enforcement officer participating in such escort from the Fairfax County Police Department and the Department of State Police shall be in uniform and display his or her badge of authority.
4. It is the intent and purpose of this Reciprocal Agreement that there be the fullest

cooperation between the Fairfax County Police Department and the Department of State Police. In furtherance of coordinated operations, the respective departments will each ensure that any information necessary to the planning and execution of this escort is communicated to the other in a timely manner.

5. All pensions, insurance, workers compensation and other benefits enjoyed by said officers of the Fairfax County Police Department and the Department of State Police who perform escort duties under this Reciprocal Agreement shall be the sole responsibility of their employing law enforcement agency. The County of Fairfax and the Department of State Police shall be solely responsible for the salaries of their respective officers performing duties pursuant to this Agreement. Neither party to this Agreement shall be obligated to indemnify or hold the other harmless against any claims, demands or liabilities of any nature that are asserted by participating officers or third parties and arise out of the services performed hereunder.
6. Each Department shall be responsible for the supervision of its own personnel. Additionally, each Department shall be responsible for the acts or omissions of its own personnel pursuant to this agreement.
7. No amendment or enlargement of this Reciprocal Agreement shall be effective unless executed in writing and agreed to by the parties hereto.
8. Either party may terminate this Reciprocal Agreement at any time by giving thirty (30) days prior written notice of its desire to terminate this Agreement to the other party's chief law enforcement officer.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Reciprocal Agreement on the dates indicated below by the signatures of their duly authorized agents:

Board of Supervisors of
Fairfax County, Virginia

Virginia Department of State Police

By: _____
Print: Kevin Davis
Title: Chief, Fairfax County Police Dept.
Date: _____

By: _____
Print: Colonel Gary T. Settle
Title: Superintendent, Virginia State Police
Date: _____

Police Unity Tour Chapter IV – Virginia Ride Route

DAY 1 – May 10th – Richmond to Charlottesville			
Total Day1 Miles	Stop to Stop Miles	Depart Double Tree Richmond/Midlothian 1021 Koger Center Blvd. Richmond, VA 23235 (804) 364-3600	Approx. Arrival Time
0.0	0.0	Start Right out of the hotel onto Koger Center Blvd	7:30
0.5	0.5	Right onto Mall Drive	
1.1	1.1	Left onto Roboious Road (becomes Huguenot Trail)	
11.9	11.9	BREAK 1 – Left into FINE CREEK VFD (1825 Huguenot Trail, Powhatan, VA23139)	8:35
	0.0	Left out of Parking Lot onto Huguenot Trail toward Goochland	8:50
19.8	7.9	Right onto Route 522	
24.2	12.1	Left onto Route 522/VA 6 (River Rd.)	
25.8	13.9	Bear Right staying on Route 522 (Sandy Hook Rd.)	
36.9	25.2	BREAK 2 – Central Assembly of God (5052 Cross County Road, Mineral, VA 23117) There is a gravel lot and large grassy field to use	10:30
	0.0	Right onto Route 522	10:50
47.6	10.6	Left on 522 North (22/208) at stop sign (T-intersection) towards Mineral	
48.4	11.3	Bear right to stay on 522 north towards Louisa	
52.2	15.0	Straight thru traffic light in Town of Mineral onto Rt. 22/208 towards Louisa	
55.9	20.3	BREAK 3 – LUNCH – right into parking lot of Louisa Baptist Church, (305 E. Main St., Louisa, Va. 23093)	12:15
	0.0	Right out of parking lot onto Route 33 towards Gordonsville	1:15
68.5	13.1	33/15 split – bear right at stop sign.	
69.8	14.4	Right on West Baker Street.	
72.0	14.6	BREAK 4 – Right into Gordonsville Fire Station, Engine 24. (501 West Baker Street, Gordonsville, VA 22942). Large lot on left side of building.	2:15
	0.0	Left out of parking lot onto Baker Street.	2:35
70.1	0.1	Right onto Route 33 (Main Street).	
70.4	0.3	Travel almost all the way around the traffic circle in town and turn right onto 15/231 south (33/22) towards Cismont (scenic route) which is the 3rd right before completing the circle.	
79.9	9.9	At Cismont, road turns into Route 22.	
84.4	14.4	Right turn into parking area	
87.6	15.1	Brief Stop at First Church of the Nazarene (JUST UNDER I64 BRIDGE, RIGHT SIDE-NO SIGN) (3056 Louisa Rd. (Rt. 22), Keswick, Va. 22947)	3:40
	0.0	Right turn out of parking area back onto Route 22.	3:55
91.7	0.1	Right onto Route 250 west (22) towards Charlottesville.	
94.0	6.5	Right onto Hydraulic Rd.	
94.7	6.9	Right onto Rt. 29	
94.7	9.7	Left onto Hilton Heights Rd.	
94.8	9.8	Right onto service roadway to Hilton Doubletree Hotel	
98.0	10.1	ARRIVE - Hilton Doubletree Hotel (990 Hilton Heights Rd. Charlottesville, Va. 22901)	4:45

EXHIBIT A

Police Unity Tour Chapter IV – Virginia Ride Route

DAY 2 – May 11th – Charlottesville to Warrenton			
Total Day2 Miles	Stop to Stop Miles		Approx. Arrival Time
		Depart Hilton Doubletree Hotel 990 Hilton Heights Rd. Charlottesville, Va. 22901	
0.0	0.0	Service roadway to Hilton Heights Rd.	8:00
	0.2	Left onto Hilton Heights Rd.	
	0.3	Left onto Route 29	
8.1	8.0	BREAK 1 – Right into Dunkin Donuts (5920 Seminole Trail, Ruckersville, VA22963).	8:40
	0.0		9:00
11.0	2.8	Right on Route 33 east towards Gordonsville.	
17.5	9.4	BREAK 2 – Left into the Barboursville VFD (5251 Spotswood Trail, Barboursville, VA 22923).	9:40
	0.0	Left out of parking lot onto Route 33.	9:55
17.7	0.2	Left on Route 20 (scenic route).	
27.3	9.6	James Madison’s Montpelier.	
29.6	12.1	Right onto Caroline Street in the Town of Orange.	
29.9	12.4	BREAK 3 – LUNCH - Left into the Orange VFD (205 Caroline Street, Orange, Va. 22960).	10:50
	0.0	Right on Route 15 out of Orange VFD (scenic route) – cross over Route 20 & continue out of town. We will be taking Route 15 all the way to Culpeper	11:50
48.4	18.5	Stay straight at the intersection of Route 3 and 15	
51.5	21.5	BREAK 4 – Right on Montanus Drive in Culpeper to Target. (15341 Montanus Drive, Culpeper, VA 22701).	1:20
	0.0	Exit Target lot and take a left onto Route 15 south (Brandy Road). 14:04	1:50
51.3	0.4	Right onto Ira Hoffman Road.	
52.9	2.0	Right on Route 229 (Rixeyville Road).	
66.1	15.2	Right on route 211 East (Quick stop at commuter lot on right – no porta johns)	
72.5	21.6	Enter town of Warrenton	
73.8	22.2	Left on 211 East/29 North Business	
75.1	28.5	Right onto Blackwell Rd	
75.4	23.8	Left onto Walker Rd	
75.9	24.4	ARRIVE - Left onto Holiday Inn Lane & into Holiday Inn Express parking lot (410 Holiday Court, Warrenton, VA 20186).	3:50

EXHIBIT A

Police Unity Tour Chapter IV – Virginia Ride Route

DAY 3- May 12th- Warrenton to the NLEOM			
Total Day3 Miles	Stop to Stop Miles		Approx. Arrival Time
		DEPART - Holiday Inn Express (410 Holiday Court, Warrenton, VA 20186)	
	0.0	Leave from parking lot. All riders leave from this location	8:00
0.2	0.2	Right on Route 29	
10.9	10.9	Right on Linton Hall Rd.	
11.0	11.0	BREAK 1 – Left onto Gateway Center Drive to the Target (13301 Gateway Center Drive, Gainesville, VA 20155).	8:55
	0.0	Left on Wellington Road out of parking lot	9:15
		Left on University Drive to Cross over I-66	
11.6	0.6	Right on Route 29 / Lee Highway North	
24.6	13.6	Left on West Ox Rd	
25.3	14.3	Left onto Alliance Dr.	
25.7	14.7	BREAK 2 – LUNCH - Left into the parking lot of PSTOC (4890 Alliance Drive, Fairfax, VA 22030).	10:25
	0.0	Exit parking lot & take a right onto Alliance Dr.	11:40
25.8	0.1	Right onto West Ox Rd. toward Route 29	
26	0.3	Left on Route 29 towards Fairfax City	
29.1	3.4	Right on Main St./Camp Washington Intersection (Rt.29/Rt. 236)	
30.4	4.4	Left on North Street	
30.6	4.6	Left on Old Lee Highway	
32.7	6.7	Right on Rt. 50 (@ Fairfax Circle)	12:05
45	19	Left at the fork to the Teddy Roosevelt Bridge/Rt. 50 Constitution Avenue/I-66E	
45.8	19.8	Use right 2 lanes and take exit toward Rt. 50 East / Constitution Ave. NW	
50	20	Continue on Constitution Ave. NW	
51.7	21.7	Use middle lane to turn Right on Constitution Ave. / Pennsylvania Ave.	
51.8	21.8	Left on Constitution Ave. NW	
52.4	22.4	Right on 1st Street NE (behind Capitol)	
52.6	22.6	Left on East Capitol Street NE	
53.4	23.4	Right on 11 th Street SE (Lincoln Park Bypass)	
53.5	23.5	Left on East Capitol Street NE	
53.6	23.6	Left on 13 th Street SE	
53.7	23.7	Right on East Capitol Street NE straight to RFK	
54.3	24.3	At RFK, stay Right on East Capitol St. SE and follow big blue signs to Lot 8	
54.4	24.4	Go around RFK, merge onto Independence Ave. SE and immediate Right into LOT 8	
		ARRIVE – RFK, Lot 8	

EXHIBIT A

ACTION - 2

Approval of the Disease Carrying Insects Program

ISSUE:

Board approval of the annual submission of the Disease Carrying Insects Program (DCIP).

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board of Supervisors direct staff to take the following actions concerning Fairfax County's Disease Carrying Insects Program:

Mosquitoes, West Nile virus, Zika virus, and Other Mosquito-borne Diseases:

1. Continue to conduct a county-wide mosquito surveillance program.
2. Continue to test mosquitoes for West Nile virus (WNV), Zika virus, and other pathogens, as necessary.
3. Continue inspections and larviciding of mosquito breeding areas in the County using appropriate and approved larvicides according to established criteria in as many rounds during the mosquito season, as necessary.
4. Continue to conduct a county-wide community outreach and education program to increase County residents' awareness of mosquitoes, West Nile virus, Zika virus, and other mosquito-borne diseases, as well as personal protection and prevention methods.
5. Continue to use adult mosquito control methods as necessary to protect public health.

Ticks, Lyme disease, and other Tick-borne Diseases:

1. Continue to conduct tick surveillance activities.
2. Continue to test ticks for pathogens, including the bacteria that causes Lyme disease.
3. Continue to conduct a county-wide community outreach and education program to increase County residents' awareness of ticks, Lyme disease, and other tick-borne diseases, as well as personal protection and prevention methods.

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Other Disease-transmitting Insects of Public Health Importance:

1. Continue to work with Environmental Health staff to provide information on other disease-transmitting insects of public health importance.

Board action on this item will cover all Disease Carrying Insects Program activities carried out through June 30, 2024.

TIMING:

Board approval is requested on March 7, 2023, in order to (1) continue mosquito suppression strategies (e.g., surveillance, larviciding mosquito breeding areas, and public outreach), (2) continue tick surveillance program and public outreach, and (3) continue outreach and education efforts for other disease-transmitting insects.

BACKGROUND:

The *Code of the County of Fairfax, Virginia (Appendix I, Section 7)* requires the submission of the annual Disease Carrying Insects Program for Board of Supervisors' approval. The Annual Report for the program (Attachment I) provides an overview of many program activities and highlights the importance of vector-borne disease prevention and control.

West Nile Virus, Zika virus, and Other Mosquito-borne Diseases:

During 2022, [West Nile virus](#) continued to inflict disease and death across the continental United States as anticipated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Fairfax County WNV surveillance activities indicated that the virus was present and throughout the County. By the end of the 2022 WNV season, the virus had been detected in mosquitoes collected at many of the surveillance sites in the County. Zero human cases of WNV were reported in the County in 2022, one human case in 2021, and no human cases in 2020. Seven fatal cases in the County since 2002 underlie the potential severity of this disease. A total of five WNV cases were reported in Virginia in 2022, four WNV cases in 2021, and two WNV cases in 2020. One WNV-related death was reported in Virginia in 2022, and none were reported in 2021 or 2020. Many factors have been suggested as influencing the presence of human cases in the County:

1. Viral activity in the mosquito vectors as found in the surveillance efforts;
2. Presumed feeding habits of *Culex pipiens*;
3. Birds acting as natural amplifiers of the virus;
4. Ambient temperatures which influence the development of the virus within the mosquito;

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5. Increased public awareness resulting in increased use of personal protection measures; and
6. Proactive larvicide and adulticide treatments to help control *Culex* mosquitoes.

Due to the flood-prone nature of the area, the DCIP maintains surveillance and treatment activities in the Huntington area.

Based on past surveillance information, the DCIP will continue mosquito inspection and larviciding activities in stormwater ponds that are identified as a result of the larval surveillance activities, as was done in the 2022 mosquito season. The DCIP will initiate inspection activities in the spring and continue for the duration of the season. In 2023, staff will continue to use mobile GIS technology to efficiently perform these activities.

As in previous seasons, DCIP staff will continue to carry out adult mosquito surveillance activities during mosquito season (May to early November). The Fairfax County Health Department's Division of Epidemiology and Population Health (DEPH) will continue to carry out human case surveillance for locally-acquired or travel-associated mosquito-borne disease. Environmental Health and DEPH staff will continue to work together to monitor and respond to vector-borne disease activity in the County.

The Health Department Laboratory tests mosquitoes for pathogens using molecular diagnostics. The laboratory currently offers dengue, chikungunya, WNV and Zika virus testing for mosquito samples and Lyme disease testing for tick samples. In 2023, all mosquito testing and tick testing will be performed by the Health Department Laboratory.

All insecticides used in this program are registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and sanctioned for use by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The principal larvicides that the County will use are spinosad, *Bacillus thuringiensis* var, *israelensis*, *Bacillus sphaericus*, and methoprene (Attachments II, III, IV, V, VI, VII and VIII). Some applications may require a mineral oil-based pupicide to control immature mosquitoes (Attachment IX). The Health Department has the ability to apply pesticides for adult mosquitoes should the public health need arise; however, this type of control is not routinely performed by the Health Department. The Health Department may apply insecticides to control adult mosquitoes, and in these instances, the application will target those mosquitoes which potentially transmit disease to humans. The following indicators may trigger adult mosquito spraying by the Health Department:

- Results of mosquito surveillance and testing,
- Environmental factors that impact mosquito or disease cycles,
- Detection of medically important invasive species, or
- Reported cases of human disease.

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Synthetic pyrethroids (Attachments X and XI) or other insecticides may be used to control adult mosquitoes. All applications of pesticides will be performed by certified applicators according to the label directions. The Health Department performs insecticide resistance testing on medically important mosquito species found in the County. This will continue in 2023. The Health Department does not spray for nuisance mosquitoes.

The DCIP will continue to utilize an active and engaging outreach and education strategy. The program will also focus messaging to address at-risk groups, such as residents over 60 years of age who are at greater risk of developing a more severe form of the West Nile virus. Because the Zika virus has the potential to cause birth defects, specific messaging has also been developed for pregnant women and their partners to help minimize exposure. The program will again work with the Health Department's Community Outreach team and other partners to deliver its public health messages to the County's diverse population while continuing to seek out new ways to provide prevention messaging to the community. In 2022, DCIP staff participated in both online meetings and in-person events. The program produced the Fight the Bite calendar and updated other educational materials.

The Disease Carrying Insects Program Annual Report highlights the 2022 season activities, notes program impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and presents wide-ranging plans for minimizing the impact and risk of mosquito-borne diseases through:

1. Countywide monitoring of WNV activity including mosquito and human surveillance;
2. An integrated approach to mosquito management and control practices, which will primarily target those mosquito species that have been shown to be the most probable WNV vectors in the County;
3. An intensive community outreach and education program to increase awareness of mosquitoes and WNV and other mosquito-borne diseases in County residents; and
4. A continuation of the multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency collaboration efforts to identify ways to minimize the risk of WNV transmission.

The Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and the Zika virus (ZIKAV), which are transmitted by *Aedes* mosquitoes, began circulating in the Americas in 2013 and 2015, respectively. Locally-acquired cases of both viruses have been reported in many countries in the Americas. In Virginia, cases have been reported in returning travelers; however, mosquito-borne transmission of ZIKAV and CHIKV in the continental United States has been reported in Florida and Texas. Cases of dengue, which has been endemic in the Americas for many years, has also been reported in returning travelers. If locally-acquired cases of CHIKV, dengue, or ZIKAV are identified in the County, the Health Department will utilize guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

and the Virginia Department of Health in their response activities, which would include case investigation, vector surveillance and control activities, and community education.

In 2022, Health Department staff monitored for reports of CHIKV, dengue, and ZIKAV. The Health Department will continue monitoring travel-associated cases and maintaining vigilance for locally-transmitted dengue virus, CHIKV, and ZIKAV and will engage their partners and the community to protect County residents.

Tick-Borne Diseases:

During 2022, [Lyme disease](#) continued to be a major concern for County residents and it was the most frequently-reported vector-borne disease in the County. The Health Department recorded and reported at least 168 cases of Lyme disease in Fairfax County in 2022. Some of the factors that influence Lyme disease in the County include:

1. Presence of the Lyme disease-causing bacteria in the blacklegged tick vectors;
2. White-footed mice and other animals acting as natural amplifiers of the bacteria;
3. Large deer populations that act as a tick transport system, distributing the ticks throughout the County, as well as a source of blood for the female ticks to develop their eggs; and
4. Increased public awareness resulting in increased use of personal protection measures.

Health Department staff plan to continue to perform tick surveillance, [tick ID service](#), collections from veterinary clinics, collections from deer hunts, and human case surveillance in 2023.

The Health Department will continue to include tick prevention and personal protection from ticks in its outreach and education strategy. The Disease Carrying Insects Program Annual Report reviews the 2022 season activities and presents wide-ranging plans for minimizing the impact and risk of tick-borne diseases through:

1. Surveillance for the presence of Lyme disease and other tick-borne pathogens, including blacklegged (deer) tick and human case surveillance;
2. An intensive community outreach and education program to increase tick, Lyme disease, and tick-borne disease awareness in the County; and
3. A continuation of the multi-jurisdictional and multi-agency collaboration efforts to identify ways to minimize the risk of Lyme disease transmission.

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Other Disease-transmitting Insects of Public Health Importance:

The DCIP's 2022 Annual Report presents plans for minimizing the impact and risk of other diseases transmitted by insects through:

1. An intensive community outreach and education program to increase awareness of other insects that may transmit diseases of public health importance.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The Disease Carrying Insects Program is primarily funded by a Special Service District for the Control of Infestations that May Carry a Disease that is Dangerous to Humans, Gypsy Moth, Fall Cankerworm, and Certain Identified Pests in Fund 40080, Integrated Pest Management Program. No additional funding is required as the current funding level is sufficient to meet anticipated program needs.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment I - Disease Carrying Insects Program Annual Report

Attachment II - Natular G Label

Attachment III - Natular G30 Label

Attachment IV - VectoBac G Label

Attachment V - VectoLex WSP Label

Attachment VI - VectoLex FG Label

Attachment VII - VectoMax FG Label

Attachment VIII - Altosid XR Briquet Label

Attachment IX - Cocobear Label

Attachment X - Flit 10EC Label

Attachment XI - Aqua Zenivex E20 Label

STAFF:

Christopher A. Leonard, Deputy County Executive

Gloria Addo-Ayensu, MD, MPH, Director of Health

Pieter A. Sheehan, Director of Division of Environmental Health

Disease Carrying Insects Program Annual Report

Presented by

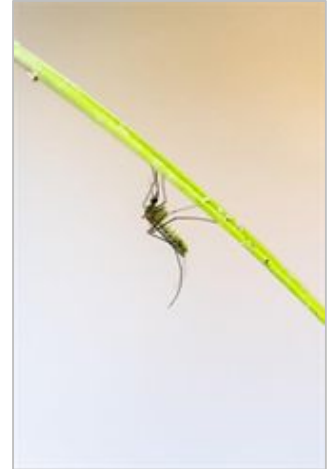
Pieter A. Sheehan, REHS
Director of Environmental Health
Fairfax County Health Department

March 7, 2023



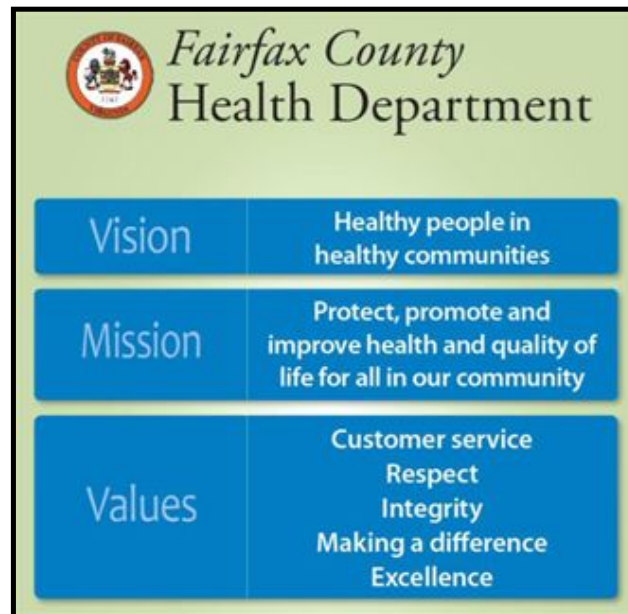
This information can be made available in an alternative format upon request. Please call 703-246-2300 / TTY 711. Allow seven working days for preparation of the material.

Mosquitoes, ticks and other vectors are responsible for transmitting pathogens that can result in life-changing illnesses such as West Nile virus, Lyme disease, and the Zika virus. The Health Department's Disease Carrying Insects Program was established in 2003 and works to protect county residents and visitors from vector-borne diseases. The program uses an integrated approach to monitor and manage vectors. The program continuously promotes personal protection and vector prevention methods in the community to raise awareness of these public health pests, the diseases they transmit, and what residents can do to protect themselves.



Vision, Mission and Values

As part of the Health Department, the Disease Carrying Insects Program strives to help the agency meet its goals and embody the Vision, Mission and Values of the agency.



Impacts on Program Operations

COVID-19 impacted operations in 2022, albeit to a lesser degree than the previous two years. By June of 2022, all full-time staff had returned from their roles supporting Health Department COVID-19 response operations to regular program work. However, Division of Environmental Health staff outside of the program were unable to assist in routine mosquito surveillance and control operations as other Health Department operations were also returning to normal levels. Hiring seasonal employees proved challenging in 2022 and fewer staff were hired than expected. Routine adult mosquito surveillance occurred at 73 trap sites in 2022, down from 74 sites prior to the pandemic. The mosquito trapping effort, or number of traps set, throughout the season was greater than in 2021 as a second trap type was re-introduced

earlier in the season than it was in 2021, but trapping effort was still only 55% of pre-pandemic levels.

West Nile Virus

The United States continued to experience the effects of West Nile virus (WNV) in 2022 with cases and deaths reported throughout the country. During 2022, at least 1,007 human cases with 76 deaths were reported to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).¹ From 1999, when the first locally-acquired cases of WNV were reported in the U.S., through 2021, over 55,000 cases and 2,647 deaths have been reported in the United States.

In Fairfax County, WNV was first detected in 2000 in a dead crow. In 2001, additional infected birds were detected and in 2002, the virus was found in birds, horses, mosquitoes and humans. No cases of WNV were reported in Fairfax County in 2022. Five cases of WNV and one death were reported in Virginia in 2022. There were a record number of human cases (48) and eight deaths reported in Virginia in 2018. From 2002 to present, there have been 240 human cases of WNV and 22 WNV-associated deaths in Virginia. In that same period, 63 human WNV cases, including seven deaths, were reported in Fairfax County. The primary vectors of WNV in our area are *Culex pipiens* and *Culex restuans*. The virus is normally transmitted between these mosquito species and certain types of birds which serve as a source of the virus. Humans and horses can be infected with WNV which may result in clinical illness or death. Mosquitoes cannot spread WNV from person to person.

Other Mosquito-borne Diseases

The Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) and the Zika virus (ZIKAV) began circulating in the Americas in 2013 and 2015, respectively. These viruses are transmitted by certain types of container-breeding *Aedes* mosquitoes. Locally-acquired cases of both viruses have been reported in many countries in the Americas. Other travel-associated, mosquito-borne diseases routinely reported to the CDC include dengue (DENV) and malaria.

Zika is of public health importance because it can be passed from a pregnant woman to her fetus and infection during pregnancy can cause certain birth defects. About 5-10% of babies of women with confirmed Zika virus infection during pregnancy had Zika-associated birth defects. The highest risk of birth defects is from Zika virus infection during the first trimester of pregnancy.

Since the 2016 Zika outbreak, when 4,897 travel-associated Zika cases were reported in the continental U.S., the number of Zika cases reported annually has decreased. There were at least three travel-related Zika cases reported in the continental U.S. for 2022.¹ We continue to maintain vigilance due to the public health importance of this disease. In 2022, over 50 travel-associated cases of CHIKV were reported in the continental U.S.¹ At least 1,129 travel-associated cases of dengue have been reported in the continental U.S. in 2022. Malaria, a parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes, is reported from approximately 1,500-2,000 travelers each year.

Occasionally, local mosquitoes can acquire these pathogens from infected individuals and transmit these diseases. Since 2009, sporadic DENV outbreaks have been identified in

¹ 2022 provisional data obtained from CDC web site.

Florida and Texas. In 2022, 59 cases of mosquito-transmitted dengue were reported in the continental U.S. (57 in Florida, 2 in Arizona).¹ The only evidence of local mosquito transmission of the Zika virus in the continental United States so far has been in Florida and Texas in both 2016 and 2017. Cases of Zika have also been reported where the virus was acquired through other routes, primarily sexual transmission. To date, the only evidence of local mosquito-borne transmission of CHIKV in the continental U.S. has been in Florida and Texas. Local transmission of malaria has occurred in several locations in the U.S., including Virginia. If there are locally-acquired cases of CHIKV, DENV, ZIKAV or malaria in the County, the Health Department will utilize guidance from the CDC and Virginia Department of Health (VDH).

Tick-borne Disease

Tick-borne diseases are the most reported vector-borne diseases in the United States. Lyme disease, transmitted by the blacklegged tick, is common in many areas of the United States, including Virginia. Approximately 30,000 cases of Lyme disease are reported in the U.S. each year. However, according to the CDC, this number is known to be an underestimate of the actual burden of disease nationally. Fairfax County began tick and Lyme disease surveillance in 2005 with a small pilot program.

Tick-borne diseases continue to impact public health causing serious acute illness, long-term effects and, sometimes, death. The recent and widespread encroachment of suburban sprawl into areas that were once undeveloped or farmland, and the large deer populations in these suburban communities, have increased the prevalence of disease-carrying ticks and the exposure of the human population to the disease pathogens they carry. Other tick-borne diseases, such as ehrlichiosis, anaplasmosis, and spotted-fever rickettsiosis are reported in the County and country annually.

Other Disease Transmitting Insects of Public Health Importance

Other insects with the potential to transmit disease can be found throughout Fairfax County. These insects or the conditions that allow them to proliferate, could, at times, be considered public health or safety menaces.

Human Case Surveillance

West Nile virus, Lyme disease, and other vector-borne diseases are among the over 70 notifiable diseases and conditions in Virginia. By law, Virginia clinicians and laboratories must report these conditions. Similar to other reportable conditions, most reports are initially received by public health automatically when a laboratory result is positive. The Fairfax County Health Department (FCHD) uses enhanced passive surveillance to monitor physician and laboratory reporting of these diseases. Travel-related cases of mosquito-borne diseases reported to the FCHD are closer to the five-year average before the pandemic as normal travel is resuming. A change in the Lyme disease case definition in 2022 has contributed to an increase in the number of cases reported.

The Health Department encourages physicians and laboratories to report cases of these illnesses by educating medical practitioners about the importance of reporting vector-borne diseases and by contacting key medical staff at hospital centers to inquire about potential cases. See Table 1 for selected reported cases.

Condition	Number of Cases, Fairfax Health District	
	CY 2021	CY 2022*
Mosquito-borne Disease		
WNV (neuroinvasive and non-neuroinvasive)	1	0
Dengue**	1	5
Chikungunya**	0	1
Malaria**	16	24
Zika virus disease**	0	0
Zika virus infection**	0	0
Tick-borne Disease		
Lyme Disease	104	168
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	12	7
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis	4	1
Babesiosis**	2	0
Other Vector-borne Disease		
Chagas Disease**	0	0

*2022 data are provisional and subject to change.

**Travel-associated cases.

Table 1: Reported Human Cases of Vector-borne Disease, Fairfax County

Integrated Mosquito Management

The Health Department uses Integrated Mosquito Management (IMM) principles to carry out its duties. This approach utilizes three basic strategies: surveillance, control, and public education.

Integrated Mosquito Management is a comprehensive mosquito prevention/control strategy that utilizes all available mosquito control methods singly or in combination to exploit the known vulnerabilities of mosquitoes to reduce their numbers to tolerable levels while maintaining a quality environment. IMM does not emphasize mosquito elimination or eradication. Integrated mosquito management methods are specifically tailored to safely counter each stage of the mosquito life cycle. Prudent mosquito management practices for the control of immature mosquitoes include such methods as the use of biological controls, source reduction, water sanitation practices as well as the use of EPA-registered larvicides. When source elimination or larval control measures are not feasible or are clearly inadequate, or when faced with imminent mosquito-borne disease, application of EPA-registered adulticides

by applicators trained in the special handling characteristics of these products may be needed. Adulticide products are chosen based upon their demonstrated efficacy against species targeted for control, resistance management concerns and minimization of potential environmental impact.

IMM requires a thorough understanding of mosquitoes and their bionomics by control personnel; careful inspection and monitoring for their presence and conditions favoring their development; and prevention of oviposition and human/mosquito contact through effective public education, sanitation, and facility maintenance. FCHD strives to employ these IMM components to the extent possible, but resource availability may limit what the program will do.

All intervention measures will be driven by a demonstrated need based on surveillance data and action thresholds. IMM is knowledge-based and surveillance-driven, and when properly practiced is specifically designed to accomplish the following:

1. Protect human, animal and environmental health.
2. Promote a rational use of pesticides.
3. Reduce environmental contamination to soil, ground water, surface water, pollinators, wildlife and endangered species as a result of mosquito control activities.
4. Utilize biological controls (native, noninvasive predators) to conserve and augment other control methods.
5. Utilize source reduction (elimination, removal or reduction of larval mosquito habitats) where practical and prudent.
6. Use target-specific pesticides at the lowest effective rates to the extent possible.
7. Emphasize the proper timing of applications.
8. Minimize pesticide resistance problems.

Surveillance

Surveillance is essential to an integrated pest management program. The DCIP conducts surveillance for different vectors and some of the diseases they may carry. Surveillance is done for both adult (flying) and immature (swimming) mosquitoes and for West Nile virus. It is important to note that absolute high numbers of mosquitoes do not necessarily reflect high risk of human infection with WNV or other mosquito-borne disease. Surveillance for other vectors such as ticks is also performed.

Adult Mosquito Surveillance: Program operations are anchored by a strong adult mosquito surveillance component (Figure 1) that will monitor abundance and viral activity during the 2023 mosquito season. During the 2022 season, FCHD continued its comprehensive mosquito surveillance program at 73 fixed, weekly collection sites (Figure 2), setting traps for a total of 2,542 trapping periods. A trap period is defined as a trap collecting mosquitoes for 24 hours.

Historically, the program used three types of adult mosquito traps: CDC miniature light traps, gravid traps, and BG Sentinel traps. In 2019 all sites had one CDC miniature light trap and one gravid trap; 29 sites had one BG Sentinel trap. In 2020, the program prioritized trapping by using only gravid traps to maximize WNV surveillance



Figure 1. Staff setting a mosquito trap.

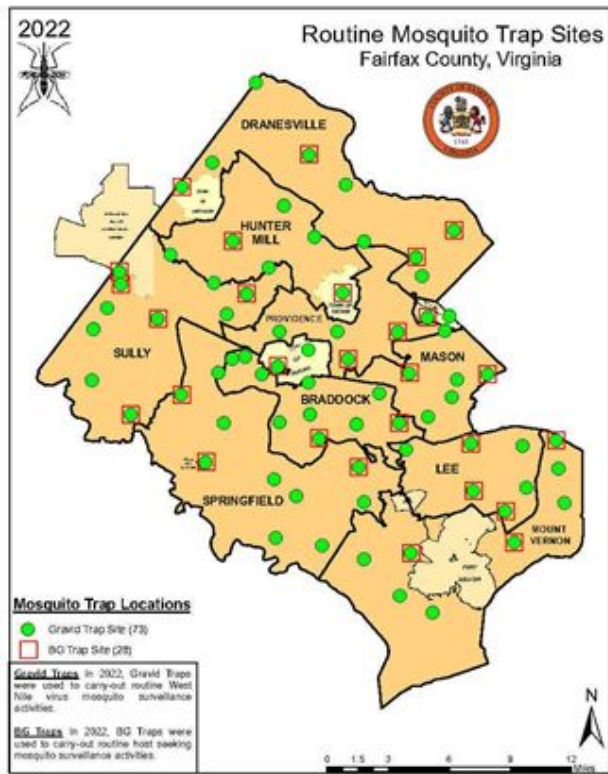


Figure 2: 2022 Routine Adult Mosquito Trap Locations

efforts amidst COVID-19 staffing limitations. Reduced trapping efforts continued through the 2022 season. In 2021 and 2022, the program began with gravid traps only and incorporated BG Sentinel trap partway through the season. In 2023, staff anticipate a return to normal operations with 75 sites and one gravid and one host-seeking trap at each site.

During the 2022 mosquito surveillance season, 120,919 mosquitoes were collected and identified (Figure 3) from routine trapping activities. The yellow fever mosquito *Aedes aegypti*, which has historically been rare in Virginia, has been found annually in the region since 2011 when an overwintering population was identified in Washington, D.C. It has been detected at routine trap sites in Fairfax County annually since 2015. Although the numbers of this mosquito collected in the County remains relatively low (usually a single adult in a trap), continued surveillance and multiple types of control are necessary to continue limiting the

species' ability to establish here. In 2021, two *Culex nigripalpus* mosquitoes were

identified in routine collections. This mosquito, which is not native to this region, is a potential vector of St. Louis Encephalitis virus and WNV.

Several immature and adult mosquito specimens (mostly from 2022 surveillance efforts) were submitted to the Walter Reed Biosystematics Unit (WRBU) at the Smithsonian Institution Museum Support Center as part of the WRBU effort to refresh their entomological collections with newer specimens from around the U.S.



Figure 3: Staff sorting and identifying mosquitoes (left) and contents of a mosquito trap being processed under a microscope (right).

The **gravid trap** (Figure 4) is a trap that collects mosquitoes that are looking for a place to lay their eggs. This trap is baited with an infusion (water, grass, straw, yeast) that is attractive to the *Culex* mosquitoes that are the primary vectors of WNV. The majority of mosquitoes collected in this trap are *Culex* species (*Culex pipiens* and *Culex restuans*) (Figure 5). In 2022, this trap was set for 1,898 trap periods and collected over 94,650 mosquitoes. Twenty-six different species of mosquitoes were collected in the trap in 2022, but more than 91 percent were *Culex* species (*Cx. pipiens* and *Cx. restuans*). In 2022, the number of collected *Culex* mosquitoes varied widely from the average of the previous five years with the weather conditions and rainfall impacting collections throughout the season (Figure 6).



Figure 4: Gravid Mosquito Trap.

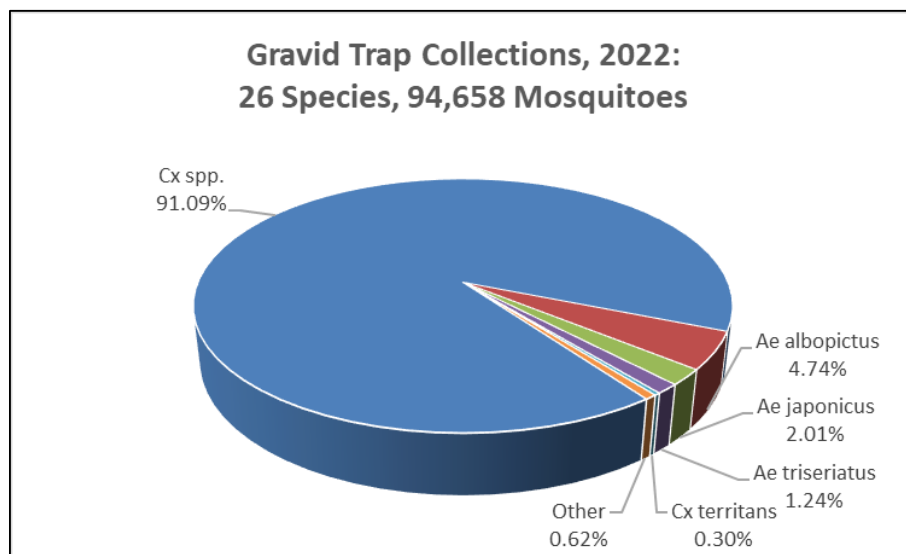


Figure 5: 2022 Gravid Trap Collections.

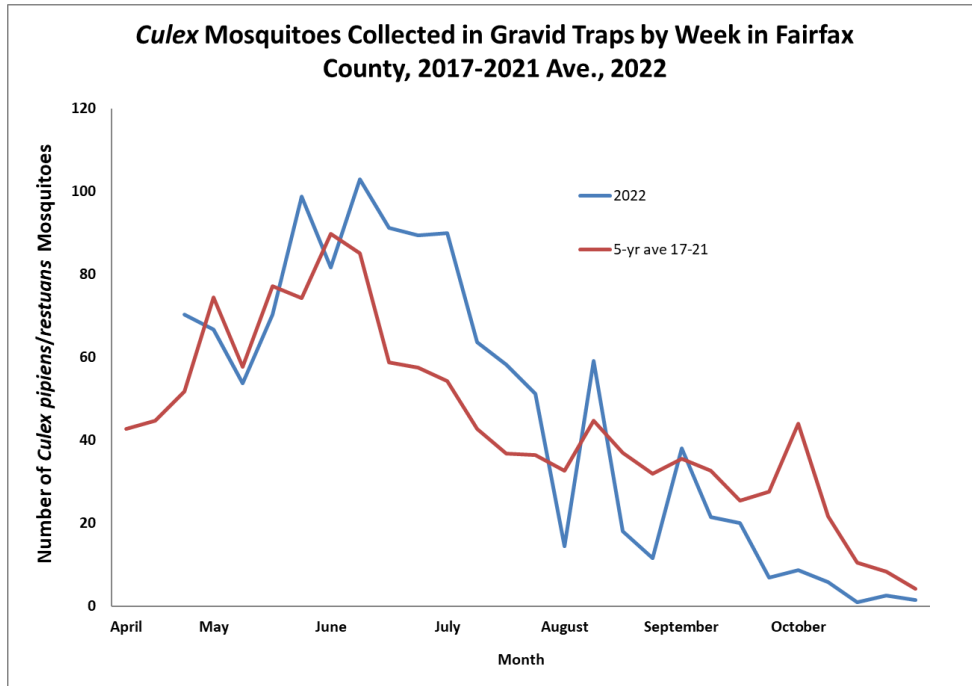


Figure 6: 2022 Average *Culex* Mosquitoes collected by week and average 2017-2021.

The **CDC miniature light trap** (not shown) is a trap that collects host-seeking mosquitoes, or mosquitoes that are searching for something to bite. This trap is baited with carbon dioxide (dry ice). This trap was not used during the 2020-2022 mosquito seasons due to staffing limitations because of the COVID-19 pandemic. This trap should be reintroduced to surveillance efforts in 2023.



Figure 7: BG Sentinel Trap.

The **BG Sentinel trap** (Figure 7) is another trap that collects host-seeking mosquitoes. This trap is baited with carbon dioxide (dry ice) as well as a special lure that is based on the scent of human sweat. This trap was not used during the 2020 mosquito season. It was used for a partial season in both 2021 and 2022. The majority of mosquitoes collected in this trap are *Aedes albopictus* (Figure 8). In 2022, this trap was set for 644 trap periods and collected over 26,260 mosquitoes. Twenty-seven different species of mosquitoes were collected in the trap in 2022, but more than 70 percent were *Aedes albopictus*.

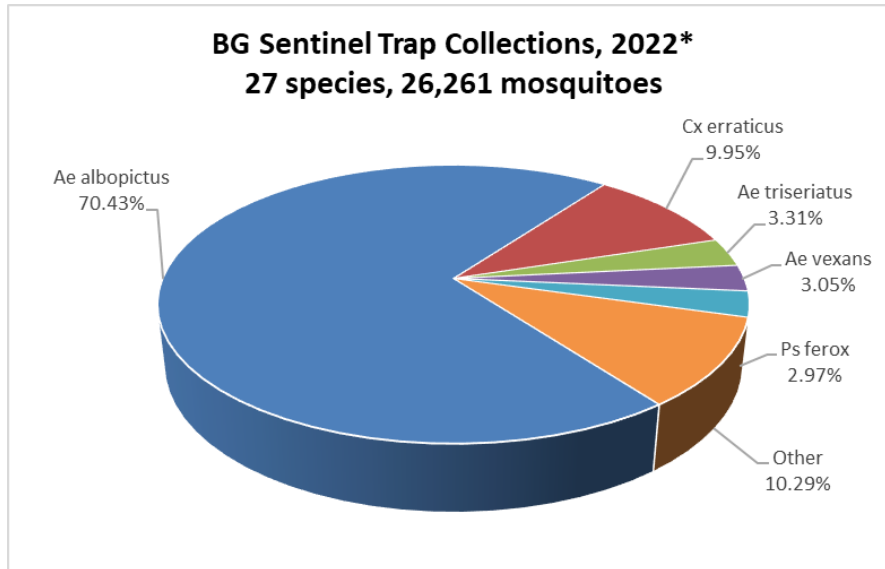


Figure 8: 2021 BG Sentinel Trap Collections; *Partial season.

Mosquito Testing. In the 2022 mosquito season, 80,758 mosquitoes were tested in 2,391 pools. A mosquito pool is a batch of 5 to 50 mosquitoes of the same species from the same trap, location and trap period. In 2022, the mosquitoes tested were *Culex* species (*pipiens* or *restuans*) collected in gravid or BG Sentinel traps. There were 245 positive WNV pools in 2022. Positive mosquitoes were found in many parts of the county (Figure 9). As a comparison, during 2021, 85,514 mosquitoes were tested in 2,530 routine pools, of which 229 were positive. The first WNV-positive mosquitoes of 2022 were collected in a gravid trap in mid-June. The infection rate of *Culex* species tested from gravid traps was calculated throughout the season. The peak infection rate (maximum likelihood estimate: MLE) in 2022 came in mid-August when the MLE was calculated at 18.48 mosquitoes per 1,000, which was higher than the 5-year average peak

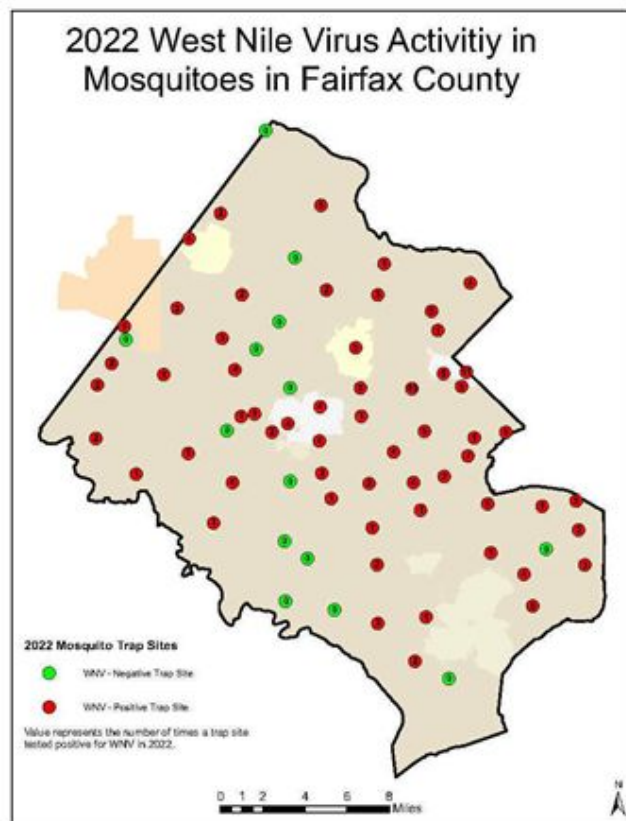


Figure 9: Map of WNV-positive Mosquito Trap Sites, 2022.

infection rate of 14.18 mosquitoes per 1,000. The last positive mosquitoes were collected in early October (Figure 10).

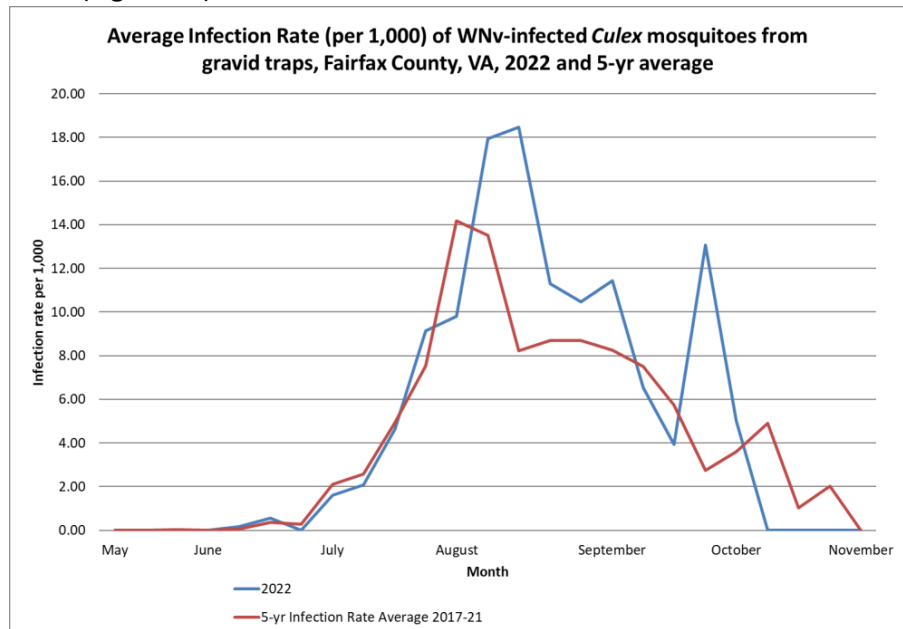


Figure 10: West Nile Virus Infection Rate (Maximum Likelihood Estimate) in *Culex* species collected in Gravid Traps, 2022.

Tick Surveillance: In 2022, 7,966 ticks (including 3,554 blacklegged ticks) were collected throughout the year using various techniques including collections from veterinary clinics, a deer hunt, and a collaboration with the County Wildlife Management Specialist's office to collect ticks from deer harvested as a part of deer management activities. All ticks collected in 2022 were from harvested deer (n=7,706) or veterinary clinics (n=260). The blacklegged tick *Ixodes scapularis* was the most abundant tick species collected, although the lone star tick *Amblyomma americanum* was also collected in high numbers (n=3,350).

An invasive tick species, *Haemaphysalis longicornis* or the Asian longhorned tick has been found in 17 states, including Virginia. The tick has been reported in 36 localities in Virginia, including Fairfax County, since 2017. In 2022, specimens of this tick were again collected in the County. This tick transmits a variety of pathogens to humans and animals in other parts of the world; however, its medical importance in the western hemisphere is uncertain.

Tick testing for Lyme disease surveillance was made available at the Health Department's Public Health Laboratory in 2016. Blacklegged ticks collected in 2022 (n=1,811) will be tested for the Lyme disease bacteria. Forty-seven (7.6%) of the 618 blacklegged ticks tested from 2021 were positive for the Lyme disease bacteria. Ticks that have been feeding are not submitted for testing per protocol as the vertebrate blood in the ticks may interfere with the testing. As in previous years, tick surveillance and the tick identification service will be conducted in 2023 by staff in the Division of Environmental Health and will follow previously-established protocols.

Control

Mosquito control is a component of an integrated management program. Routine and non-routine control decisions take a variety of factors into consideration including mosquito species, presence of mosquito-borne disease, proximity to people, mosquito tolerance, weather patterns, environment, non-target impacts, health and safety, mosquito habitat, and accessibility for surveillance and treatment. Pesticide applications are made according to the product label. Federal and state regulatory guidance is adhered to.



Immature Mosquito Surveillance and Control: Since 2016, the program has evaluated county-maintained stormwater dry ponds and their mosquito production. In 2021, sites maintained by VDOT were added to the inspection program. From April through October, both seasonal and merit staff checked over 1,300 individual storm water sites and 100 VDOT sites throughout the county. These sites were inspected (e.g, Figures 11-15) multiple times during the season and a total of 11,939 inspections were completed in 2022. Of those inspections, 6,989 had water that could be sampled for mosquitoes. There were 1,966 inspections where mosquito larvae were collected; 818 had

enough immature mosquitoes to meet the treatment threshold (3 immature mosquitoes per dip or sample with a minimum of 3 dips). A total of 861 treatments were made with either Altosid XR, VectoMaxFG or Cocobear. All applications were made by certified pesticide applicators or registered technicians and were made according to label guidelines.



Figure 13: Immature mosquitoes from field collections

Figures 11 and 12: Staff inspecting storm water sites (above and top left)



Two mobile applications available through the county's GIS software were customized to streamline field and laboratory data collection processes. The apps took the place of hundreds of paper maps and forms and have greatly increased staff efficiency in the field, laboratory, and office.

Staff analyze the data collected to identify ways to improve work efficiency. Their analysis allows the program to prioritize larval inspection sites based on historic mosquito presence. Staff increased the number of inspections at sites where mosquitoes had been previously collected while reducing the inspection frequency at

sites where no mosquitoes had ever been collected. The initial site prioritization project won a 2021 County GIS Excellence Award for "Use of GIS for Analysis".



Figures 14 and 15: Staff applying larvicides to control immature mosquitoes (above and top left).

Adult Mosquito Control: While source reduction and the application of larvicides are the principal and most effective interventions to reduce mosquito populations, situations may arise in which infected adult mosquitoes are present in significant numbers and pose a threat to human health. In these situations, judicious application of adulticides to control mosquito populations will be added to all other mosquito control activities as an additional measure to reduce vector populations.

Guidelines from CDC state that adulticiding based on surveillance data is an extremely important part of any integrated mosquito management program and should be used when there is significant risk of human illness. The Health Department may apply insecticides to control adult mosquitoes, and in these instances, the application will target those mosquitoes which potentially transmit disease to humans. The following indicators may trigger adult mosquito spraying by the Health Department:

- Results of mosquito surveillance and testing,
- Environmental factors that impact mosquito or disease cycles,
- Detection of medically-important invasive species, or
- Reported cases of human disease.

The Health Department is equipped to apply pesticides for adult mosquitoes should the public health need arise. The program has increased its capacity to respond to mosquito-borne public health threats by purchasing additional equipment to



Figure 16: Pesticide application for adult mosquitoes using a backpack sprayer.

include backpack sprayers (Figure 16), a truck-mounted ultra-low volume (ULV) sprayer (Figure 17), and a backpack ULV sprayer. Synthetic pyrethroids or other insecticides may be used to control adult mosquitoes. All applications of pesticides will be performed by certified applicators according to the label directions. Targeted mosquito spraying was done in 2005, 2006, 2007, 2016, 2017 and 2018. In 2022, no pesticide applications were made to control adult mosquitoes. In previous years, treatments to control adult mosquitoes have been made using the methods described above using either AquaZenivex E20 or Flit 10EC.



Figure 17: Ultra-low volume sprayer mounted in the back of a pick-up truck.

Pesticide resistance testing was conducted in 2022. This is performed to help ensure mosquito control efforts would be effective and help guide local mosquito control efforts. Both *Culex pipiens* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes were submitted to the CDC-funded Northeast Center of Excellence for Vector-Borne Diseases based at Cornell University for resistance testing. The collected mosquitoes were challenged against a variety of active ingredients used to control immature and adult mosquitoes in laboratory-based assays. Evidence of resistance to some commonly-used pesticide classes were seen in these initial assays while other pesticide classes show little or no evidence of resistance. Continued monitoring, field-based trials and other resistance characterization assays will help the program identify underlying resistance mechanisms to help determine which insecticides will be effective in controlling local mosquito populations. A resistance management strategy will be developed as more information is gathered.

Community Outreach and Education

Fairfax County will continue to emphasize personal protection measures from mosquito bites, mosquito-borne disease, and mosquito prevention and control. This is done through distribution of informational materials, media interviews, advertising, web pages, social media, presentations, community events, and collaborations with community groups and homeowners associations. In 2023, the program will also continue its tick outreach activities as originally requested by the BOS.

The 18th 18-month “Fight the Bite” calendar was produced in 2022. The calendar was provided to Fairfax County Public Schools. (See Figure 18 for examples of outreach material.)



Figure 18: Some examples of outreach material.

The demand for educational material was steady in 2022. DCIP staff attended events, provided presentations in schools (Figures 19 and 20), provided educational and safety presentations, and participated in other community-based events in 2022. Many engagements on vector-borne disease prevention were also provided to the community at numerous events by FCHD Community Outreach staff.



Figures 19 (above), 20 (right): Classroom presentations on vector-borne disease prevention.



A Spanish-language digital ad campaign aimed at protecting outdoor workers from mosquito- and tick-borne diseases was honored by the National Public Health Information Coalition in 2019. The Health Department received a gold award in the government health marketing category of the 2019 Berreth Awards, recognizing excellence in public health communication. The mobile media campaign was designed to build awareness of mosquito and tick-bite prevention among local Hispanic men who work outdoors (Figure 21). The project was a collaboration between the Health Department (Communications, DCIP and Community Outreach) and Channel 16.



Figure 21: Screenshot from video used in mobile media campaign.

The program will continue to work with other staff in the Division of Environmental Health, the Health Department's Communications Office, the Community Outreach Team and the Division of Epidemiology and Population Health to develop messaging and provide messaging to all communities within the County. New outreach materials in 2022 included a new 18-month calendar. A new calendar is being developed for 2023 along with updated materials.



Figure 22: *Aedes albopictus*, the Asian Tiger mosquito--the main nuisance mosquito in Fairfax County. Image courtesy CDC.

Service Requests: The FCHD continued to promote source reduction (elimination of mosquito breeding sites) in 2022 through the outreach campaign. The Asian tiger mosquito (*Aedes albopictus*) (Figure 22) was the source of most mosquito-related complaints. This mosquito, which lays its eggs in and develops in containers (Figure 23), is an aggressive, persistent biter that can be found in large numbers around residences. The most identified breeding sites contributing to the presence of *Aedes albopictus* around inspected homes include

household containers, corrugated downspout extensions, gardening containers/flowerpots or saucers, trash/recycling containers, and tarps. The presence of black corrugated pipes at the end of the downspouts from the roof gutters, even when placed underground, continue to be a



Figure 23: Some of the container breeding sites found on service requests.

frequent source of mosquito problems. Most of these corrugated pipes do not drain adequately and they retain water throughout the season, thus providing great mosquito breeding habitat. This mosquito is a potential vector of the Chikungunya, dengue, West Nile and Zika viruses. During 37 site visits and inspections in 2022, staff educated property owners and managers about the benefits of eliminating breeding sites and/or provided Mosquito Dunks®. Service requests and complaints had previously been tracked in the legacy FIDO (Fairfax Inspections Database Online) system. Starting in 2023, service requests and complaints will be tracked in PLUS (Planning and Land Use System).

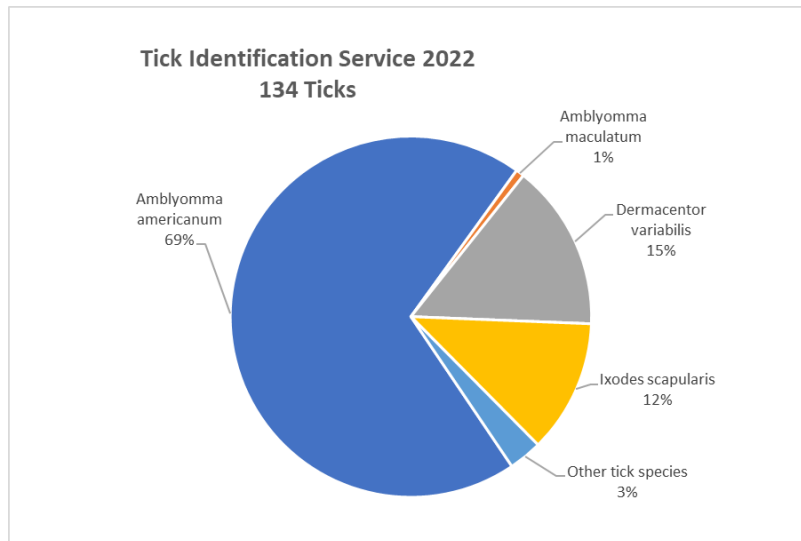


Figure 24: Ticks identified through Tick ID Service, 2022.

Tick Identification Service:

The Health Department's tick identification service encourages County residents to have their ticks identified by Health Department staff to help raise awareness of Lyme disease and provide information on preventing tick bites and tick-borne diseases. Residents can submit pictures of ticks or bring them to the Health Department for identification. In 2022, 155 pictures or specimens were

sent to the Health Department for identification. Of these, 134 were ticks: 93 Lone Star ticks (*Amblyomma americanum*), 1 Gulf Coast tick (*Amblyomma maculatum*), 20 American Dog ticks (*Dermacentor variabilis*), 16 blacklegged ticks (*Ixodes scapularis*), and 4 *Ixodes* species (Figure 24).

Preparedness and Response Activities

The DEH and the Division of Epidemiology and Population Health (DEPH) will continue to collaboratively respond to vector-borne disease issues that arise in the County. Staff from both divisions will continue working together to develop and revise response activities and incorporate communications strategies with the Health Department's Communications Office. Staff will stay abreast of current vector-borne disease issues and incorporate new knowledge and actions into response plans as appropriate.

The Division of Environmental Health has taken additional steps to increase preparedness and capacity within the agency by having Environmental Health professional staff become certified pesticide applicators. Currently, 33 merit Environmental Health staff (71%) have a Pesticide Applicator Certificate from the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

In the event of a mosquito-borne disease emergency, the DEPH would perform human case investigations and may coordinate human testing when needed. The Health Department Laboratory can help with human testing coordination. Environmental investigations and mosquito-related activities would be performed by DCIP staff and continue to be performed when cases are identified. These activities would include site visits, education and outreach, source reduction, vector surveillance and vector abatement activities. The Health Department Laboratory has capacity for testing for other mosquito-borne diseases such as chikungunya, dengue, and Zika, and would perform testing as needed. Previous actions taken by FCHD during the Zika public health emergency of 2016 laid the foundation for how the agency may respond to mosquito-borne disease emergencies.

Climate change is expected to have an impact on vectors and vector-borne diseases over the next several years. Staff will continue to monitor for vector presence and abundance, will stay abreast of vector-borne disease trends, adjust program operations accordingly, and take steps to prepare and respond as appropriate.

In 2023, the program will continue to perform vector surveillance, community outreach and public education, and mosquito control, primarily through proactive larviciding. We encourage the community to do their part by eliminating standing water to prevent mosquitoes and by preventing mosquito and tick bites. A healthier community begins with you!



NATULAR® G

Mosquito Larvicide Granule

Controls larvae of mosquitoes that may transmit West Nile Virus, Eastern Equine Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalitis, Zika, Dengue, or Chikungunya.

To be used in governmental mosquito control programs, by professional pest control operators, or in other mosquito or midge control operations.

Active Ingredient:	
Spinosad (a mixture of Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D)	0.5%
Other Ingredients	99.5%
Total	100.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Precautionary Statements

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Non-target aquatic invertebrates may be killed in water where this pesticide is used. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Apply this product only as specified on the label.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Product Information

NATULAR® G is a product for killing mosquito and midge larvae. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. NATULAR® G may be applied with suitable ground or aerial application equipment.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

NATULAR® G is intended to kill mosquito and midge larvae. Mosquitoes are best controlled when an IPM program is followed. Larval control efforts should be managed through habitat mapping, active adult and larval surveillance, and integrated with other control strategies such as source reduction, public education programs, harborage or barrier adult mosquito control applications, and targeted adulticide applications.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

NATULAR® G contains a Group 5 insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if appropriate resistance management strategies are not followed. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. Resistance to other insecticide groups is not likely to impact the effectiveness of this product. Spinosad may be used in rotation with all other labeled products in a comprehensive IRM program.

To minimize the potential for resistance development, the following practices are recommended:

- Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM and IRM programs.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or Clarke representative.
- Rotate with other labeled effective mosquito larvicides that have a different mode of action.
- In dormant rice fields, standing water within agricultural/crop sites, and permanent marine and freshwater sites, do not make more than 20 applications per year.
- Use insecticides with a different mode of action (different insecticide group) on adult mosquitoes so that both larvae and adults are not exposed to products with the same mode of action.
- Contact your local extension specialist, technical advisor, and/or Clarke representative for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your local Clarke representative by calling 800-323-5727.

Spray Drift Management

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determines the potential for spray drift. The applicator is responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions. Where states have more stringent regulations, they should be observed.

Application

Proper application techniques help ensure adequate coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum kill of mosquito and midge larvae. Apply NATULAR® G prior to flooding as a pre-hatch application to areas that breed mosquitoes, or at any stage of larval development after flooding in listed sites. The following recommendations are provided for ground and aerial application of NATULAR® G.

Ground Application

Use conventional ground application equipment and apply NATULAR® G at the designated rate for the targeted site.

Spot Treatment

Apply NATULAR® G as a spot treatment to areas where mosquitoes are breeding at rates appropriate for the treatment site habitat and conditions.

Aerial Application

Equipment used in the application of NATULAR® G should be carefully calibrated before use and checked frequently during application to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform distribution pattern. Avoid overlaps that will increase NATULAR® G dosage above recommended limits.

Application Sites and Rates

The rates listed are typical for efficaciously killing mosquito and midge larvae in the listed habitat sites. Within this range, use lower rates when water is shallow, vegetation and/or pollution are minimal, and mosquito populations are low. Do not use less than labeled minimum rate. NATULAR® G may be applied at rates up to 20 lb per acre in waters high in organic content (such as polluted water, sewage lagoons, animal waste lagoons, and waters

with high concentrations of leaf litter or other organic debris), deep-water mosquito habitats or those with dense surface cover, and where monitoring indicates a lack of kill at typical rates. Do not re-apply within 7 days of the initial application unless monitoring indicates that larval populations have reestablished or weather conditions have rendered initial treatments ineffective. Do not apply to water intended for irrigation.

For killing mosquito larvae species in the following non-crop sites:

Non-Crop Site	NATULAR® G lb/acre (lb ai/acre)
Temporary Standing Water: Woodland pools, snow pools, roadside ditches, retention ponds, freshwater dredge spoils, tire tracks and other natural or manmade depressions, rock holes, pot holes and similar areas subject to holding water	3.5 - 6.5 (0.018 - 0.033)
Other Freshwater Sites: Natural and manmade aquatic sites, edges of lakes, ponds, canals, stream eddies, creek edges, detention ponds	
Freshwater Swamps and Marshes: Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation	9 (0.045)
Marine/Coastal Areas: Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas	
Stormwater/Drainage Systems: Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas	6.5 - 9 (0.033 - 0.045)
Wastewater: Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas	
Dormant Rice Fields: Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle)	3.5 - 6.5 (0.0180 - 0.033)
Natural and Artificial Containers: Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers, cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites.	3.5 - 9 (0.018 - 0.045)
Landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles	
Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for consumption by people, animals, or livestock.	
	For small to medium size containers, apply 1/8 teaspoon (about 0.37 g) of Natular G per 10-20 gallons of water. For very small containers, apply a pinch of Natular G (0.02 g) per ½ - 1 gallon of water. This is approximately 7 - 9 granules per ½ - 1 gallon of water.

Agricultural/Crop Sites Where Mosquito Breeding Occurs:

Apply NATULAR® G at the rate of 3.5 to 9 lb per acre (0.018 - 0.045 lb ai/acre) in standing water within agricultural/crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs: pastures/hay fields, rangelands, orchards, vineyards, and citrus groves. Do not apply to waters intended for irrigation.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry place in original container only. Keep away from moisture.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site according to label use directions or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling for Non-Refillable Bag: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container.

Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

Warranty

To the extent consistent with applicable law CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use/handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Natular® is a Registered Trademark of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc.

IN CASE OF MEDICAL EMERGENCY, CALL THE INTERNATIONAL POISON CONTROL CENTER 1-800-214-7753

Manufactured By:
CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 North Garden Avenue
Roselle, IL 60172, U.S.A.
1-800-323-5727

EPA Reg. No.: 8329-80

EPA Est. No.: 8329-IL-03

Net Weight: _____

Lot: _____

AL0772



NATULAR® G30

Mosquito Larvicide / Extended Release Granule

Controls larvae of mosquitoes which may transmit Dengue, Chikungunya, or Zika.

To be used in governmental mosquito control programs, by professional pest control operators, or in other mosquito or midge control operations.

Active Ingredient (dry weight basis):	
Spinosad (a mixture of Spinosyn A and Spinosyn D)	2.5%
Other Ingredients	97.5%
Total	100.0%
U.S. Patent No. 5,362,634 and 5,496,931	
Natular® G30 is a 2.5% extended release granule.	

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

Harmful if swallowed. Causes moderate eye irritation. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (such as goggles, face shield, or safety glasses).

First Aid	
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything to an unconscious person.
If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with warm water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-214-7753 for emergency medical treatment information.	

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to aquatic organisms. Non-target aquatic invertebrates may be killed in waters where this pesticide is used. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters.

Directions For Use

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Read all Directions for Use carefully before applying.

Product Information

Natular® G30 is a product for killing mosquito and midge larvae. This product's active ingredient, spinosad, is biologically derived from the fermentation of *Saccharopolyspora spinosa*, a naturally occurring soil organism. Natular® G30 releases effective levels of spinosad for up to 30 days under typical environmental conditions. Natular® G30 may be applied with ground or aerial equipment.

Use Precautions

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs

Natular® G30 is intended to kill mosquito and midge larvae. Mosquitoes are best controlled when an IPM program is followed. Larval control efforts should be managed through habitat mapping, active adult and larval surveillance, and integrated with other control strategies such as source reduction, public education programs, harborage or barrier adult mosquito control applications, and targeted adulticide applications.

Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM)

Natular® G30 contains a Group 5 insecticide. Insect biotypes with acquired resistance to Group 5 insecticides may eventually dominate the insect population if appropriate resistance management strategies are not followed. Currently, only spinetoram and spinosad active ingredients are classified as Group 5 insecticides. Resistance to other insecticides is not likely to impact the effectiveness of this product. Spinosad may be used in rotation with all other labeled products in a comprehensive IRM program.

To minimize the potential for resistance development, the following practices are recommended:

- Base insecticide use on comprehensive IPM and IRM programs.
- Monitor after application for unexpected target pest survival. If the level of survival suggests the presence of resistance, consult with your local university specialist or Clarke representative.
- Rotate with other labeled effective mosquito larvicides that have a different mode of action.
- In dormant rice fields, standing water within agricultural/crop sites, and permanent marine and freshwater sites, do not make more than 5 applications per year.
- Use insecticides with a different mode of action (different insecticide group) on adult mosquitoes so that both larvae and adults are not exposed to products with the same mode of action.
- Contact your local extension specialist, technical advisor, and/or Clarke representative for insecticide resistance management and/or IPM recommendations for the specific site and resistant pest problems.
- For further information or to report suspected resistance, you may contact your local Clarke representative by calling 800-323-5727.

Application

Proper application techniques help ensure adequate coverage and correct dosage necessary to obtain optimum kill of mosquito and midge larvae. Apply Natular® G30 prior to flooding as a pre-hatch application to areas that breed mosquitoes, or at any stage of larval development after flooding in listed sites. Do not allow this product to drift onto neighboring crops or non-crop areas or use in a manner or at a time other than in accordance with label directions.

Ground Application

Use conventional ground application equipment that provides even coverage at labeled rates.

Aerial Application

Fixed wing aircraft or helicopters equipped with granular spreaders capable of applying rates from 5 to 20 lb per acre may be used to apply Natular® G30. Aerial application equipment should be carefully calibrated before use to be sure it is working properly and delivering a uniform distribution pattern. Avoid flight path overlaps while dispensing granules. Do not exceed labeled limits.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the treatment coordinator are responsible for considering all these factors when making application decisions.

Application Sites and Rates

Apply Natular® G30 at rates (see table) for the targeted treatment site. Within these rate ranges apply at a rate appropriate to site habitat and conditions at the time of application. Use lower labeled rate when water is shallow, vegetation and/or pollution are minimal, and mosquito populations are low. Do not use less than labeled minimum rate. Within the labeled rate range, use higher rates when water is deep, vegetation and/or pollution are high, and mosquito populations are high in number.

Natular® G30 may be applied at rates up to 20 lb per acre in waters high in organic content, deep-water mosquito habitats or those with dense surface cover, and where monitoring indicates a lack of kill at typical rates.

Reapply after 30 days, if needed for extended control in continuously flooded habitat. More frequent applications may be made if monitoring indicates that larval populations have reestablished or weather conditions have rendered initial treatments ineffective.

AL0697

Treatment Area	Natular® G30
<p>Temporary Standing Water: Woodland pools, snow pools, roadside ditches, retention ponds, freshwater dredge spoils, tire tracks and other natural or manmade depressions, rock holes, pot holes and similar areas subject to holding water.</p> <p>Other Freshwater Sites: Natural and manmade aquatic sites; edges of lakes, ponds, canals, stream eddies, creek edges, and detention ponds.</p> <p>Dormant Rice Fields: Impounded water in dormant rice fields (for application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle).</p> <p>Freshwater Swamps and Marshes: Mixed hardwood swamps, cattail marsh, common reed wetland, water hyacinth ponds, and similar freshwater areas with emergent vegetation.</p> <p>Marine/Coastal Areas: Intertidal areas above the mean high water mark, mangroves, brackish water swamps and marshes, coastal impoundments and similar areas.</p>	<p>Apply 5 to 12 lbs per acre (5.6 to 13.5 kg per hectare).</p> <p>Rate is equivalent to 5 to 12 g per 100 sq. ft. of water.</p>
<p>Stormwater/Drainage Systems: Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, and similar areas.</p> <p>Wastewater: Sewage effluent, sewers, sewage lagoons, cesspools, oxidation ponds, septic ditches and tanks, animal waste lagoons and settling ponds, livestock runoff lagoons, wastewater impoundments associated with fruit and vegetable processing, and similar areas.</p>	<p>Apply 5 to 20 lbs per acre (5.6 to 22.4 kg per hectare).</p> <p>Rate is equivalent to 5 to 20 g per 100 sq. ft. of water.</p>
<p>Natural and Artificial Containers: Tree holes, bromeliads, leaf axils, and other similar natural water holding containers; cemetery urns, bird baths, flower pots, rain barrels, buckets, single tires, tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants and other similar areas, abandoned swimming pools, ornamental ponds, flooded roof tops and similar water holding sites; landfill containers, salvage yards, abandoned vehicles.</p> <p>Do not apply to natural or artificial containers of water intended for consumption by people, animals, or livestock.</p>	<p>Apply 5 to 20 lbs per acre (5.6 to 22.4 kg per hectare).</p> <p>Rate is equivalent to 5 to 20 g per 100 sq. ft. of water.</p> <p>For small to medium size containers, apply 0.15 g of Natular G30 per 10-25 gallons of water.</p> <p>For very small containers, apply a pinch of Natular G30 (about 0.02 g) per 5 liters (1.3 gallons) of water. This is approximately 8-10 granules per 5 liters of water.</p>
<p>Agricultural/Crop Sites Where Mosquito Breeding Occurs Apply Natular® G30 to standing water within agricultural/crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs to kill mosquito larvae species, including: pastures/hay fields, rangeland, orchards, vineyards, and citrus groves. Do not apply to waters intended for irrigation.</p>	<p>Apply 5 to 20 lbs per acre (5.6 to 22.4 kg per hectare).</p> <p>Rate is equivalent to 5 to 20 g per 100 sq. ft. of water.</p>

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool dry place in original container only. Keep away from moisture.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling for Non-Refillable Bag: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Offer for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

Container Handling for Rigid Refillable Tote: Refillable container. Refill this container with granular spinosad pesticide formulation only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment. Use a sprayer with water to quickly and completely rinse the interior of the container. Ensure the top, bottom, and all sides are rinsed. A high pressure sprayer with a rinsing nozzle could provide a thorough rinse of the interior. Drain and collect rinsate from the container into a collection system for later disposal. Drain the container dry so no water remains. Return to point of sale. Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

Warranty: To the extent consistent with applicable law, CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use/handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Natular® is a Trademark of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc.

Manufactured For:
CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 North Garden Avenue
Roselle, IL 60172, U.S.A.
1-800-323-5727

EPA Reg. No.: 8329-83
EPA Est. No.: 8329-IL-03
Net Contents: _____
Lot: _____



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus thuringiensis, subspecies *israelensis*, strain AM 65-52, fermentation solids, spores, and insecticidal toxins 2.80%
OTHER INGREDIENTS 97.20%
TOTAL 100.00%

Potency: 200 International Toxic Units (ITU) per mg (Equivalent to 0.091 billion potency: ITU per pound)

The percent active ingredient does not indicate product performance and potency measurements are not Federally standardized.

EPA Reg. No. 73049-10
 EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001

List No. 05108

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- 1.0 First Aid
- 2.0 Precautionary Statements
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- 5.0 Storage and Disposal
- 6.0 Notice to User

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION**

FIRST AID	
If in Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eyes open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-315-9819 (24 hours) for emergency medical treatment and/or transport emergency information. For all other information, call 1-800-323-9597.	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 HAZARD TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)

CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Mixers/loaders and applicators not in enclosed cabs or aircraft must wear a dust/mist respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95 or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment washwaters. Do not apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption.

3.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

4.0 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

VectoBac G is an insecticide for use against mosquito larvae.

Mosquitoes Habitat	Suggested Range Rate*
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(Such as the following examples):

Irrigation ditches, roadside ditches, flood water, standing ponds, livestock watering ponds and troughs, woodland pools, snow melt pools, pastures, catch basins, storm water retention areas, tidal water, salt marshes and rice fields	2.5 - 10 lbs. / acre
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In addition, standing water containing mosquito larvae, in fields growing crops such as alfalfa, almonds, asparagus, corn, cotton, dates, grapes, peaches, sugar cane and walnuts may be treated at the recommended rates.

* Use 10-20 lbs. / acre when late 3rd and early 4th instar larvae predominate, mosquito populations are high, water is heavily polluted (sewage lagoons, animal waste lagoons), and/or algae are abundant.

Apply uniformly by aerial or ground conventional equipment. Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the treatment coordinator are responsible for considering all of these factors when making decisions.

A 7 to 14 day interval between applications should be employed.

5.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate potable water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage: Store in a cool [59-86°F (15-30°C)], dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Once cleaned, some agricultural plastic pesticide containers can be taken to a container collection site or picked up for recycling. To find the nearest site, contact your chemical dealer or manufacturer, or contact Ag Container Recycling Council at 202-861-3144 or www.acrecycle.org. If recycling is not available dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

6.0 NOTICE TO USER

Seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.

VectoBac is a registered trademark of
Valent BioSciences Corporation.

VectoLex[®] WSP

BIOLOGICAL LARVICIDE

WATER SOLUBLE POUCH

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus sphaericus 2362, Serotype H5a5b, strain ABTS
 1743 Technical Powder (670 BsITU/mg) 7.5%
 OTHER INGREDIENTS 92.5%
 TOTAL 100.0%

Potency: This product contains 50 BsITU/mg or 0.023 Billion BsITU/lb.

Expiration Date: (Two years from the date of manufacture).

The percent active ingredient does not indicate product performance and potency measurements are not federally standardized.

EPA Reg. No. 73049-20 List No. 05722
 EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001 (Lot No. Suffix 'N8')
 EPA Est. No. 33967-NJ-1 (Lot No. Suffix 'Q5')

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 - 5.1 Application Directions
- 6.0 Notice to User

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION

1.0**FIRST AID**

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-315-9819 (24 hours) for emergency medical treatment and/or transport emergency information. For all other information, call 1-800-323-9597.

2.0**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****2.1****HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS CAUTION**

Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

2.2**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters or rinsate. Do not apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption.

3.0**DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

4.0**STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Non refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. For Water Soluble Pouches, dispose of empty outer foil bag in trash.

Continued

5.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE - VECTOLEX WATER SOLUBLE POUCHES (WSP)

Once the foil bag containing Water Soluble Pouches is opened, use pouches within one day.

5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS

MOSQUITO CONTROL

VectoLex WSP is a selective microbial insecticide for use against mosquito larvae in a variety of habitats. VectoLex WSP can be applied to areas that contain fish, other aquatic life, and plants. VectoLex WSP can be applied to areas used by or in contact with humans, pets, horses, livestock, birds or wildlife.

I. For control of mosquito larvae species* in the following non-crop sites:

Habitat	Rate Range	
Drainage/Drainage Systems:		
Storm drains, catch basins, retention, detention and seepage ponds.	1 pouch/50 sq.ft. ⁽¹⁾	
Treatment Areas (For Use In)⁽¹⁾:		
Ponds	Standing water	Unused swimming pools or spas
Lagoons	Storm water retention areas	Flooded basements
Water gardens	Catch basins	Pool covers
Hollow trees and tree holes	Birdbaths	Gutters and drains
Urns	Fountains	Wheelbarrows
Rain barrels	Flowerpots and planters	Garbage cans and covers
Livestock watering troughs/ponds/tanks	Snowmelt pools	Discarded tires
Irrigation ditches	Abandoned	
Roadside ditches	swimming pools	
Flood water		

Any location where water accumulates and remains standing for periods of time, except treated, finished drinking water for human consumption.

⁽¹⁾Treat on basis of surface area of potential mosquito breeding sites by placing one (1) VectoLex Soluble Pouch for up to 50 square feet of treatment area. Re-apply as needed after 1 to 4 weeks.

5.1 APPLICATION DIRECTIONS (cont'd)

Longer periods of mosquito population suppression may result where sufficient numbers of non-target aquatic invertebrate parasites and predators are present since these are not affected by the product and contribute to mosquito population reduction.

* Mosquito species effectively controlled by VectoLex WSP, including many of those known to carry/transmit West Nile Virus:

Culex spp.
Aedes vexans
Ochlerotatus melanimon (*Aedes melanimon*)
Ochlerotatus stimulans (*Aedes stimulans*)
Ochlerotatus nigromaculis (*Aedes nigromaculis*)
Psorophora columbiae
Psorophora ferox
Ochlerotatus triseriatus (*Aedes triseriatus*)
Ochlerotatus sollicitans (*Aedes sollicitans*)
Anopheles quadrimaculatus
Coquillettidia perturbans

6.0 NOTICE TO USER

To the fullest extent permitted by law, seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. User assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in strict accordance with accompanying directions.



ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Bacillus sphaericus 2362, Serotype H5a5b, strain ABTS
 1743 fermentation solids, spores, and insecticidal toxins . . . 7.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS 92.5%
TOTAL 100.0%

Potency: This product contains 50 BsIU/mg or 0.023 Billion BsIU/lb.
 Expiration Date: (Two years from the date of manufacture).

The percent active ingredient does not indicate product performance and potency measurements are not federally standardized.

EPA Reg. No.73049-20
 EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001

List No. 05722

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 - 5.1 Application Directions
- 6.0 Notice to User

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 CAUTION**

1.0

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-315-9819 (24 hours) for emergency medical treatment and/or transport emergency information. For all other information, call 1-800-323-9597.	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

**2.1 HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
 CAUTION**

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Wear protective eyewear. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Mixers/loaders and applicators not in enclosed cabs or aircraft, must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitizations.

2.2 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption.

3.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

For use only by federal, state, tribal or local government officials responsible for public health or vector control, or by persons certified in the appropriate category or otherwise authorized by the state or tribal lead pesticide regulatory agency to perform mosquito control applications, or by persons under their direct supervision. **IN CALIFORNIA:** This product is to be applied by County Health Department, State Department of Health Services, Mosquito and Vector Control or Mosquito Abatement District personnel, or persons under contract to these entities only.

4.0 STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment washwaters.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment, then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

5.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE - VECTOLEX FG

5.1 Application Directions

MOSQUITO CONTROL

VectoLex[®] FG Biological Larvicide Fine Granule (hereafter referred to as VectoLex FG) is a selective microbial insecticide for use against mosquito larvae in a variety of habitats. VectoLex FG can be applied to areas that contain fish, other aquatic life, and plants. VectoLex FG can be applied to areas used by or in contact with humans, pets, horses, livestock, birds, or wildlife.

CONTINUED

I. For control of mosquito larvae species* in the following non-crop sites:

Habitat	Rate Range
Wastewater: Sewage effluent, sewage lagoons, oxidation ponds, septic ditches, animal waste lagoons, impounded wastewater associated with fruit and vegetable processing.	5-20 lbs/acre**
Stormwater/Drainage Systems: Storm sewers, catch basins, drainage ditches, retention ponds, detention ponds and seepage ponds.	5-20 lbs/acre**
Marine/Coastal Areas: Salt marshes, mangroves, estuaries.	5-20 lbs/acre**
Water Bodies: Natural and manmade aquatic sites such as lakes, ponds, rivers, canals, streams and livestock watering ponds and troughs.	5-20 lbs/acre**
Dormant Rice Fields: Impounded water in dormant rice fields. (For application only during the interval between harvest and preparation of the field for the next cropping cycle.)	5-20 lbs/acre**
Waste Tires: Tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants, and other similar sites.	0.5-2 lbs/ 1000 sq. ft.

II. For the control of mosquito larvae species* in the following agricultural/crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs:

Habitats:	Rate Range
Rice, pastures/hay fields, orchards, citrus groves, irrigated crops.	5-20 lbs/acre**

Apply VectoLex FG uniformly by aerial or conventional ground equipment. Reapply VectoLex FG as needed after 1 to 4 weeks.

* Mosquito species effectively controlled by VectoLex FG, including many of those known to carry/transmit West Nile virus:

<i>Culex spp.</i>	
<i>Aedes vexans</i>	
<i>Ochlerotatus melanimon</i>	(<i>Aedes melanimon</i>)
<i>Ochlerotatus stimulans</i>	(<i>Aedes stimulans</i>)
<i>Ochlerotatus nigromaculis</i>	(<i>Aedes nigromaculis</i>)
<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>	
<i>Psorophora ferox</i>	
<i>Ochlerotatus triseriatus</i>	(<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>)
<i>Ochlerotatus sollicitans</i>	(<i>Aedes sollicitans</i>)
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	
<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	

**Use higher rates (10 to 20 lbs/acre) in areas where extended residual control is necessary, or in habitats having deep water or dense surface cover.

Avoiding spray drift at the application site is the responsibility of the applicator. The interaction of many equipment and weather related factors determine the potential for spray drift. The applicator and the treatment coordinator are responsible for considering all these factors when making decisions.

6.0 NOTICE TO USER

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, user assumes all risks of use, storage or handling not in accordance with accompanying directions.



ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

<i>Bacillus sphaericus</i> 2362, Serotype H5a5b, Strain ABTS 1743 Fermentation Solids, Spores, and Insecticidal Toxins	2.7%
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> subsp. <i>israelensis</i> Serotype H-14, Strain AM65-52 Fermentation Solids, Spores, and Insecticidal Toxins	4.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	92.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

Potency: This product contains 50 BsIU/mg or 0.023 Billion BsIU/lb.
Expiration Date: (Two years from date of manufacture)

The percent active ingredient does not indicate product performance
and potency measurements are not Federally standardized.

EPA Reg. No. 73049-429

EPA Est. No. 33762-IA-001

List No. 05750

US Patent No. 7,989,180, US Patent No. 8,454,983

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**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
CAUTION**

1.0

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
HOT LINE NUMBER	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-877-315-9819 (24 hours) for emergency medical treatment and/or transport emergency information. For all other information, call 1-800-323-9597.	

2.0 PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

2.1 Hazards To Humans and Domestic Animals
CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through the skin or inhaled. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Mixers/loaders and applicators not in enclosed cabs or aircraft, must wear a dust/mist filtering respirator meeting NIOSH standards of at least N-95, R-95, or P-95. Repeated exposure to high concentrations of microbial proteins can cause allergic sensitization.

2.2 Environmental Hazards

Do not apply directly to treated, finished drinking water reservoirs or drinking water receptacles when the water is intended for human consumption.

3.0 DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

For use only by federal, state, tribal or local government officials responsible for public health or vector control, or by persons certified in the appropriate category or otherwise authorized by the state or tribal lead pesticide regulatory agency to perform mosquito control applications, or by persons under their direct supervision.

IN CALIFORNIA: This product is to be applied by County Health Department, State Department of Health Services, Mosquito and Vector Control or Mosquito Abatement District personnel, or persons under contract to these entities only.

CONTINUED

4.0

APPLICATION DIRECTIONS**MOSQUITO CONTROL**

VectoMax® FG Biological Larvicide Fine Granule (hereafter referred to as VectoMax FG) is a selective microbial insecticide for use against mosquito larvae in a variety of habitats. VectoMax FG can be applied to areas that contain fish, other aquatic life, and plants. VectoMax FG can be applied to areas used by or in contact with humans, pets, horses, livestock, birds, or wildlife.

I. For control of mosquito larvae in the following non-crop sites:

Habitat	Application Rate Range
Wastewater: Sewage effluent, sewage lagoons, oxidation ponds, septic ditches, animal waste lagoons, and impound wastewater associated with fruit and vegetable processing.	5-20 lbs/acre*
Storm Water/Drainage Systems: Drainage ditches, roadside ditches, retention ponds, detention ponds, and seepage ponds.	5-20 lbs/acre*
Marine/Coastal Areas: Tidal water, salt marshes, mangroves, and estuaries.	5-20 lbs/acre*
Water Bodies: Natural and manmade aquatic sites such as lakes, ponds, canals, rivers and streams (including river & stream edges), floodplains, swamps, marshes, irrigation ditches, flood water, woodland pools, snow melt pools and livestock watering ponds and troughs.	5-20 lbs/acre*
Waste Tires: Tires stockpiled in dumps, landfills, recycling plants, and other similar sites.	0.5-2 lbs/ 1000 sq. ft.

II. For control of mosquito larvae in agricultural/crop sites where mosquito breeding occurs.

Habitat	Application Rate Range
Rice fields, pastures/hay fields, orchards (including citrus groves, peaches, almonds, dates, and walnuts), asparagus fields, corn fields, cotton fields, alfalfa fields, and vineyards.	5-20 lbs/acre*

Apply VectoMax FG uniformly by aerial or conventional ground equipment. Reapply VectoMax FG as needed (after 1-4 weeks under typical environmental conditions).

*Use higher application rates (10-20 lbs/acre) in areas where 4th instar *Aedes* or *Ochlerotatus* spp. larvae predominate, or in areas where very high densities of late instar mosquito larvae are present, or under conditions where local experience indicates the need for higher application rates to achieve extended residual control.

5.0

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

Pesticide Storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Pesticide Disposal: To avoid wastes, use all material in this container by application according to label directions. If wastes cannot be avoided, offer remaining product to a waste disposal facility or pesticide disposal program (often such programs are run by state or local governments or by industry).

Container Handling: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling if available or dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration. Do not burn, unless allowed by State and local ordinances. If burned, stay out of smoke.

6.0

WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness or otherwise concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on this label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, user assumes all risks of use, storage, or handling not in accordance with the accompanying directions.

VectoMax is a registered trademark and BioFuse is a trademark of Valent BioSciences Corporation.



Altosid[®] XR

EXTENDED RESIDUAL BRIQUETS

**A SUSTAINED RELEASE PRODUCT TO PREVENT ADULT MOSQUITO EMERGENCE
(INCLUDING THOSE WHICH MAY TRANSMIT WEST NILE VIRUS)**

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

(S)-Methoprene (CAS #65733-16-6)	2.1%
(Dry Weight Basis):	
OTHER INGREDIENTS:	97.9%
Total	100.0%

EPA Reg. No. 2724-421

EPA Est. No. 2724-TX-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

ALTOSID[®] XR BRIQUETS are designed to release effective levels of (S)-Methoprene insect growth regulator over a period up to 150 days in mosquito breeding sites. Release of (S)-Methoprene insect growth regulator occurs by dissolution of the briquet. Soft mud and loose sediment can cover the briquets and inhibit normal dispersion of the active ingredient. The product may not be effective in those situations where the briquet can be removed from the site by flushing action.

ALTOSID[®] XR BRIQUETS prevent the emergence of adult mosquitoes including: *Anopheles*, *Culex*, *Culiseta*, *Coquillettidia*, and *Mansonia* spp., as well as those of the floodwater mosquito complex (*Aedes*, *Ochlerotatus*, and *Psorophora* spp.) from treated water. Treated larvae continue to develop normally to the pupal stage where they die.

NOTE: (S)-Methoprene insect growth regulator has no effect on mosquitoes which have reached the pupal or adult stage prior to treatment.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS - CAUTION

Causes moderate eye irritation. Harmful if absorbed through skin. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

FIRST AID

Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-248-7763 for emergency medical treatment information.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not contaminate water when disposing of unused product.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

APPLICATION TIME

Place **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUETS** at or before the beginning of the mosquito season. Apply **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUETS** prior to flooding when sites are dry, or on snow and ice in breeding sites prior to spring thaw. Under normal conditions, one application will last the entire mosquito season, or up to 150 days, whichever is shorter. Alternate wetting and drying will not reduce their effectiveness.

APPLICATION RATES

Aedes, Ochlerotatus, and Psorophora spp.: For control in non-(or low-) flow shallow depressions (≤ 2 feet in depth), treat on the basis of surface area, placing one **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUET** per 200 ft². Place briquets in the lowest areas of mosquito breeding sites to maintain continuous control as the site alternately floods and dries up.

Culex, Culiseta and Anopheles spp.: Place one **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUET** per 100 ft².

Coquillettidia and Mansonia spp.: For application to cattail marshes and water hyacinth beds. For control of these mosquitoes, place one **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUET** per 100 ft².

Culex sp. in storm water drainage areas, sewers, and catch basins: For catch basins, place one **ALTOSID® XR BRIQUET** into each basin. In cases of large catch basins, follow the chart below to determine the number of briquets to use. For storm water drainage areas, place one briquet per 100 ft² of surface area up to two ft deep. In areas that are deeper than two feet, use one additional briquet per two feet of water depth.

Water flow pressure increases the potential dissolution of the briquet. Conduct regular inspections (visual or biological) in areas of water flow to determine if the briquet is still present. Adjust the retreatment interval based on the results of an inspection.

ALTOSID® XR BRIQUETS Application Chart

Number of Briquets	Catch Basin Size (Gallons)	Surface Area/Water Depth (ft)
1	0 – 1500	0 – 2
2	1500 – 3000	2 – 4
3	3000 – 4500	4 – 6
4	4500 – 6000	6 – 8

APPLICATION SITES

ALTOSID® XR BRIQUETS are designed to control mosquitoes in treated areas. Examples of application sites are: storm drains, catch basins, roadside ditches, fish ponds, ornamental ponds and fountains, other artificial water-holding containers, animal watering troughs, cesspools and septic tanks, waste treatment and settling ponds, flooded crypts, transformer vaults, abandoned swimming pools, tires, construction and other manmade depressions, cattail marshes, water hyacinth beds, vegetation-choked phosphate pits, pastures, meadows, rice fields, freshwater swamps and marshes, salt and tidal marshes, treeholes, woodland pools, floodplains, and dredging spoil sites. For application sites connected by a water system, i.e., storm drains or catch basins, treat all of the water-holding sites in the system to maximize the efficiency of the treatment program.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Store in a cool place. Do not reuse empty container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then offer for recycling, if available, or dispose of empty container in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY AND CONDITIONS OF SALE

Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use and handling of this product other than indicated on the label. To the extent permitted by law, Buyer assumes all risks of use and handling of this material when such use and handling are contrary to label instructions.

For information, or in case of an emergency, call 1-800-248-7763.

www.altosid.com

Wellmark International
1501 East Woodfield Road 200W
Schaumburg, Illinois 60173



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Made in USA

May, 2010
Schaumburg, IL



COCOBEAR™

Mosquito Larvicide Oil

Kills larvae and pupa stages of mosquitoes. Physical control of mosquito broods: kills by suffocation - mosquitoes do not develop resistance. Prevents mosquito emergence.

Standing water treatment. Use on: ponds, pools, ditches, standing water within irrigated croplands and pastures, flood waters, and other listed areas where mosquitoes develop.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT

Mineral Oil*	10.0%
OTHER INGREDIENTS	90.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

* Contains petroleum distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN CAUTION

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-214-7753 for emergency medical treatment information.

IF SWALLOWED:	Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. DO NOT induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give ANY liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
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NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS: This product contains petroleum distillate and may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CAUTION. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt and long pants, and shoes plus socks.

User Safety Requirements: Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

User Safety Recommendations: Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing. Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Do not apply directly to water, except as directed for use on this label. Aquatic organisms may be killed in waters where this pesticide is used. Consult with the State or tribal agency with primary authority for regulating pesticides before applying this product to public waters to determine if a permit is needed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product may cause injury to plants in the treatment area. Stressed plants may be more susceptible.

COCOBEAR may only be used to control mosquito larvae and pupae. COCOBEAR leaves a thin film on the surface of treated, non-flowing water and kills mosquito larvae and pupae by suffocation. COCOBEAR kills immature mosquitoes where they develop.

This product may be used for surface applications to standing water within irrigated croplands and pastures, drainage areas, ditches, stagnant pools, swamps, marshes, temporary rain pools, sloughs, log ponds, open sewage basins, settling ponds, catch basins, waste tires and intermittently flooded areas.

Apply at uniform rates of 3 gallons per surface acre (for smaller areas, treat at 10 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. or 1 1/2 quart per 5,000 sq. ft.). Where there is extremely dense vegetation or if the water to be treated is high in organic content, up to 5 gallons per acre (15 ounces per 1,000 sq. ft. or 2 quarts per 5,000 sq. ft.) may be used.

When applying by aerial application, adjust spray volume up to 5 gallons per acre dependent on vegetation and surface conditions. 3 gallons per acre (36 gallons per 100 ft swath mile) is likely to be sufficient for most conditions.

Spray Drift Management

A variety of factors including weather conditions (e.g. wind direction, wind speed, temperature, and relative humidity) and method of application (e.g. ground, aerial) can influence pesticide drift. The applicator must evaluate all factors and make appropriate adjustments when applying this product.

Wind Speed: Do not apply this product at wind speeds greater than 15 mph at the application site.

Droplet Size: Apply as a medium or coarser spray (ASABE Standard

572), and the minimum mean volume diameter (VMD) for spinning atomizer nozzles.

Temperature Inversions: Application is allowed under stable and/or temperature inversion conditions as long as application is done below the point in the atmosphere where the inversion begins and the droplet size meets the dimensions of very coarse or extremely coarse as defined in ASABE Standard 572 (VMD of 400-500 microns).

Release Height for Ground Applications: Apply using a nozzle height of no more than 4 feet above the surface.

Aerial Applications: Applications must conform to the requirements indicated above regarding wind speed, droplet size, and

temperature inversions and to the additional requirements listed below.

Release Height: Aircraft altitude should be maintained at the lowest altitude necessary for aircraft safety in order to reduce the exposure of droplets to evaporation and wind.

Boom Length: The boom length must not exceed 75% of the wingspan or 90% of the rotor blade diameter. Nozzle placement may be extended to 100% of rotor blade diameter when very coarse droplets of VMD 400-500 microns (ASABE Standard 572) are used. Orient nozzles to spray backward and parallel to the air stream.

Swath Adjustment: When applications are made with a cross-wind, the swath will be displaced downwind. The applicator must compensate for this displacement at the upwind and downwind edges of the application area by adjusting the path of the aircraft upwind.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage and disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store upright at room temperature. In case of spill or leakage, soak up with absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, fuller's earth, etc.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

(REFILLABLE DRUMS & TOTES): Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning the container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before disposal, drain the container until it is empty. Add a minimum amount of clean water to allow recirculation through the pump, meter and hoses. A commercial tank-cleaning detergent may be used, if desired. Thoroughly drench the interior sides, ceiling, and floor of the container. Using a steam-cleaning process or a high-pressure/low-water process, clean sides, ceiling, and floor of container. Recirculate wash water through the pump, meter and hoses. Drain the tank. Dispose of wash water or rinsate with pesticide waste. Offer cleaned container for recycling, if available, or puncture and dispose of it in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

(2.5 GALLON JUGS): Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. When container is empty, drain it completely, then puncture and dispose of it in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved by State and local authorities.

MANUFACTURED FOR:
CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 N. GARDEN AVENUE
ROSELLE, ILLINOIS 60172
For more information call: 1-800-323-5727

EPA REG. NO. 8329-93

Available Packaging: 2.5 GAL, 30 GAL, 55 GAL, 275 GAL, BULK

EPA EST. NO. _____

LOT NO: Marked on Container Label

COCOBEAR™ is a trademark of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc.

NOTICE: To the extent consistent with applicable law, Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc. makes no warranty, express or implied, concerning the use of this product other than as indicated on the label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, buyer assumes all risk of use/handling of this material when use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.



FLIT[®] 10EC

Broad Spectrum Multi-Use Insecticide

Quick Knockdown. For Use Outdoors and in Non-Food/Feed Areas of Commercial Buildings, Warehouses, and Food/Feed Processing Establishments. For Use on Livestock: Cattle (Beef and Dairy), Goats, Sheep, Swine, Horses, and Poultry.

Active Ingredient:	
Permethrin.....	10.00%
† Other Ingredients:	90.00%
	100.00%

†Contains petroleum distillate

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

FIRST AID	
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-214-7753 for emergency medical treatment information.	
IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF IN EYES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing the eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
IF INHALED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
IF SWALLOWED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Note to Physician: Contains petroleum distillate – vomiting may cause aspiration pneumonia. Do not administer or instill milk, cream or other substances containing vegetable or animal fats which enhance absorption of lipophilic substances.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

WARNING. Causes skin irritation. Do not get on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Causes moderate eye irritation. Avoid contact with eyes. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wear Coveralls worn over long sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, chemical resistant footwear, and chemical resistant gloves (barrier laminate, nitrile rubber, neoprene, rubber, Viton, selection category F*).

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Some materials that are chemical-resistant to this product are barrier laminate, butyl rubber greater or equal to 14 mils, and nitrile rubber greater or equal to 14 mils. If you want more options, follow the instructions for category F on an EPA chemical-resistance category selection chart.

Applicators using ULV cold foggers or fog/mist generators in indoor spaces must wear:

- Coveralls over long-sleeved shirt and long pants,
- Chemical resistant gloves,
- Chemical-resistant footwear plus socks, and
- Chemical resistant headgear, if overhead exposure.

Applicators using ULV cold foggers and/or fog/mist generators in outdoor spaces must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks, and
- Chemical-resistant gloves

All other mixers, loaders, applicators, and other handlers must wear:

- Long-sleeve shirt and long pants,
- Shoes plus socks,
- Chemical-resistant gloves for all handlers except for applicators using motorized ground equipment, pilots, and flaggers.
- Chemical resistant apron for mixers/loaders, persons cleaning equipment, and persons exposed to the concentrate and for handlers performing animal dip.

See engineering controls for additional requirements.

User Safety Requirements: Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables exist, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with this product's concentrate. Do not reuse them.

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.

Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

Users should remove PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

Entry Restrictions:

For space spray use:

Do not enter or allow others to enter until vapors, mists, and aerosols have dispersed, and the treated area has been thoroughly ventilated.

For surface spray use:

Except when applying to livestock, do not enter or allow others to enter treated area until sprays have dried.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS FOR TERRESTRIAL APPLICATIONS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Do not apply directly to water, or to areas where surface water is present or to intertidal areas below the mean water mark. Do not apply when weather conditions favor drift from treated areas. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in neighboring areas. Do not contaminate water when disposing of equipment wash waters. This pesticide is

highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds while bees are foraging the treatment area.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS FOR WIDE AREA MOSQUITO ADULTICIDE APPLICATIONS

This pesticide is extremely toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and invertebrates. Runoff from treated areas or deposition of spray droplets into a body of water may be hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates. When applying as a wide area mosquito adulticide, before making the first application in a season, it is advisable to consult with the state or tribal agency with primary responsibility for pesticide regulation to determine if other regulatory requirements exist.

When applying as a wide area mosquito adulticide, do not apply over bodies of water (lakes, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, commercial fish ponds, swamps, marshes or estuaries), except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present, and weather conditions will facilitate movement of applied material away from the water in order to minimize incidental deposition into the water body.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Do not use or store near heat or open flame. Do not use this product in or on electrical equipment due to the possibility of shock hazard.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS

- Do not breathe vapors or spray mist.
- Do not use in aircraft cabins.
- Use in a handheld cold or thermal fogger is prohibited.
- Except when applying to livestock or as a wide area mosquito adulticide, do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.
- Except when applying to livestock or as a wide area mosquito adulticide, only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not apply when food is present.

WIDE AREA MOSQUITO CONTROL

For use by federal, state, tribal, or local government officials responsible for public health or vector control, or by persons certified in the appropriate category or otherwise authorized by the state or tribal lead pesticide regulatory agency to perform adult mosquito control applications, or by persons under their direct supervision.

APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Do not exceed 25 applications at 0.007 lbs. of permethrin per acre or 0.18 lbs. of permethrin per acre in any given season. More frequent treatments may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne diseases in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort. Apply when wind speed is greater than 1 mph.

GENERAL

FLIT® 10EC Broad Spectrum Multi-Use Insecticide is designed for application as an Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) aerosol to control adult mosquitoes and flies in residential, industrial, urban, recreational and other areas where adult mosquitoes and flies are found. FLIT® 10EC is also recommended for application with mist-blowers, backpack sprayers, handheld sprayers, and low pressure hand sprayers for barrier or surface applications. FLIT® 10EC is used for control of annoyance flies and mosquitoes, mosquitoes and flies of public health or disease vector importance in areas such as but not limited to residential areas, industrial areas, urban areas, parks, campsites, woodlands, athletic fields, golf courses, playgrounds, recreational and overgrown waste areas, roadsides, and other areas where adult mosquitoes

and flies occur. Apply at a rate not to exceed 0.007 pounds of permethrin per acre in any given 24 hour period.

In the treatment of corrals, feed lots, swine lots, poultry ranges and zoos cover any exposed drinking water, drinking fountains and animal feed before application.

FLIT® 10EC provides effective control of adult mosquitoes, black flies, gnats, biting and non-biting midges, stable flies, horse flies, deer flies, sheep flies, horn flies, and nuisance flying insects such as houseflies.

SPRAY DROPLET SIZE DETERMINATION

Ground Equipment: Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter is less than 30 microns ($D_v 0.5 < 30 \mu\text{m}$) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 50 microns ($D_v 0.9 < 50 \mu\text{m}$). Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant or a test facility using a laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that pressure at the nozzle and nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

GROUND APPLICATION

Vehicle-Mounted ULV Cold Aerosol Generators or Vehicle-Mounted Non-Thermal Aerosol (Cold Fog): Dilute 1 part concentrate with 1 part water or suitable oil solvent or at proportional oil dilutions calculated on the basis of vehicle speed and swath width to achieve the target dose. Apply through non-thermal ULV application equipment and base acreage calculations on the equipment manufacturer's recommended swath width. Apply at a rate not to exceed 0.007 pounds of permethrin per acre in any given 24 hour period. An optimum swath is created when FLIT® 10EC is applied from a truck that is being driven perpendicular to the wind direction. Direct the spray head of equipment to ensure even distribution of the spray cloud throughout the area. For best results, apply when insects are most active and meteorological conditions are conducive to keeping the spray cloud in the air column close to the ground. An inversion of air temperatures and a light breeze is preferable. Do not exceed 25 applications at 0.007 pounds of permethrin per acre (not to exceed a total of 0.18 pounds of permethrin per acre) in any given season. More frequent applications may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort. Application during the cooler hours of the night or early morning is recommended.

FLIT® 10EC may be applied through ULV Cold Aerosol Generators, or other equipment designed for non-thermal ULV aerosol applications. The desired application rate may be obtained under different conditions by altering the dilution rate of FLIT® 10EC, the flow rate of the insecticide from the application equipment and the vehicle speed. Where dense vegetation is present, the use of higher rates and/or slower speeds is recommended.

BARRIER APPLICATIONS

For control and exclusion of resting or flying adult mosquitoes in areas such as animal quarters, roadsides, urban areas, residential areas, industrial areas, golf courses, parks, recreational areas, tire piles and all public areas where adult mosquitoes may occur. May be used to treat aggregation and harborage areas such as the perimeter of residential buildings, storage buildings, empty rail cars, truck transport trailers, abandoned buildings and other areas where adult mosquitoes find harborage. For application to resting or aggregation surfaces using low pressure hand sprayers or other similar equipment which has demonstrated the capacity to deliver an even distribution of the labeled rate over the desired treatment area, mix 1 part concentrate with 1 part of water or suitable oil diluents and apply sufficient spray to dampen surface. For application using backpack or truck-mounted mist blower equipment, apply at a rate not to exceed 36.6 fl. oz. of diluted product per acre or diluted at a rate not to exceed 0.1 lbs. a.i. per acre.

Direct spray onto foliage at the perimeter of areas from which mosquitoes or flies are to be excluded or direct spray into harborage areas or resting areas where adult mosquitoes or flies may be found. When this product is applied as a barrier application using low pressure hand sprayers, hydraulic sprayers, or ground ULV equipment, do not apply within 100 feet (30 meters) of lakes and streams.

Not for use in outdoor residential misting systems.

To prepare dilutions, the concentrate should first be stirred or agitated well. Add the required amount of concentrate to water or oil and blend thoroughly. Do not hold dilutions for more than 24 hours.

For maximum effectiveness, a combination of localized application and space treatment is recommended. Remove pets, birds, and cover fish aquaria before spraying.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR WIDE AREA MOSQUITO USE

Do not allow spray treatment to contaminate cropland, poultry ranges or water supplies. Do not use on crops used for food or forage.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR INDOOR USE

Except when making wide area mosquito adulticide applications or treating livestock, do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift.

Except when making wide area mosquito adulticide applications or treating livestock, only protected handlers may be in the area during application.

Do not breathe dusts, vapors, or spray mist.

For applications to food/feed handling and service areas:

Do not apply when food is present.

Do not use in food areas of food handling establishments, restaurants, or other areas where food is commercially prepared or processed.

Do not use in serving areas while food is exposed or facility is in operation. Serving areas are areas where prepared foods are served, such as dining rooms, but excluding areas where foods may be prepared or held. All food processing surfaces and utensils should be covered during treatment or thoroughly washed before use. Exposed food should be covered or removed.

Do not apply indoors at residential sites, including nurseries, day care centers, schools, hospitals, and nursing homes.

Not for broadcast use.

Application is prohibited directly into sewers or drains, or to any area like a gutter where drainage to sewers, storm drains, water bodies, or aquatic habitat can occur. Do not allow the product to enter any drain during or after application.

USE RESTRICTIONS FOR OUTDOOR AND ANIMAL QUARTER USE

When used in dairy barns or facilities: Close milk bulk tank lids to prevent contamination from spray and from dead or falling insects. Remove or cover milking utensils before application. Wash teats of animals before milking.

All outdoor applications must be limited to spot or crack-and-crevice treatments only, except for the following permitted uses:

- (1) Treatment to soil or vegetation around structures;
- (2) Applications to lawns, turf, and other vegetation;
- (3) Applications to building foundations, up to a maximum height of 3 feet.

Other than applications to building foundations, all outdoor applications to impervious surfaces such as sidewalks, driveways, patios, porches, and structural surfaces (such as windows, doors, and eaves) are limited to spot and crack-and-crevice applications only.

Do not water the treated area to the point of run-off.

Do not make applications during rain.

INDOOR USE AREAS

Bakeries, Flour Mills, Granaries, Meat Packing Plants, Truck Trailers, Beverage Plants, Food Processing Plants, Industrial Installations, Railroad Cars, Warehouses, Canneries, Grain Elevators, Kennels, Ships' Holds

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND SPILL PROCEDURES: Store upright at room temperature. Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. In case of spill or leakage, soak up with an absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, fuller's earth, etc. Dispose of with chemical waste.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate with the pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Rigid, Non-refillable containers, small enough to shake (i.e., with capacities equal to or less than 5 gallons)

Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container $\frac{1}{4}$ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or incineration, or if allowed by State and Local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

IMPORTANT: READ BEFORE USE

Read the entire Directions for Use, Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability before using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened product container at once. By using this product, user or buyer accepts the following Conditions, Disclaimer of Warranties and Limitations of Liability.

CONDITIONS: The directions for use of this product are believed to be adequate and must be followed carefully. However, it is impossible to eliminate all risks associated with the use of this product. Crop injury, ineffectiveness or other unintended consequences may result because of such factors as weather conditions, presence of other materials, or the manner of use or application, all of which are beyond the control of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc. All such risks shall be assumed by the user or buyer.

DISCLAIMER OF WARRANTIES: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. MAKES NO OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR OTHERWISE, THAT EXTEND BEYOND THE STATEMENTS MADE ON THIS LABEL. No agent of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc. is authorized to make any warranties beyond those contained herein or to modify the warranties contained herein. TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC. DISCLAIMS ANY LIABILITY WHATSOEVER FOR SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT.

LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY: TO THE EXTENT CONSISTENT WITH APPLICABLE LAW, THE EXCLUSIVE REMEDY OF THE USER OR BUYER FOR ANY AND ALL LOSSES, INJURIES OR DAMAGES RESULTING FROM THE USE OR HANDLING OF THIS PRODUCT, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, WARRANTY, TORT, NEGLIGENCE, STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHERWISE, SHALL NOT EXCEED THE PURCHASE PRICE PAID, OR AT CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.'S ELECTION, THE REPLACEMENT OF PRODUCT.

FLIT® is a Registered Trademark of Clarke Mosquito Control Products, Inc.

In Case Of Medical Emergency, Call The International Poison Control Center 1-800-214-7753

In Case Of Transportation Emergency, Call Info-Trac 1-800-553-5053

For More Information Call: 1-800-323-5727

Application Sites	Pests Controlled	Use Directions	Diluent	Dilution Rate	Application Rate
LIVESTOCK SPRAY: Dairy & Beef Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Swine, Horses, and Poultry (For swine, do not ship animals for slaughter within 5 days of last treatment).	Horn Flies, House Flies, Mosquitoes, and Gnats	Apply to wet the hair thoroughly, with particular attention to topline, underline, flanks, withers, and other infested areas. Repeat treatment at intervals of 5 to 12 days for small insect populations or as needed when flies are emerging in large numbers.	Water	1 part concentrate in 100 parts water (1.3 fl ounces per gallon)	
	Stable Flies, Horse Flies, and Deer Flies	Apply a quart per adult animal to wet the hair thoroughly with particular attention to the legs, flanks, barrel, topline, and other body areas commonly attacked by these flies. Repeat daily as needed.	Water	1 part concentrate in 100 parts water (1.3 fl ounces per gallon)	
	Face Flies	Apply using spray which produces large wetting droplets. Apply to the face of the animal in the morning before release to pasture. Apply sufficiently to wet the face but not more than 1.5 ounces per animal. Repeat daily as needed.	Water	1 part concentrate in 100 parts water (1.3 fl ounces per gallon)	
	Sheep "ticks" or keds	Thoroughly wet all portions of the body by dipping or by spraying with sufficient pressure and with a nozzle adjustment to give penetration of the wool. Treat at a rate sufficient to wet the animal.	Water	1 part concentrate in 100 parts water (1.3 fl ounces per gallon)	
	Fleas on Livestock (To kill and to protect against reinfestation)	Wet the animal by dipping or spraying	Water	1 part concentrate in 20 parts water (6.5 fl ounces per gallon)	
<u>AS A SPACE SPRAY</u> LIVESTOCK PREMISES: Barns, Milking Parlors, Milk Rooms, Dairies, Poultry Houses, Swine and Livestock Housing. Bakeries, Beverage Plants, Canneries, Flour Mills, Food Processing Plants, Granaries, Industrial Installations, Kennels, Meat Packaging Plants, Railroad Cars, Ships' Holds, Truck Trailers, Warehouses	Fleas, Mosquitoes, and Gnats	Apply as a fog or fine mist, directing the spray toward the ceiling and upper corners until the area is filled with mist, using about 2 ounces per 1000 cubic feet of space. For best results, close doors and windows before spraying and keep them closed for ten to fifteen minutes. Vacate the treated area and ventilate before reoccupying. Repeat treatment daily as needed.	Water	1 part concentrate in 20 parts water (6.5 fl ounces per gallon)	2 ounces per 1000 cubic feet
	House Flies, Fruit Flies, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Skipper Flies, Wasps, Hornets, Bees, Black Flies, Small Flying Moths.	Apply with mechanical or compressed air equipment (non-thermal) adjusted to deliver a fine mist. Close doors and windows and shut off ventilating systems. When using an oil dilution for space spraying extinguish all flames and pilot lights when applying. For rapid control of Houseflies, Fruit Flies, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Skipper Flies, Wasps, Hornets, Bees, Black flies, Small Flying Moths, direct spray at an upward angle distributing uniformly through the entire area at a rate of 1 ounce per 1000 cubic feet of space. Keep area closed for at least 10 minutes. Vacate areas after treatment and ventilate and sweep up dead insects before reoccupying. For rapid kill of exposed or accessible stages of other insects named on this label, apply using conventional mechanical or compressed air equipment (non-thermal) following directions for space spraying.	Oil or Water	1 part concentrate in 20 parts oil or water (6.5 fl ounces per gallon)	1 ounce per 1000 cubic feet

MANUFACTURED BY:
CLARKE MOSQUITO CONTROL PRODUCTS, INC.
159 N. GARDEN AVENUE
ROSELLE, ILLINOIS 60172 U.S.A.

EPA Reg. No.: 8329-67
EPA Est. No.:

Lot No.: Marked On Container
Net Contents: Marked on Container

Aqua Zenivex™ E20

For use only by federal, state, tribal or local government officials responsible for public health or vector control, or by persons certified in the appropriate category or otherwise authorized by the state or tribal lead pesticide regulatory agency to perform adult mosquito control applications, or by persons under their direct supervision.

- **FOR EFFECTIVE ADULT MOSQUITOES, NON-BITING MIDGE CONTROL AND BLACK FLY CONTROL**
- **FOR USE AS A ULV, THERMAL OR SPACE SPRAY BY AIR AND GROUND APPLICATION TO CONTROL ADULT MOSQUITOES**
- **APPROVED FOR USE OVER AGRICULTURAL CROPS (INCLUDING THOSE INTENDED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION), PASTURE AND RANGELAND**
- **CAN BE USED UNDILUTED OR DILUTED**
- **FORMULATION ALLOWS DILUTION WITH WATER RATHER THAN OIL**
- **QUICK PERMANENT KNOCKDOWN OF ADULT MOSQUITOES AND OTHER TARGET INSECTS**
- **CONTROLS NON-BITING MIDGES AND NUISANCE FLIES**
- **CONTROLS ADULT MOSQUITOES THAT MAY CARRY WEST NILE, EASTERN EQUINE ENCEPHALITIS, ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS, AND CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUSES**

SPECIMEN LABEL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Etofenprox (CAS #80844-07-1)..... 20%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:..... 80%

TOTAL 100%

Contains 1.48 lbs Etofenprox per gallon

EPA Reg. No. 89459-81 EPA Est. No. 2724-TX-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN WARNING

See additional Precautionary Statements

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS – HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS – WARNING

Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get in eyes. Avoid contact with skin or clothing. Applicators and other handlers must wear long-sleeved shirt, long pants, socks and shoes. Repeated exposure to etofenprox can cause skin irritation.

FIRST AID

If in eyes

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes.
- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

(continued)

If on skin

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-248-7763 for emergency medical treatment information.

USER SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry. Discard clothing and other absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with the product's concentrate. Do not reuse them. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove clothing immediately if pesticide gets inside. Then wash thoroughly and put on clean clothing.

USER SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

Users should wash hands before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Users should remove clothing/PPE immediately after handling this product. Wash the outside of gloves before removing. As soon as possible, wash thoroughly and change into clean clothing.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to aquatic organisms, including fish and aquatic invertebrates. Runoff from treated areas or deposition into bodies of water may be hazardous to fish and other aquatic organisms. Do not apply over bodies of water (lakes, rivers, permanent streams, natural ponds, commercial fish ponds, swamps, marshes or estuaries), except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present, and weather conditions will facilitate movement of applied material away from water in order to minimize incidental deposition into the water body. Do not contaminate bodies of water when disposing of equipment rinsate or washwaters.

This product is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or weeds. Time applications to provide the maximum possible interval between treatment and the next period of bee activity. Do not apply to blooming crops or weeds when bees are foraging the treatment area, except when applications are made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal, or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease-causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ AND FOLLOW ALL LABEL DIRECTIONS. Before making the first application of the season, it is advisable to consult with the state or tribal agency with primary responsibility for pesticide regulation to determine if other regulatory requirements exist.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Aqua Zenivex™ E20 is an effective insecticide used at low doses to control adult mosquitoes, non-biting midges, biting and non-biting flies. Use Aqua Zenivex™ E20, either undiluted as Ultra-Low Volume (ULV) or diluted with water, for the control of pest species in or near residential, industrial, commercial, urban, recreational areas, woodlands, golf courses, and other areas where these pests are a problem. Aqua Zenivex™ E20 may be applied over agricultural areas prior to or following harvest for the control of adult mosquitoes within or adjacent to these areas. Apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 aerially (both fixed and rotary aircraft) for low volume applications or through mist-blowers, backpack, and handheld sprayers for ground applications. Aqua Zenivex™ E20 will control non-biting midges, black flies and mosquitoes and can be used as part of a total integrated pest management program for controlling disease vectors. Apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 at rates from 0.00175 to 0.00700 pounds of etofenprox per acre. Dilute this product with water. Apply when wind is ≥ 1 mph. Do not apply when wind speeds exceed 10

mph. A temperature inversion is preferable to keep the fog close to the ground and apply when labeled insects are most active.

Do not spray more than 0.18 lbs etofenprox per acre per site per year. Do not make more than 25 applications per site per year. More frequent treatments may be made to prevent or control a threat to public and/or animal health determined by a state, tribal, or local health or vector control agency on the basis of documented evidence of disease-causing agents in vector mosquitoes or the occurrence of mosquito-borne disease in animal or human populations, or if specifically approved by the state or tribe during a natural disaster recovery effort.

GROUND APPLICATION

Use a vehicle-mounted cold aerosol ULV sprayer to apply the product. Direct the spray equipment nozzle to provide even distribution of the product. For best results, apply perpendicular to the wind direction using a swath width of 300 ft. Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter (VMD) is between 7-30 microns ($10\mu \leq D_{v0.5} \leq 30\mu$) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 50 microns ($D_{v0.9} < 50\mu$). Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or test facility using a laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be tested at least annually to confirm that nozzle flow rate(s) are properly calibrated.

The appropriate application rate can be achieved by altering the dilution rate of Aqua Zenivex™ E20. Refer to the following chart for examples.

Application rate pound AI per acre	Vehicle Speed MPH	Flow rates			
		Undiluted	Diluted 1 to 1	Diluted 1 to 2	Diluted 1 to 4.5
		Oz/minute	Oz/minute	Oz/minute	Oz/minute
0.00175	10	0.9	1.8	2.7	5.0
	15	1.4	2.7	4.1	7.6
	20	1.8	3.6	5.5	10.1
0.00350	10	1.8	3.6	5.5	10.1
	15	2.7	5.4	8.3	15.1
	20	3.6	7.2	11.0	20.2
0.00700	10	3.6	7.2	11.0	20.2
	15	5.4	10.8	16.5	30.3
	20	7.2	14.4	22.0	40.4

Use the higher label rates when spraying areas where dense vegetation is present. Conduct applications when temperatures are between 50-95° F.

Backpack Sprayer ULV Application: Apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 diluted or undiluted through non-thermal ULV backpack sprayer capable of applying the product in the 7 to 30 micron range. Apply product to the area as evenly as possible. Apply at the rate of 0.00175 to 0.00700 pounds etofenprox per acre.

Urban ULV Mosquito Control Applications: For control of

resting or flying adult mosquitoes, biting flies and non-biting midges in areas such as utility tunnels, sewers, storm drains and catch basins, pipe chases, underground basements, underground passages, parking decks, crawl spaces or uninhabited buildings, apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 using mechanical foggers, handheld or truck-mounted ULV equipment, thermal foggers or other spray equipment suitable for this application. Apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 at rates up to but not exceeding 0.00700 pounds of etofenprox per acre.

Thermal Fogging Application: Apply using a truck, dolly mounted, handheld, or other thermal fogging equipment. Following the equipment manufacturer's instructions, apply this product at a rate of 0.00175 to 0.00700 pounds etofenprox per acre. Direct fog to areas where mosquitoes and other pests are located. The volume median diameter (VMD) of droplets produced by thermal foggers is less than 60 microns ($Dv_{0.5} < 60\mu$) and 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 100 microns ($Dv_{0.9} < 100\mu$).

AERIAL APPLICATION

Apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 aerially, either diluted or undiluted, by fixed wing or rotary aircraft. Apply at the rate of 0.00175 to 0.00700 pounds of etofenprox per acre. Apply using ULV equipped and capable aircraft. Spray equipment must be adjusted so that the volume median diameter (VMD) produced is less than 60 microns ($Dv_{0.5} < 60\mu$) and that 90% of the spray is contained in droplets smaller than 100 microns ($Dv_{0.9} < 100\mu$). Directions from the equipment manufacturer or vendor, pesticide registrant, or test facility using a wind tunnel and laser-based measurement instrument must be used to adjust equipment to produce acceptable droplet size spectra. Application equipment must be calibrated annually to confirm that nozzle flow rate(s) are accurate. Do not apply Aqua Zenivex™ E20 at altitudes below 100 feet. Apply at altitudes from 100–300 feet. Apply when wind speed on the ground is ≥ 1 mph. Apply when labeled insects are most active. For best results, use Global Positioning System (GPS) equipped aircraft.

Applications over crops or to areas favoring drift over crops

Aqua Zenivex™ E20 may be applied over crops (including row, tree, fruit, citrus, pasture and other areas where agricultural enterprises take place) or to areas where drift over cropland could occur. Aqua Zenivex™ E20 can be applied to these areas by either ground or aerial application. Use label rates and follow Directions For Use as directed in this label. Applications over crops or where drift may occur over crops are limited to 4 applications per month to the same site but no more than two applications within a seven day interval. Do not apply more than 0.028 pounds of active ingredient per month to the same site within a month. Do not spray more than 0.18 lbs etofenprox per acre per site per year. Do not make more than 25 applications per

site per year.

Attachment XI

IN FLORIDA: Aerial applications of this product require trained personnel to perform industry accepted assays to monitor resistance formation in targeted mosquitoes.

PESTICIDE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

Storage and Spill Procedures: Store upright at room temperature, but do not store at temperatures below 50° F. Avoid exposure to extreme temperatures. In case of spill or leakage, soak up with an absorbent material such as sand, sawdust, earth, fuller's earth, etc. Dispose of with chemical waste.

Pesticide Disposal: Wastes resulting from the use of this product must be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

Container Disposal: Refillable 275 Gallon Totes: Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. If not refilled, offer for recycling if available, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration. To clean the container before final disposal, triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows. Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

In case of an emergency or for product use information, call 1-800-248-7763.

To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risks of use and handling of this material when such use and handling are contrary to label instructions.

Manufactured for:

Central Garden & Pet Company
1501 East Woodfield Road 200W
Schaumburg, Illinois 60173



VEC 16-020

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May 2016
Schaumburg, IL

ACTION - 3

Approval of Calendar Year 2023 Forest Pest Management Program

ISSUE:

Board approval of the Calendar Year 2023 Forest Pest Management Program.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends that the Board of Supervisors direct staff to take the following actions concerning Fairfax County's Calendar Year 2023 Forest Pest Management Program per *Appendix I of the Code of the County of Fairfax, Fairfax County Special Service District for the Control of Infestations of Insects that May Carry a Disease that is Dangerous to Humans, Gypsy Moths, Cankerworms and Certain Identified Pests.*

[Asian Longhorned Beetle \(ALB\)](#)

- a. Continue to update the long-term management plan for ALB.
- b. Investigate new methods to monitor areas that have been identified as being at high risk for ALB introduction.

[Beech Leaf Disease \(BLD\)](#)

- a. Initiate a monitoring program for BLD in beech forest stands on County owned properties in at-risk areas in 2023.
- b. Identify and map beech stands and significant trees in the County.
- c. Search for, diagnose and map BLD and its spread in the County.
- d. Participate in the U.S. Forest Service's research project to understand the biology and the underlying dynamics of the spread of BLD and beech bark disease (BBD).
- e. Continue to monitor the latest scientific research for BLD.
- f. Continue to develop a management plan for BLD.

[Cooperative Agriculture Pest Survey \(CAPS\)](#)

- a. Conduct a monitoring program for oak ambrosia beetle (OAB), sudden oak death (SOD), and thousand cankers disease (TCD) of black walnut in support of CAPS monitoring efforts.
- b. Investigate potential control methods for OAB, SOD, and TCD including the use of biological control.

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- c. Continue to monitor the latest scientific research for OAB, SOD, and TCD.
- d. Continue to update a management plan for SOD.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

- a. Continue to inventory the County for ash resources as well as investigate new control methods for EAB, including the use of biological control.
- b. Continue a control program for this pest on high value ash trees on Fairfax County owned properties. Staff plans to use the trunk injected pesticide Mectinite® and basal bark trunk spray Safari® 20 SG.
- c. Monitor ash trees that were treated as part of the previous year's program to determine the effectiveness of the control.
- d. Continue to monitor areas where EAB parasitoids were previously released to determine if parasitoids can be recovered. Investigate additional areas that are suitable for parasitoid release.
- e. Coordinate the remediation of damage caused by EAB, including the removal of dead ash trees from County property.
- f. Continue to monitor and manage pilot ash seedling planting at a County property.

Fall Cankerworm

- a. Continue a monitoring program for all life stages of the fall cankerworm in the County.
- b. Continue fall cankerworm defoliation surveys in the spring.

Forest Health Initiative

- a. Conduct a tree survey and incorporate the data collected into the i-Tree ECO™ model to estimate ecosystem services and characteristics of the urban forest.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)

- a. Continue to inventory the County for hemlock resources and investigate new control methods for HWA, including the use of biological control.
- b. Continue a control program in naturally occurring forest stands of eastern hemlock on County and NOVA Parks property. Staff has selected sites in the Dranesville and Springfield districts and provided control at each site. Staff plans to use the soil injected pesticide Xytect 75 WSP®, bark applied pesticide Transect®, and trunk injected pesticide IMA-jet®.
- c. Continue to evaluate hemlock trees that have been treated to determine treatment efficacy and tree health.

Spongy Moth (SM)

- a. Continue a monitoring program for SM life stages in all areas of the County.
- b. Continue to monitor SM population dynamics in the eastern United States.

Spotted Lanternfly (SLF)

- a. Continue to monitor the latest scientific research for SLF to determine its potential impact on trees in the County as it arrives from nearby infestation areas.
- b. Continue to survey all life stages in all areas of the County.
- c. Continue to inventory tree of heaven on County property (Attachment 1). These may be treated with an herbicidal treatment of JLB Oil Plus®, Garlon® 3A, Garlon® 4 Ultra, and Rodeo®.
- d. Initiate a control program with Merit® 2F and Safari® 20 SG, that deliver systemic insecticides into host trees, or Botanigard®, a contact insecticide.

TIMING:

Board action is requested on March 7, 2023. The timing of this item corresponds with the beginning of program monitoring activities.

BACKGROUND:

The Appendix I of the Code of the County of Fairfax, Fairfax County Special Service District for the Control of Infestations of Insects that May Carry a Disease that is Dangerous to Humans, Gypsy Moths, Cankerworms and Certain Identified Pests, requires the submission of the annual Integrated Pest Management Program proposal for Board of Supervisors' approval. The Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES), Urban Forest Management Division works in cooperation with state and federal agencies for the monitoring, treatment, and public education for listed forest pests. Information on the monitoring, inventories, treatment, and public education of the Forest Pest Branch can be found in the [2022 annual report](#) (Attachment 1). Pesticide trade names change frequently, and those mentioned below are current at the time of this writing. Treatments will only be performed using pesticides containing active ingredients listed in this document. Specific trade names may differ if safer pesticide formulations are released prior to treatment following approval of this document.

Asian Longhorned Beetle (ALB)

ALB (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) is an invasive insect that is thought to have been brought to the United States via wood packing material used in shipping. Since the mid

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1990's, ALB infestations have been discovered in Illinois, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, and South Carolina. ALB will infest many hardwood species. According to an analysis conducted by the Urban Forest Management Division, approximately 4.2 million maples and other hardwoods in the County are susceptible to this pest. ALB larvae kill trees by boring into the heartwood of the tree and disrupting its nutrient flow causing eventual tree death.

ALB infestations are difficult to detect. Most ALB infestations in the United States have been established for several years before detection. Eradication can be particularly difficult since they have had time to spread well beyond the initial site of introduction. Even so, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and its cooperators have eradicated infestations in Illinois; New Jersey; Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, Staten Island, and Islip, New York; Boston, Massachusetts; and two townships in Ohio. Eradication efforts continue in four other locations in New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, and South Carolina. ALB could have drastic economic and social impacts if it is introduced in the County. It is critical that private and public tree care experts remain vigilant in monitoring for this pest. According to the USDA Forest Service, most of the infestations found in the United States have been detected by tree care professionals or informed homeowners.

Staff has used monitoring traps in industrial areas where pest introductions are a higher risk. Unfortunately, researchers found the monitoring traps to be ineffective for early detection. In the absence of effective monitoring traps, staff will pilot a visual survey method for detecting ALB damage in forests surrounding industrial areas. Staff have focused on [outreach](#) to increase awareness and reporting of the pest (Attachment 1). Staff continues to explore new methods to monitor areas that have been identified as a high risk for introduction.

[Beech Leaf Disease \(BLD\)](#)

BLD is a relatively recent foliar disease of American beech trees. Since 2012 this disease has spread from Ohio to Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, West Virginia, and the Canadian Province of Ontario. In 2021, it was confirmed in Prince William County, Virginia, and was found in Fairfax County the summer of 2022 (Attachment 1). Diagnostic efforts have revealed an association with a foliar-feeding nematode (*Litylenchus crenatae*) that appears to be spread by birds. Fungal and bacterial pathogens may also be involved. Symptoms of this disease are seen in the leaves as dark striping, curling, and/or leathery texture. The disease eventually kills the leaf buds and subsequently the tree.

Staff is monitoring BLD in the County. Staff also participates in a USDA Forest Service beech health study that includes both BLD and beech bark disease (BBD) assessment (Attachment 1). Data on the incidence of BLD signs and symptoms as well as any signs of BBD are collected for that study. [Outreach](#) efforts are planned to inform

decisionmakers and the public about BLD and the impact it will have on the approximate 4.3 million beech trees throughout the County. Staff proposes adding BLD to the list of insects that may be controlled by the service district so that monitoring and outreach may be conducted (Attachment 2).

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS)

CAPS is a U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service program. The mission of this domestic program is to utilize a network of cooperators and stakeholders to detect non-native, exotic pests of concern. Using various traps and visual surveys, the Urban Forest Management Division monitors for pests of concern to the forest resources of the County in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The pests of concern that are monitored in the County are generally not known to be present in the Eastern United States, however, their potential impacts to agriculture and natural resources warrants monitoring efforts to find them quickly should they arrive here. Specific pests monitored in the County are oak ambrosia beetle, sudden oak death, and thousand cankers disease.

Oak Ambrosia Beetle (OAB)

OAB (*Platypus quercivorus*) is a small woodboring pest of concern globally because it has the potential to spread a serious fungal disease, Japanese oak wilt (*Raffaelea quercivora*), to willow oak and other oak species found in the County. The native range of this insect includes Japan and several places in Southeast Asia, but it has not yet been found in the United States. The County has a high density of potential hosts, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and could see significant financial and environmental impacts if OAB were to become established.

If OAB is found in the County, the Urban Forest Management Division will work with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and other partners in hopes of managing the threat and reducing the spread of this pest. Staff will monitor for OAB and implement an outreach component that will educate private and public groups on this pest and its control (Attachment 1).

Sudden Oak Death (SOD)

In 1995, a disease was found to be killing oak trees in California. Scientists determined that SOD was caused by a water-borne algae-fungus called *Phytophthora ramorum*. This pathogen has caused wide scale oak mortality in the western United States. Fortunately, the pathogen has only been found in several isolated locations in the eastern United States and officials feel that it has been contained.

Diligent monitoring to identify and respond is critical in slowing the spread of the SOD pathogen. Testing methods have been developed that are simple and cost effective. Staff will continue to monitor for this disease following Virginia Department of Agriculture

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and Consumer Services recommended monitoring techniques (Attachment 1). Staff will continue to implement an [outreach](#) program that will educate private and public groups on SOD and its control.

Thousand Cankers Disease (TCD) of Black Walnut

Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) is a native tree to the County. Scientists have observed a disease called thousand cankers disease that affects black walnut trees in the western United States and have identified a beetle that spreads the disease. Scientists have confirmed that the beetle and disease were unintentionally introduced to the eastern United States.

TCD was found in the vicinity of Richmond, Virginia, in the summer of 2011 and in Fairfax and Prince William Counties in 2012. Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services established a quarantine to curtail the movement of walnut material in hopes of reducing the spread of this disease. Staff will continue to monitor walnut trees for the disease and implement an [outreach](#) program that will educate private and public groups on this disease and its control (Attachment 1).

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

EAB was first identified in the County in 2003 at a school site in the Wolf Trap area. Due to the extremely destructive nature of this pest, the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service ordered that all ash trees within a one-half mile radius of the introduction site be removed and destroyed. Staff carried out this project during the spring of 2004 and implemented a monitoring program for EAB.

Without treatment, most infested ash trees die. Many ash trees have already succumbed, resulting in tree hazards and negative economic impacts for homeowners, parks, and private businesses. Staff is implementing a research based EAB control program for individual ash trees on public lands within the County. Staff have coordinated with those responsible for the maintenance of the trees, advising them of ongoing control activities. An annual health assessment is made for each of the treated trees to evaluate its overall health and crown condition based on parameters set in the EAB Management Plan. To date, there are 175 ash trees in this control program (Attachment 1). Staff will continue to implement an [outreach](#) and education program to educate County residents about the current status of EAB infestation and management options.

EAB control is currently accomplished through tree injections that deliver an insecticide directly into the tree. The insecticide is then transported throughout the tree by its vascular tissues. The insecticide is a material containing emamectin benzoate that is sold by the trade name Mectinite®. Research indicates that the treatment used is effective, providing control for up to three years. Injections are performed by a

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combination of staff and contracted services. In 2022, 81 trees were treated for the first time or retreated. Most live ash trees are too small for tree injections (Attachment 1). Basal bark trunk sprays are more suitable for treating small trees. The preferred insecticide for this technique contains dinotefuran and is sold by the trade name Safari® 20 SG. The material is sprayed on a segment of the trunk and absorbed through the bark into the vascular tissues of the wood.

Research has shown that the introduction of EAB parasitoids is an effective control option. Since 2017, staff has released EAB parasitoids at Fairfax County Park Authority properties. Parasitoids are produced and supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture EAB Parasitoid Rearing Facility in Brighton, Michigan. Staff will continue to monitor the release sites to determine if the parasitoids have successfully established (Attachment 1). Staff also continues to research additional locations that qualify for parasitoid release. In 2021, staff planted 108 ash seedlings at a parasitoid release site, Flatlick Stream Valley Park. This is an effort to support the growth and establishment of the released parasitoids. Staff proposes planting additional ash seedlings at other parasitoid release sites. If necessary, staff will arrange for invasive plant management to increase the probability of the seedlings' establishment and survival (Attachment 1).

According to an analysis conducted by the Urban Forest Management Division, over 1.6 million trees are susceptible to this pest. EAB has caused widespread damage and mortality to ash trees in the County. The dead and dying trees require remediation as structural integrity deteriorates rapidly after death and they may pose a safety risk to people and property. In July 2019, amendments in Appendix I of *The Code of the County of Fairfax, Virginia* enabled the use of service district funds for the remediation of damage caused by forest pests, including pruning or removal of trees directly killed or damaged by forest pests. In FY 2023, \$150,000 was allotted in service district funds to remove hazardous infested ash trees. Fairfax County Park Authority will be using service district funds for the removal of hazardous infested ash trees in 2023.

The federal domestic EAB quarantine rule that included regulations restricting the movement of firewood ended on January 14, 2021. The movement of firewood for EAB is also not regulated in Virginia. However, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and the Urban Forest Management Division actively discourage the movement of firewood due to the ever-present risk of transporting many invasive species and diseases.

Fall Cankerworm

Fall cankerworm (*Alsophila pometaria*) populations were monitored this winter in those areas of the County that have experienced outbreaks in the past. In 2022, low population levels are indicated from monitoring adult fall cankerworm moths in the Mount Vernon, Mason, and Franconia magisterial districts. Staff has identified no areas that will require treatment in 2023 (Attachment 1).

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The method used for monitoring fall cankerworm is a U.S. Forest Service recommended technique that involves trapping female moths as they emerge in the winter. Staff continues to explore ways to refine and improve this program to address concerns of the insect's role in the environment and its potential impact on trees (Attachment 1). Staff will continue to conduct an [outreach program](#) to the public on the insect's role in the environment and its potential impact on trees.

Parasite Study - Fall cankerworms have natural predators and parasites that can influence their population levels. One explanation for outbreak populations in these areas is a lack of these, like *Telenomus alsophilae*, an egg parasitoid. Staff have been monitoring *T. alsophilae* to determine its presence in the County.

Staff collect fall cankerworm egg masses from survey bands and from small branches of trees located near the bands. Cankerworm eggs are reared indoors, and the viable eggs are counted to determine the level of parasitism in the mass. The data acquired from this survey increases understanding of overall cankerworm population dynamics in the County.

Defoliation Survey – In 2022, staff conducted an extensive defoliation survey to locate and assess any damage caused by fall cankerworm (Attachment 1). The data acquired from this survey provides an understanding of overall cankerworm activity in the County, as well as flagging areas of rising populations to be targeted in the ensuing year's fall cankerworm banding survey. No significant defoliation was observed from the survey.

Staff plan to continue these monitoring activities in 2023.

Forest Health Initiative

In 2022, the County contracted with Conservation Management Institute (CMI) to conduct a tree survey and incorporate the data into the i-Tree ECO™ model. This model estimates ecosystem services and characteristics of the urban forest (Attachment 1). CMI began the tree survey in the fall of 2022: 60 surveys were completed. The tree survey will resume in spring of 2023. In 2017, staff conducted a Countywide survey and incorporated the data collected into the [i-Tree ECO™ model](#). The survey involved evaluating forest conditions in 204 randomly selected sites throughout the County. Data from i-Tree is used to communicate forest health impacts on ecosystem services such as stormwater runoff reduction, energy savings, carbon sequestration, and pollution removal. The survey can also be used to forecast potential impacts from invasive insects and diseases.

Upon completion of the survey, data will be analyzed and compared to the 2017 results. Additionally, CMI will produce a report with an assessment of the potential resilience of the urban forests in the County and stand level carbon stocks. The report will also

include suggested management actions, where appropriate, to increase stand level resilience and/or carbon stocks (Attachment 1).

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid (HWA)

Staff continues to explore various control options for HWA (*Adelges tsugae*). HWA is an insect that attacks and kills eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) trees. Native eastern hemlock is relatively rare in the County. The rarity of this species, the multiple benefits to wildlife, and the natural beauty that they impart make them worthy of protection. Prior to HWA infestation the species was an important landscape tree in the county. Staff will continue to inventory the County's natural stands of eastern hemlock. Staff has identified native stands in Dranesville and Springfield districts for HWA control (Attachment 1).

HWA control can be accomplished through trunk injection, soil injection, soil drench, or bark spray. Soil injection and soil drench are an effective method for providing control to a target tree. Once injected into the soil or poured around the base of the tree, an insecticide is absorbed by the tree roots. The insecticide that will be used for soil injection and soil drench is a material containing imidacloprid that is sold by the trade name Xytect 75WSP. Another viable soil injection treatment option is a soil pellet containing imidacloprid that is sold by the trade name CoreTect®. Control by soil injection can last five to seven years. Trunk injection is another effective method for providing control to a target tree. Once injected, the insecticide is transported throughout by the tree's vascular tissues. The insecticide that will be used for trunk injection is another imidacloprid that is sold by the trade name IMA-jet®. Control by trunk injection can last up to eight years. Rapid control of HWA can be achieved with a bark spray containing dinotefuran which is sold by the trade name Transtect. This treatment is well suited for heavy infestations that require immediate control, but it is only effective for one to two years. Treatment selections are made based on the site location and conditions. Staff can conduct this control activity, therefore treatment will be cost effective, as well as biologically effective. Staff continues to investigate other insecticide options that may provide better control for HWA while minimizing environmental impacts.

In addition to chemical control, staff has released predators of HWA at Scotts Run Nature Preserve in hopes of establishing a more balanced environment for the trees (Attachment 1). This effort was conducted in cooperation with Virginia Department of Forestry and Virginia Tech. The possibility of releasing additional predators in the future is being investigated. Staff will continue to conduct [outreach](#) to the public about the role of hemlocks in the ecosystem and the methods used to control HWA.

Spongy Moth (SM)

Spongy moth (SM), formerly known as gypsy moth, (*Lymantria dispar*) populations have remained low. Staff conducted 151 egg mass surveys Countywide during the fall of

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2022 and found only a few egg masses (Attachment 1). Staff has identified no areas that will require treatment in 2023.

SM populations are monitored using egg mass surveys. Staff survey 1/40-acre plots and visually inspect oak trees and other objects near survey points to look for SM egg masses. According to Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services guidelines, infestations eligible for treatment must meet a minimum of 250 egg masses per acre.

The leading edge of the SM's southward spread through the eastern United States hit Fairfax County hard in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Residents were alarmed by the intensity of the repeated defoliations, home and yard mess, and very real risk of extensive tree losses. The County drafted an Integrated Pest Management Plan and participated in Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services Cooperative Suppression Program with the U.S. Forest Service. Teamed with Virginia Cooperative Extension, County staff mobilized residents to kill SM caterpillars manually while discouraging the use of broad-spectrum insecticides. Thousands of acres of forested public and private land were treated from the ground and from the air with the safest, most selective products available. These combined actions prevented wide-spread tree mortality, provided residents some relief from caterpillar nuisance, and reduced the unnecessary and improper use of broad-spectrum pesticides. From the mid-1990s SM populations began to fall.

SM populations, like many insect populations, can be cyclical in nature. There can be many factors which influence outbreaks and declines. Staff believes that the recurrent low SM levels are the result of effective treatment programs in the past and a fungus, *Entomophaga maimaiga*, to which SM caterpillars are very susceptible. This fungus became well established in the County and has had a dramatic stabilizing effect on SM populations. SM outbreaks continue to be observed and treated in western Virginia and other locations in the eastern United States. Staff will continue to monitor the SM population in 2023. Staff will continue to conduct an [outreach](#) program targeting the tree care industry and County residents for help monitoring SM populations.

[Spotted Lanternfly \(SLF\)](#)

Spotted lanternfly (*Lycorma delicatula*) is an insect native to Asia that was found in suburban Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 2014. Since January of 2018, this insect has spread through several western and central counties in Virginia. In 2021, SLF was also found in Prince William County. SLF was found in Fairfax County for the first time on August 8, 2022, at Frying Pan Park in a monitoring trap. Subsequently, SLF were found at 11 more trap sites throughout the remainder of the trapping season. Four of those sites were positive more than once. Additional finds were made during visual surveys for adults and egg masses (Attachment 1). Trap catches yielded only 1-2 adults per visit. The low numbers of both insects caught in traps and egg masses observed

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indicate that infestations are beginning, and that increased numbers of insects and impacts should be anticipated for the next few years. Staff will continue trapping for SLF during the growing season, anticipating adding up to 20 additional traps near sites that were positive in 2022. Due to the destructive nature of this pest, Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service are implementing a quarantine to reduce its spread to surrounding uninfested areas. The County is currently not under quarantine. Staff are working in partnership with Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to treat any infestation found in Fairfax County. On County property, staff will implement treatment through contracted services. All other infestations are anticipated to be treated by Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. The goal of treatment efforts is to reduce population sizes to minimize impacts to County residents and slow the spread of SLF. Staff will utilize the County's [SLF Management Plan](#) to help guide management practices as the County's SLF population eventually disperses across the area.

As SLF infestations become established in the County, they have potential to cause significant impact. SLF can become a nuisance to residents because they will swarm in high numbers on certain trees and plants to suck sap from stems and branches. Like aphids, they will excrete honeydew that attracts flies, ants, bees, wasps, and other insects. Black mold can quickly grow on the honeydew, which can make an unpleasant mess on and under the host tree or plant. This insect feeds on a broad range of trees and has a strong preference for the invasive species tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), its native host tree from Asia. Staff has undertaken a Countywide SLF monitoring program to find it early before it has time to spread broadly. Special attention is being paid to locations that are most likely to become infested first. These are light industrial sites, transportation corridors (rail and highways), orchards, vineyards, and anywhere tree of heaven is found. Monitoring involves searching for SLF egg masses, trapping for all SLF life stages, and inventorying tree of heaven throughout the County (Attachment 1).

In 2022, staff created a mailbox, ReportSLF@fairfaxcounty.gov, as a call to action for County residents to report SLF in their community. Staff investigated 41 reports from County residents and searched surrounding properties for signs of SLF. Staff will continue to promote the mailbox as well as conduct an informational [outreach program](#) targeting the tree care industry and County residents to help monitor SLF.

Since 2020, Lake Fairfax, Cub Run Rec Center, Great Falls Fire Station, Great Falls Library, Island Creek Elementary, and Westfield High School have had tree of heaven removed. The removal of tree of heaven will continue on County properties in 2023. Removal of tree of heaven includes an herbicidal application of JLB Oil Plus®, Garlon® 3A, Garlon® 4 Ultra, or Rodeo® to the tree stumps. Herbicides are essential for successful removal since cutting alone would result in vigorous resprouting. Staff

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monitors all treatment sites for post-treatment effectiveness. Remediation at sites where tree of heaven is removed may be necessary to ensure the success of the effort.

Targeted insecticidal treatments will become necessary to minimize the negative impact caused by SLF. A variety of effective options are available, including systemic insecticides Merit® 2F and Safari® 20 SG, that will deliver the insecticide into host trees, or contact insecticides such as Botanigard® 22 WP. In coordination with staff, Fairfax County Park Authority will be using service district funds for the removal and remediation of tree of heaven in 2023 at Laurel Hill Park and Blake Lane Park.

Staff is collaborating with a doctoral student from Virginia Tech who is studying site restoration techniques in areas treated with a bioherbicide for tree of heaven. The bioherbicide was developed by a team from Virginia Tech, Rutgers University, Bioprodex, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service using *Verticillium nonalfalfeae*. The bioherbicide is currently undergoing Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registration overview. In the summer of 2022, a stand of tree of heaven was inoculated with *Verticillium nonalfalfeae* at Laurel Hill Park. In the spring of 2023, the doctoral student will plant 25 native tree seedlings and herbaceous plants in the research site. The doctoral student will continue to monitor the site for five years for the effectiveness of the *Verticillium* treatment as well as the vegetation restoration of the site. Staff is in communication with Fairfax County Park Authority for all coordination and permitting requirements.

EQUITY IMPACT:

There is no adverse equity impact. The Forest Pest Branch is tasked by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to provide monitoring, treatment, and outreach on listed forest insect pests and diseases. The Service District includes the entire area of the County, excluding the area within the Lake Barcroft Watershed Improvement District. Monitoring, treatment, and outreach of listed forest pests have been identified as an important measure to protect the urban forest and environmental resources of the County.

Staff strive to be a useful resource for County residents and partner with many organizations to provide information and services. Staff engages with the community through a variety of outreach and education programs that target the residents of the County. Staff printed 3,350 [Fairfax County Tree Basics booklets](#) for distribution to all County libraries. The booklets are printed in [English](#), [Arabic](#), [Korean](#), [Mandarin](#), [Spanish](#), and [Vietnamese](#). The booklets contain information on the benefits of trees, how to select, plant, and maintain trees, and additional information. The booklets can be downloaded from the County website. Additionally, information about tree identification, forest health, and forest pests is made available on the County website. The County website offers a translation service through “machine translation” powered

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by Google™ Translate. The translation service makes the content of the County website accessible to County residents who are not proficient in English.

In 2023, a Community and Urban Forestry Coordinator position will be filled. The position will coordinate all messaging regarding threats and measures to preserve the urban forest in the County. The position will prioritize community engagement in areas with higher vulnerability index. As shown in the “Where should we plant trees” map, communities with higher vulnerability index generally have less tree canopy cover in comparison to communities with a lower vulnerability index (Attachment 3). Staff will implement the Department of Public Works and Environmental Service Inclusive Community Involvement framework in all outreach programming.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Currently, the Forest Pest Program is funded through the Special Service District for the Control of Infestations that May Carry a Disease that is Dangerous to Humans, Gypsy Moth, Fall Cankerworm, and Certain Identified Pests. The total amount budgeted for FY 2023 is sufficient for this program.

CREATION OF POSITIONS:

No positions will be created.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment 1: 2022 Forest Pest Annual Report

Attachment 2: Letter to the Commissioner of the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Attachment 3: Where Should We Plant Trees

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2022 Forest Pest Annual Report

Department of Public Works and Environmental Services

Fairfax, Virginia 22035

703-324-1770, TTY 711

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/publicworks/trees

January 18, 2023

To request this information in an alternate format call 703-324-5500, TTY 711.

Fairfax County is committed to nondiscrimination on the basis of disability in all county programs, services and activities. Reasonable accommodations will be provided upon request. For information, call 703-324-5500, TTY 711.



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Introduction

The Forest Pest Branch of the Urban Forest Management Division is tasked by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors to monitor for, provide control of (when necessary and possible) and to provide outreach and education about several forest insect pests and diseases. This report describes work completed by staff in 2022 including monitoring, inventories, treatment, and education/outreach.

Asian Longhorn Beetle

Background Info

The Asian longhorned beetle (ALB) (*Anoplophora glabripennis*) is an invasive, wood-boring beetle that has the potential to have drastic economic and social impacts should it be introduced in Fairfax County (County), much like the emerald ash borer. The larvae kills trees by boring into the heartwood and disrupting the tree's nutrient flow. Imported into the United States via wood packing material used in shipping, infestations of ALB in or near Illinois, New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio have been discovered since the mid-1990s. In June 2020, an infestation was found in Hollywood, South Carolina. These pests infest many hardwood tree species but prefer maple species, one of the predominant trees in the County's urban forest ecosystem. According to the United States Forest Service (USFS), most of the infestations found in the United States have been identified by tree care professionals and informed homeowners. Staff has developed a management plan focused on monitoring and outreach for this invasive species.



Kenneth R. Law, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

Description of work completed

Staff continued to investigate new methods to monitor high risk areas for ALB introduction. As new information about the spread or management of ALB becomes available, the ALB management plan and website are updated accordingly.

In 2022, staff conducted outreach at public events to encourage residents and industries to look for and report signs of the beetle.

Beech Leaf Disease

Background

Beech leaf disease (BLD) in eastern north America is endemic to trees of the genus *Fagus*, including our native American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) as well as the commonly planted European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and Asian beech (Engleriana subspecies). BLD was first identified in Ohio in 2012, and subsequently spread within that state and into western Pennsylvania, western New York, and Ontario, Canada. In 2020, it was identified in eastern New York, Long Island, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, and West Virginia. It was first sighted in Prince William County, Virginia in 2021; then found and confirmed in Fairfax County in 2022 (Figure 1).

The spread of BLD has been fast. Research has shown that the nematode (*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*), a microscopic worm, is associated with the disease. These appear to be spread by birds. Bird droppings, mites, and other microorganisms that birds carry is being studied. Rain may spread it vertically through the canopy. Research to fully understand the spread of this disease is ongoing.

The symptoms of the disease first appear as dark green, interveinal stripes in saplings and in the lower foliage of larger trees. Leaves may also become puckered, cupped, leathery, or distorted. Some leaves on a branch may be infected and others not. Some branches may be infected and others not. It spreads throughout the tree and into the leaf buds, until eventually no new leaves are produced.



Signs of beech leaf disease

Saplings can die in only a year or two while older trees die over a period of several years. A very small percentage of beech has shown resistance to BLD, so the disease has the potential to drastically alter the composition of the eastern forest.

A 2017 iTree study undertaken by Urban Forest Management revealed that beech is tied with red maple as the most common tree species in the county. Beech is second only to tulip poplar in run-off

prevention. It is the fourth highest oxygen producing species and is overall the third most important tree species in the county. Beech trees are beautiful and very important to wildlife for food and nesting. Beech nuts are a significant source of protein and calories for native wildlife. The push in the scientific community to understand and find solutions to spare beech trees is ongoing.

Description of work completed

In 2022 staff began monitoring BLD in the county while a draft BLD Management Plan was written. Beech stands and significant trees on county property were identified. Staff is sharing information and resources with the Fairfax County Park Authority (FCPA) and NOVA Parks.

Staff initiated participation in a USFS research project designed to gain understanding in the biology and the underlying dynamics of the spread of BLD and Beech Bark Disease (BBD) so that safe, effective control measures may be developed, approved, and incorporated into an Integrated Pest Management Plan in the future. Staff focus is on BLD as it has already been found in the county. While it is unlikely that BBD will be found at this elevation, signs of BBD will be searched and documented.



Staff establishing a beech leaf disease monitoring plot



Stand of beech trees at Seneca Regional Park

Results of monitoring/treatment

BLD was found in small areas of Burke Lake Park, as well as in small areas within Fountainhead and Hemlock Overlook regional parks (Figure 1). BLD was confirmed from samples sent to the United States Department of Agriculture Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland.

Using USFS protocol, two survey plots were established in Seneca Regional Park where BLD has not yet been found (Figure 1). Additional plots will be established in 2023 where BLD has been found in Burke Lake Park, Fountainhead Regional Park, and Hemlock Overlook Regional Park.

Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey

The Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) Program's mission is to conduct exotic plant pest surveys through a national network of cooperators and stakeholders to protect American agriculture and natural resources. The program is run by the United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS). The goal is to provide a survey profile of exotic plant pests in the United States deemed to be of regulatory significance through early detection and surveillance activities. Using various traps and visual surveys, Forest Pest monitors pests of concern to the forest resources of the county in collaboration with the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS). The pests that are monitored in the county are generally not known to be present in the Eastern US, however their potential impacts to agriculture and natural resources warrants monitoring efforts to find them quickly should they arrive here. Specific pests monitored in the county are detailed below.

Oak Ambrosia Beetle

Background info

Oak Ambrosia Beetle (OAB) (*Platypus quercivorus*) is a small woodboring pest of concern globally because of its potential to spread a serious fungal disease, Japanese Oak Wilt, (*Raffaelea quercivora*) to willow oak and other oak species found in the county. The native range of this insect includes Japan and several places in Southeast Asia but it has not yet been found in the U.S. The county has a high density of potential hosts, according to USDA-APHIS, and could see significant financial and environmental impacts if OAB were to become established.

If OAB is found in the county, Forest Pest will work with VDACS and other partners to attempt to manage the threat and reduce the spread of this pest. Staff will monitor for OAB and implement an outreach component to educate private and public groups on this pest and its control.



Oak Ambrosia Beetle, Joseph Benzel, Screening Aids, USDA APHIS PPQ, Bugwood.org

Description of work completed

In 2022, staff continued to conduct a monitoring program for OAB. Ten traps using a pest specific lure (querciverol) were deployed and checked weekly (Figure 2). Each trap was checked approximately 17 times throughout the field season, and all samples were sorted for possible OAB. Any possible OAB were sent for identification by Virginia Tech.

Staff provided outreach for residents on causes of oak decline including OAB and methods for protecting oak trees on their properties.

Staff investigated new control methods for OAB, including the use of biological control.

Results of monitoring/treatment

No OAB were detected in trap samples collected in the county in 2022.

Sudden Oak Death

Background info

Sudden Oak Death (SOD) is caused by a water-borne algae-fungus pathogen (*Phytophthora ramorum*) that has resulted in wide-scale tanoak and coast live oak mortality in the western United States since it was identified in 1995. Fortunately, this disease has been found only in isolated locations in the eastern United States and officials feel that these infestations have been contained. Diligent monitoring is critical in slowing the spread of this disease and testing methods have been developed. Staff has implemented water sampling methods at sites downstream of plant nurseries where nursery stock that could have been shipped from areas known to have the pathogen may be sold. These are the most likely routes of entry for the SOD pathogen. Staff continue to educate private and public groups on this disease and its control.

Description of work completed

In 2022, staff continued to conduct a monitoring program to detect SOD presence in the county (Figure 3). Previously, monitoring protocols required sampling of one-third of sites per year on a biweekly basis. In consultation with VDACS, the monitoring scheme was altered to sample all 15 test sites every year. This was accomplished by continuing to visit five sites per field day, rotating through all 15 sites over a sixweek period. This change allows for pathogen detection within the span of a few months rather than every few years.

Staff implemented inhouse incubation of samples, a method that was tested by UFMD in 2021 and found to result in much lower shipping costs while still yielding high quality samples for testing.

Staff continued to stay up to date on research and maintained a management plan for SOD.



Collection bottle and rhododendrum leaf sample for sudden oak death monitoring

Results of monitoring/treatment

Water samples were collected in spring and fall 2022 while water temperatures were less than 22 C. A total of 45 samples were collected, incubated in-house, and shipped to VDACS for disease testing. None of the samples tested positive for SOD.

Thousand Cankers Disease

Background info

Thousand cankers disease (TCD) is caused by a fungal pathogen and bark beetle combination that is fatal to eastern black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). In August 2010, the disease was detected in black walnut trees (*Juglans nigra*) in Tennessee. During the spring of 2011, the same disease was observed near Richmond, Virginia in central Virginia. The following year, TCD was reported in other areas of central Virginia, then Fairfax and Prince William counties in 2012. This disease complex is the result of an association of a fungus (*Geosmithia morbida*) and the walnut twig beetle (WTB) (*Pityophthorus juglandis*) native to the southwestern United States. This disease complex causes only minor damage to western walnut species; however, eastern black walnut trees are susceptible. Mortality is possible although timing is unclear. Staff established monitoring sites for the WTB during the summer of 2012. WTB and disease symptoms were found in the county and VDACS was petitioned to include TCD on the list of organisms that can be controlled by service districts in Virginia. Following disease discovery, VDACS listed the county under quarantine that prohibited the transportation of walnut wood and its products. Staff will continue to monitor walnut tree health and educate homeowners on this condition. Recently, staff learned statewide and regional efforts yielded no WTB in traps deployed. To monitor the insect's presence more closely, staff deployed WTB traps in confirmed locations for calendar year 2021. WTB was positively identified from those traps. Staff continue to monitor walnut tree health and follow the disease status elsewhere in Virginia.



Small branch cankers caused by *G. morbida*, Whitney Cranshaw, Colorado State University

Description of work completed

In 2022, Forest Pest staff continued to conduct a monitoring program for walnut twig beetle and the causal agent of TCD, *Geosmithia morbida*. Three new trap locations were added west of previously confirmed infestations in the Franconia and Mount Vernon districts to track potential spread.

Staff continues to provide outreach opportunities for residents on methods for protecting black walnut trees on their properties.

Results of monitoring/treatment

TCD samples were collected from July through the end of October on 29 traps throughout the county (Figure 4). Insect samples were sorted in-house and confirmed through Virginia Tech's Insect ID Lab. There were 41 confirmed positive walnut twig beetle specimens in 2022, 37 of which were found at a single trap site in Lorton. Four other traps in the county each had a single confirmed walnut twig beetle over the 2022 trapping season.

Emerald Ash Borer

Background info

The emerald ash borer (EAB), *Agrilus planipennis*, is an exotic beetle introduced from Asia that was first discovered in Michigan in 2002. This beetle attacks ash trees (*Fraxinus* sp.) and can cause mortality in native ash species in as little as two years. EAB has also been found to infest a native bush species, white fringetree (*Chionanthus virginicus*), a close relative of ash. The threat of EAB regarding white fringetree is not clear at this point. The county was placed under quarantine for EAB in 2008. The USDA's Science Advisory Council did not recommend eradication in the county. This recommendation was based on the consistent lack of success of eradication programs in other eastern states.

Staff is responsible for educating the public on how to manage any mortality from remaining trees and replacement of many thousands of ash trees. Education efforts emphasize hiring a private contractor to remove dead and dying trees and options for effective pesticides that may conserve ash trees in the landscape.

In March 2015, the Board of Supervisors authorized staff to begin a control program for EAB on for trees on publicly owned land, including fire stations, parks, schools, and libraries. Since 2015 approximately 200 ash trees have been treated for EAB. Yearly assessments are made on treated trees to evaluate their health and crown conditions based on parameters set in the EAB Management Plan. In 2022, 175 trees remain in the treatment program.

Since 2016, Forest Pest has made efforts to request and release EAB parasitoid wasps from the USDA: *Oobius agrili*, *Spathius agrili*, and *Tetrastichus planipennis*. Staff has released EAB parasitoid wasps on several county properties. In accordance with the EAB parasitoid release agreement, staff monitor and report on the establishment of these wasps as part of a national network at www.mapbiocontrol.org. The wasps were produced and supplied from the USDA APHIS Plant Protection and Quarantine (PPQ) EAB Parasitoid Rearing Facility in Brighton, Michigan.

EAB is currently well established in the county, and the majority of the ash resource has been depleted. The current treatment program needs to be continued indefinitely, and work is continuing to release parasitoids that might help to reduce the overwhelming success of EAB. Staff continue to survey for potentially resistant ash trees in order to find seeds for future sapling planting efforts. Staff are also researching the feasibility of planting ash seedlings at parasitoid release sites, with the goal of providing a food source for wasps for as long as possible, and to potentially preserve some areas of living ash trees indefinitely.



Adult emerald ash borer, Davis Cappaert, Michigan State University

Description of work completed

Staff completed an assessment of all trees in the ash treatment program to determine the effectiveness of the control, continuing a control program for this pest on high value ash trees on county owned properties. All ash trees in the treatment program were assessed for health and suitability for treatment, and those due for treatment in 2022 were inspected again following treatment by a contractor. A small number of trees were added to the treatment program and treated by county staff (Figure 5). Staff continues to monitor areas where EAB parasitoids were released within the last two years to determine if parasitoids can be recovered (Figure 6). All previous parasitoid release sites were assessed for potential treatment of any surviving ash trees, and for possible restoration efforts, including invasive plant management and planting ash seedlings. Staff continued to survey additional areas that qualify for parasitoid release.



EAB Parasitoid Release Site



Staff checking yellow pan traps

Staff continued to scout the county for ash resources. Few trees found were considered candidates for treatment. Staff agreed that a shift to scouting for potentially resistant trees would be more beneficial

activity, as those trees could be useful seed sources if they continue to survive. Staff continued to investigate new control methods for EAB, including the use of biological control.

Staff continued to implement an outreach program targeting the tree care industry and residents of the county on EAB control methods and removal of dead ash trees.

Staff continued to coordinate the remediation of damage caused by EAB, including the removal of dead ash trees from county property.



Pesticide injection for treatment of EAB

Results of monitoring/treatment

From April through June 2022, 186 trees were evaluated in order to determine suitability for continued inclusion in the treatment program. Ash Injections using emamectin benzoate occurred in June through August 2022. Seventy-six trees were injected by a contractor with follow-up inspections by staff, typically within a few days of treatment. An additional five trees were treated by staff.

Parasitoid release efforts occurred at Burke Station Park, with a total of five releases (Figure 7). Yellow Pan Trapping occurred at three previous release sites, for a total of nine traps. Each trap was checked 21 times, May through September in accordance with parasitoid release requirements. Three potential parasitoid release sites have been proposed for 2023.

Staff maintained 108 seedlings planted at Flat Lick Stream Valley Park. Staff planted ash seedlings in 2021 at release sites in an effort to reestablish the county ash population. These seedlings are being monitored and minimally maintained by staff. Other parasitoid release sites are being considered for seedling plantings. Treatments of invasive plant species are also being considered at previous release sites in order to make plantings possible.

Fall Cankerworm

Background info

Fall cankerworm (FCW), *Alsophila pometaria*, is a native defoliator of hardwood species throughout much of North America. The adult moths begin emerging from the ground in late November, usually following a hard freeze. The wingless female moth will climb a nearby tree to mate and deposit her eggs. The FCW program includes monitoring of insect populations before any management decision is made. The most reliable sampling method for estimating cankerworm populations takes advantage of the fact the female moth is wingless and must climb a tree to deposit her eggs. The United States Forest Service recommends using a sampling method which involves applying a sticky band trap around a tree trunk to capture the female moths as they climb. Trap counts of 90 female moths or greater per band indicate the possibility of a cankerworm caterpillar hatch large enough to significantly defoliate favored trees in that location the following spring.



Female Adult cankerworm, Matt Bertone

FCW Adult Moth Survey

An urban forester will visit each trap and count the number of female and male moths captured on the band on a weekly basis. A total of 52 traps were installed and monitored during the 2022 season (Figure 8). Any female should be squashed or removed from the trap weekly so as not to be double counted (a stick works well). At the end of the trapping season (early spring), cumulative counts will be tallied to determine population levels and associated defoliation risk that year.

If any eggs are laid on or near the trap, urban foresters will collect the eggs and place them in a plastic container on site to protect from predation. These plastic containers will be collected in March to verify hatch rate and the influence of parasitoid predation in the laboratory.

Results

Total female count was 73 with eight males observed during survey. Adult moths survey, (females and males), counts did not exceed thresholds that would require treatment. In addition, no viability from collected egg masses.

FCW Defoliation Survey

The fall cankerworm (FCW), *Alsophila pometaria*, is a native defoliating insect found throughout much of North America. The caterpillar stage of these insects is often referred to as inchworms or loopers. Fall cankerworms feed on a wide variety of trees but tend to prefer maples, hickories, ashes, and oaks, all of which are found in abundance throughout the county. FCW caterpillars emerge in early spring and feed on leaves for about a month. Once the caterpillars mature, they drop off the trees, enter the soil, and pupate.

The purpose of this survey is to determine those areas of the county where FCW larvae have impacted the urban forest resources through foliar feeding and to quantify the feeding damage. The data acquired from this survey will prove useful in understanding cankerworm population dynamics in the county as well as locating areas of concern to be targeted in the ensuing year's FCW banding survey.



Caterpillar, photo by Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

Description of work completed

Surveys will be conducted by two person teams on a single day. Due to the time sensitive nature of the survey all personnel should expect to participate in the survey. At each survey point, the team should select a cankerworm host tree on to which to conduct the survey. Both members of the survey team should visually estimate defoliation on **both** the north and south sides of the tree. These evaluations will then be averaged to produce one defoliation estimate (Figure 9).

Results

Observations were assessed by estimating defoliation.

Four categories used during survey:

Light – (1-30% defoliation)

Medium – (31 – 60% defoliation)

Moderate – (61 – 80% defoliation)

Severe – (81 – 100% defoliation)

During the 2022 survey – 100 different trees were evaluated for percentage of defoliation. None exceeded 30%, with the majority at the lower end of light range category. No significant defoliation was observed during spring 2022 survey.

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

Background info

Hemlock woolly adelgid (HWA) (*Adelges tsugae*) is a sap-feeding insect that infests and eventually kills eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) trees. This exotic, invasive insect was likely imported into the United States on Japanese hemlock nursery stock in the 1950s. In 2007, HWA was found in every county in Virginia. HWA is 1.5 mm long, dark reddish brown to purplish-black in color. It is mostly identified by ovisacs, the white waxy substance they produce on the underside of hemlock needles. They feed on the base of the needles; leaves desiccate and lead to branch die-back. After heavy infestation trees often die within 4–10 years.



Hemlock woolly adelgid hidden underneath their woolly ovisacs on a heavily infested twig.



Hemlock woolly adelgid adults crawling to the base of a hemlock needle to begin feeding.

In Asia, HWA is not a serious pest because it is managed by natural predators, parasitoids, and by host tree resistance. However, in North America, HWA threatens the vulnerable eastern hemlock because those natural controls are absent. Native eastern hemlock is relatively rare in the county. The rarity of this species, the multiple benefits to wildlife, and the natural beauty that they impart make them worthy of protection.

Hemlocks are found in forested areas in the county, mostly along the Potomac and Occoquan rivers. Staff continue to inventory the county's natural stands of eastern hemlock to better understand the status of hemlocks and assess their level of HWA infestation. Staff has identified native hemlock stands in Dranesville and Springfield districts for HWA management.

Chemical treatments have been effective at controlling HWA and preserving hemlock trees. Applications have primarily been administered through trunk injection, which delivers insecticide directly into the base of the tree. Recently, our chemical control options have been expanded to include bark sprays, soil injection, and soil drench. Bark sprays provide immediate control for heavily infested trees. Soil

injections and soil drench provide the same control as trunk injection but without damage to vascular tissue.



Staff conducting a stem injection treatment at Bull Run Marina.



Staff releasing predatory beetles at Scotts Run Nature Preserve.

In addition to chemical control, staff utilize predator beetles (*Laricobius nigrinus*) to control HWA. The beetles feed on HWA throughout the winter which helps keep HWA numbers under control. The hope is that once the beetles become established, they will spread to new areas to feed. Biological control is an important component of the long-term management of HWA and establishing a more balanced environment for the trees.

Description of work completed

Staff investigated cost-effective alternatives to trunk injection treatments. New treatment options considered include bark sprays, soil drench and soil injections. Bark sprays use a fast-acting insecticide that is best suited for heavy infestations that need immediate control. Soil drench and injections take more time to be effective but provide 5-7 years of protection. Both methods can be applied efficiently to large numbers of hemlocks.

Staff expanded the hemlock inventory area to include Bull Run Marina, Fountainhead Regional Park, and Sandy Run Regional Park, all located along Bull Run. Staff field surveyed hundreds of acres of parkland to find new areas to include in the hemlock inventory. The data gathered will be utilized to develop an HWA management plan.

Staff utilized bark spray treatments on hemlocks for the first time. The first treatment was a successful demonstration of using bark spray to quickly treat hemlocks that are too small for trunk injection.

Staff evaluated hemlock health and the HWA infestation levels to gather information about the effectiveness of treatments. Methods used to collect field data were developed by the USFS for accessing tree condition and estimating HWA infestation levels.

Staff coordinated the release of predatory beetles at Scotts Run with the assistance of the Virginia Department of Forestry (VDOF). The beetles will reduce the stress on hemlocks by feeding on HWA adults. Supplemental releases will likely be necessary to ensure beetle establishment and movement into new areas.

Results of monitoring/treatment

Staff evaluated 219 hemlock trees. Evaluations are utilized to assess the infestation level of HWA and effectiveness of treatments. They also inventoried 142 acres of forest containing hemlock stands. Hemlock stands vary between hemlock dominated and hemlocks scattered among hardwoods (Figure 10).

Staff applied bark spray treatment to 69 hemlock trees. Bark spray treatments are fast acting and can be applied quickly and efficiently to many trees. Staff also performed stem injections on 19 high value hemlock trees. Hemlocks may be high value based on their size, health, or proximity to water or steep slopes (Figure 11).

Identified 3 potential HWA predator release sites according to VDOF HWA predatory release guidelines: Hemlock Overlook Park, Bull Run Marina Park, and Scotts Run Nature Preserve. In December 2022, 700 predatory beetles were released at Scotts Run Nature Preserve. The beetles were obtained and released with the assistance of the VDOF. The releases comprised of seven hemlocks each receiving approximately 100 adult beetles (Figure 12).

i-Tree Eco

Background

In 2022, the county entered into a contract with Conservation Management Institute (CMI) to conduct a tree survey and incorporate the data into the i-Tree Eco™ model. The model estimates ecosystem services and characteristics of the urban forest. In 2017, staff conducted a countywide survey and incorporated the data collected into the i-Tree Eco model. The survey involved evaluating forest conditions in 204 randomly selected sites throughout the county (Figure 13). The i-Tree data and protocol is used to estimate ecosystem services and characteristics of the urban forest. Data from i-Tree is used to communicate forest health impacts on ecosystem services such as stormwater runoff reduction, energy savings, carbon sequestration, and pollution removal. The survey can also identify potential impacts from invasive insects and diseases.

Upon completion of the survey, data will be analyzed and compared to the 2017 results. Additionally, CMI will produce a report with an assessment of the potential resilience of the urban forests in the county and stand level carbon stocks. The report will also include suggested management actions, where appropriate, to increase stand level resilience and/or carbon stocks.

Description of work completedCMI began the tree survey in the fall of 2022 when 60 surveys were completed. The tree survey will resume in spring of 2023.

Spongy Moth

Background

The spongy moth (SM) (*Lymantria dispar*), formerly called gypsy moth, is a leaf feeding insect of primarily hardwood trees. It was imported from Europe for research purposes and accidentally escaped in Massachusetts in 1869. Since that time, it has seriously impacted forests and homeowners throughout the Northeast and has defoliated thousands of acres in Virginia. SM was first found in the county in 1981. In 1983, the Board of Supervisors directed staff to implement an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program in cooperation with Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) to suppress SM infestations. The goal is to prevent tree mortality from repeated defoliation and minimize caterpillar nuisance by working under the VDACS Cooperative Cost Share Guidelines.

In the mid-1990s a fungus (*Entomophaga maimaiga*) that kills SM caterpillars spread through its established range. The fungus has kept SM populations low in the county, but outbreaks of SM continue to the north and west.

The current SM management plan is based on the Board adopted policy from the 1983 "Long Term Gypsy Moth Policy Options" which states: "It is the policy of the County to provide an active leadership role in a gypsy moth integrated pest management program to include: public education and technical information assistance; a cooperative control program with State and Federal agencies on public and private lands that qualify for the State criteria of 250 egg masses/acre for treatment; and the incorporation of an active homeowner 'self-help' control effort with the County program."



Oak trees refoliating after a defoliation



SM caterpillars chewing oak leaves, Tim Tigner, Virginia Department of Forestry, Bugwood.org

Description of Work Completed

Staff completed 151 egg mass surveys in SM preferred habitat, and a total of three egg masses were found in the County (Figure 14). SM caterpillar populations remain very low in the county. No control treatments were needed in 2022. No measurable defoliation was observed or reported.

Spotted Lanternfly

Background info

Spotted lanternfly (SLF) (*Lycorma delicatula*) is an insect native to Asia, first found in 2014 near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In January 2018, this insect was found in Frederick County, Virginia, and since then it has been found in many other localities in Virginia. SLF were first found in the county on August 8, 2022. Due to the destructive nature of this pest, VDACS, in cooperation with USDA-APHIS, have begun eradication efforts in areas with known infestations.



SLF nymph photo credit Eric Day, Virginia Tech Insect ID Lab, Virginia Tech Department of Entomology



SLF adult and nymph photo credit Stephen Ausmus USDA



SLF egg mass

As of December 12, 2022, VDACS has established a quarantine in 21 counties and cities in western, central, and Northern Virginia, including Prince William County. An additional nine cities and counties are described as having an infestation present; however, no quarantine has been enacted to date. The county is listed as infested without quarantine. Under quarantine, the movement of articles capable of transporting SLF is restricted. This insect feeds on a broad range of host trees and has a strong preference for tree of heaven (TOH) (*Ailanthus altissima*). TOH is an invasive tree species, also native to Asia. SLF has the potential to cause nuisance impacts if it were to become established here. Staff has monitored for this insect and inventoried tree of heaven in high-risk introduction areas since 2019. The removal of TOH could minimize the negative impact of this pest once it arrives. Staff is conducting a pilot program to remove TOH on county properties.

Staff anticipates the need for significant public education and community engagement will be in high demand as SLF becomes established in the county. Given the broad host range for this pest, staff in the UFMD anticipates most residents in the county will be impacted. Staff has created a mailbox for residents to report SLF sightings, ReportSLF@Fairfaxcounty.gov.

Description of work completed

Surveys for all life stages in all areas of the county were conducted using various methods, including a trapping program, visual surveys conducted by staff, education to encourage residents to report sightings, and concentrated “blitz” efforts. During the blitzes, colleagues in external agencies and master gardeners were included in one day efforts to search as much of the county as possible.

Inventories of TOH continued on county property in 2022, concentrating on refining initial data collected, after completing initial assessment at all county properties. Nine hundred sixteen parcels are included in this effort, and 760 have been found to be free from TOH to date. A total of 88 sites have been found to contain TOH and are being assessed for possible TOH removals to reduce the prevalence of SLF’s preferred host across the County. A total of 68 properties remains to be checked, either their assessment is in process or access is difficult or unworkable. Through these efforts to remove ideal SLF habitat from county properties, treatments with horticultural oils or herbicides containing triclopyr or glyphosate may occur. Staff finalized a [management plan](#) in 2022, outlining the integrated pest management approach that Forest Pest will initiate as needed on county properties. A control program with horticultural oils, systemic insecticides that deliver insecticides into host trees, or Botanigard®, a contact insecticide, may be used as part of this plan. Staff continued to monitor the latest scientific research for SLF to determine the best possible management strategies for managing infestations on county properties (and to provide education to enable citizen self-help).

Staff initiated a postcard mailing effort to reach all property owners within a half mile of any confirmed SLF sightings and handed out postcards to many curious residents who wanted to know the purpose of field activities. Postcards were also mailed to all property owners within a set distance of staff defined high risk transportation corridors (Figure 17). This informational outreach program benefited residents of the county and utilized crowd sourcing to help monitor SLF.

Results of monitoring/treatment

A total of 117 circle traps (without lure or pesticide strips) were deployed across the county July through October. Twelve traps were found to be positive, with a total of 20 adults trapped in 2022 (Figure 15).

Extensive field surveys were initiated within half mile of any positive trap site. No SLF were found during follow up surveys. Two adult SLF Blitzes were conducted to detect adults, resulting in new finds at four locations in the county (Figure 16).

An additional blitz was conducted to search for egg masses after leaf drop, with plans to complete leaf off egg mass surveys of all positive sites before Spring 2023. Egg masses were observed at four sites during that blitz event.

Postcard mailings and other outreach efforts resulted in 41 reports of sightings by county residents. None of these reports proved to be positive. Through this process staff quickly learned to request pictures and/or specimens to be collected, if possible, with hopes that future reports will reveal additional infestations.

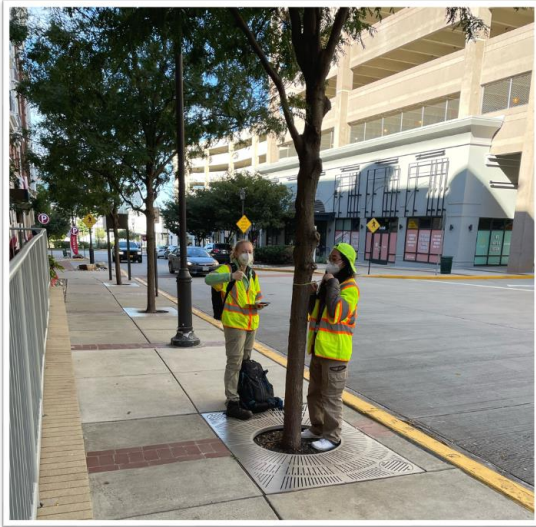
Overall, the arrival of SLF has been expected for a few years, and a relatively small number of sites were found to be positive. SLF populations tend to build over a couple of years, so larger areas of infestation are anticipated to be found in the next few years.

Treatment of TOH found on county properties was hindered by a few factors in 2022. The arrival of SLF, staff shortage, and communication delays hindered the ability of staff to treat the areas staff had anticipated. Pilot treatment efforts have occurred on nine sites since the start of this project. Three new sites were treated in 2022, and six existing sites are being monitored for resprouting and potential retreatment (Figure 18). All treatments and retreatments were accomplished by a contractor.

Tree Inventory Project

Background

In summer 2022, Forest Pest was approached by the Office of Community Revitalization (OCR) in the Department of Planning and Development, and by the director of UFMD to develop a survey that measures the relative health and condition of trees planted in streetscapes within Commercial Revitalization Districts (CRDs). In collaboration with OCR, sites with completed projects were proposed for inventory, and prioritized for surveying to ensure that the data collected represented trees from all CRDs. Site plans were analyzed by staff to catalog growing conditions wherever possible (i.e. structural cells or cantilevered pavement that allow for more growing space in dense urban conditions) and to get an idea of the scope of work involved. Using the minimum data set in the USDA's "Urban Tree Monitoring: A Field Guide", the seasonal staff surveyed each location and collected data on the species, size, health, and type of planting site for each tree on the site plan.



Staff collecting data on street trees at Dunn Loring

Description of work completed

Seasonal staff located the most recent version of the USDA's "Urban Tree Monitoring: A Field Guide" to provide a standardized data collection method. The seasonal staff were then trained by full-time staff on tree identification, trunk measurement, and evaluating tree health. Once the priority projects in each CRD were identified, site plans were obtained using the county's 'Site Records Viewer', which seasonal staff used to determine how many trees were at each location. In the field, the staff assessed the health of each tree and collected data on paper. Each tree's location was recorded on ArcGIS Field Maps using

an Arrow GPS device for high-accuracy mapping. Later, a GIS web map was created to allow for digital data collection, and staff digitized the data that was originally collected on paper.

Results of monitoring/treatment

Seven hundred seven trees were inventoried across 17 sites. The data is currently being quality-controlled for analysis (Figure 19).

Outreach

Background

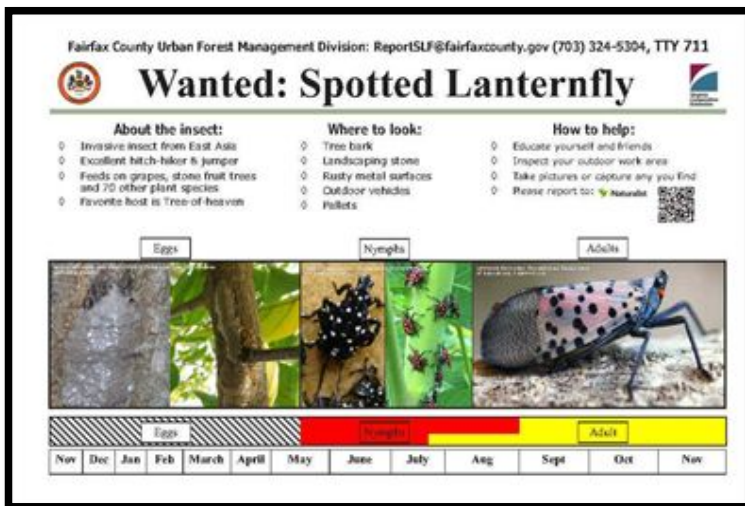
Staff conducts and participate in multiple outreach and education efforts. Staff foster an appreciation for trees and the urban forest to inspire citizens, county agencies, and the development industry to protect, plant, and manage greenspace resources. Targeted audiences for education and training include Fairfax County Public Schools, county staff, citizen scientists, homeowner's associations, and natural resource professionals. Through public events such as Arbor Day Celebration, Environment Expo, and town hall meetings, staff educate the public about the county's urban forest resources and programs. Staff develop hands-on activities and displays that help convey the importance of the stewardship of the county's natural resources.

Staff reaches out to students in the county through various school programs to teach them about the county's urban forest and their connection to it. Staff encourages students to support forest health, and to advocate for its protection.

Staff continues to improve messaging and communication with county residents by utilizing a variety of media to reach multiple audiences and demographics in the county. Such methods include print media, podcasts, videos, social media, webinars, County website, news releases, and television, radio, and YouTube interviews.

Description of work completed

Most of the Forest Pest messaging to the public was delivered through virtual platforms (social media posts, NewsWire, internal blog posts, webinars, website updates, and videos). Most of the messaging was related to reporting SLF. Early detection is important to effectively manage this pest to reduce its impact to county residents and to the environment. Two NewsWires and several social media posts were created asking residents to [report any citing of SLF to Forest Pest](#). In the spring of 2022, staff created a mailbox to report SLF sightings, ReportSLF@fairfaxcounty.gov. Additionally, iNaturalist was offered as an alternative tool for reporting SLF. On September 22, staff piloted a citizen science program asking master gardeners to search for SLF in their communities. Volunteers could post their reports on the Survey 123 app and 25 reports were submitted. Staff will consider using Survey 123 again to assist with the early detection of any newly emerging forest pests. Staff mailed almost 25,000 informational SLF postcards to residents and businesses in areas with high risk of introduction (industrial areas and transportation corridors) as well as properties within 500 feet of sites where SLF adults or egg masses were found. (Figure 17). The postcard included information on SLF identification and how to report it. On April 25, Forest Pest partnered with the National Capital Region Partnership Regional Invasive Species Management (NCR PRISM) and Invader Detectives to host a [webinar on SLF and TOH](#). Staff also presented SLF information to County staff from the Fairfax County Health Department and Park Authority who work heavily in the field and could be helpful in reporting SLF.



Spotted Lanternfly Informational Postcard

[Forest Pest webpage](#) was updated and new pages were created. The [SLF page](#) was updated and redesigned to help county residents with identification and management options for SLF and TOH. The [BLD page](#) was created shortly after staff confirmed its presence in the county. References to “gypsy moth” have been removed from all county pages, completing the transition to its new common name, [spongy moth](#).

On October 19, Forest Pest partnered with Virginia Cooperative Extension, and VDOF to host a webinar about [oak decline](#) and what you can do to help the health of your oak trees.

Staff participated in a school program, Alien Invaders, in October. The program reviews what native and invasive species are and how to protect our community from destructive invasive species. The program was given to the entire third grade at Greenbriar West Elementary School. Staff also helped with the Environmental Mentorship program. Students from Centreville High School met with county staff to organize an educational environmental field day for elementary students. The high school students lead the field day, using advice and guidance from county staff on educational activities. Staff met with the high school students three times ahead of the field day on April 26.

Staff participated in two community events in 2022, Bluebells at the Bend and the Mount Vernon Environmental Expo. Staff highlighted two forest pest species of concern, SLF and ALB, and answered questions regarding tree maintenance, removal, and planting.



Staff at Bluebell at the Bend talking to event participants

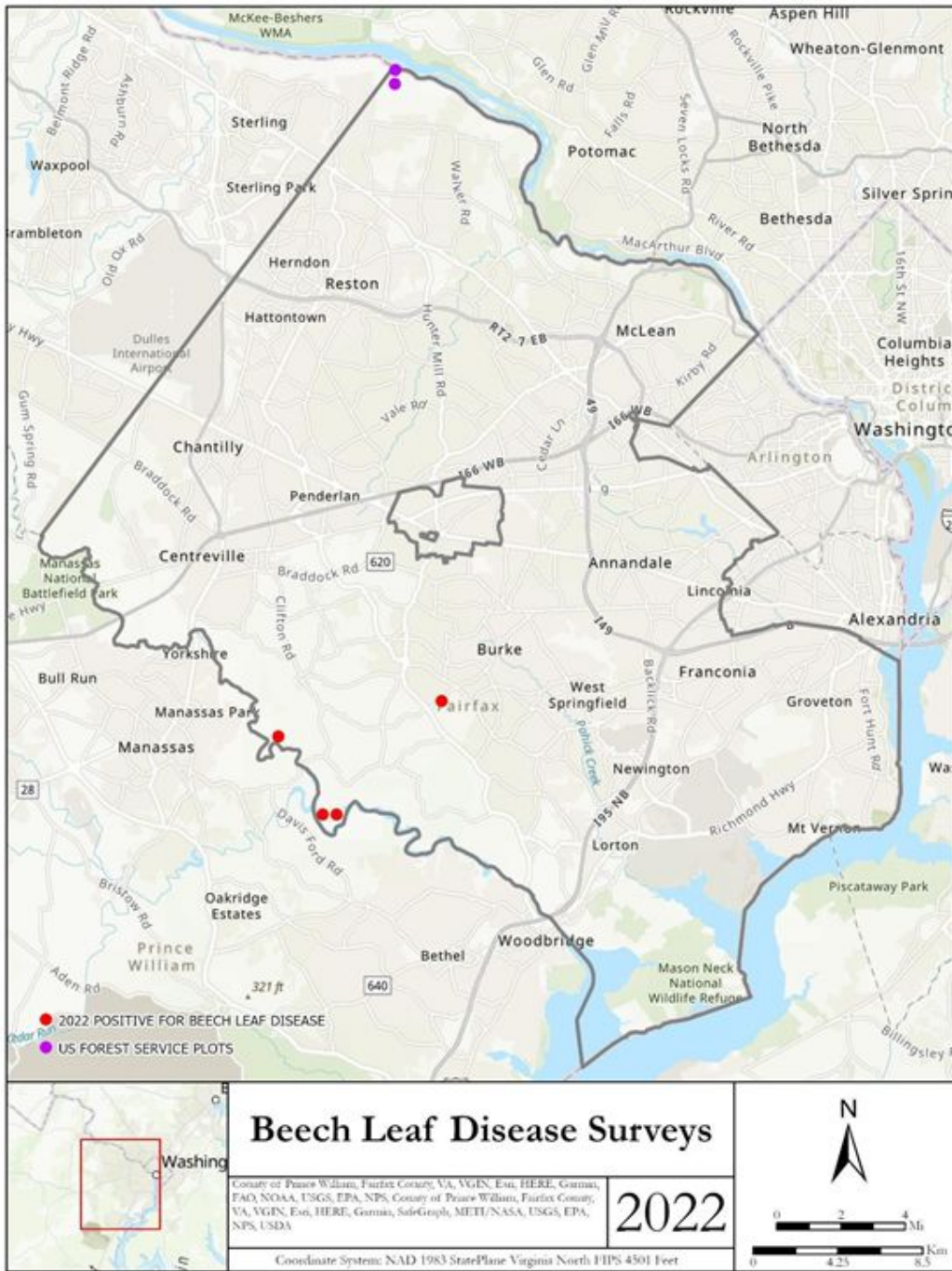
Outreach Effort	Outcome
Media Posts	Forty-seven posts were created for the DPWES social media accounts (Facebook and twitter). A post on tree topping reached up to 11,000 people on Facebook.
Channel 16 videos	Two videos were posted to the County's YouTube account. Recordings of the spotted lanternfly webinar (309 views), and oak decline webinar (409 views).
County Podcasts	Staff participated in one podcast interview (EnviroPod) to discuss spotted lanternfly.
School Programs	Staff participated in two school programs: Alien Invaders to all third-grade students at Greenbriar West Elementary, and Environmental Mentorship at Centreville High School.
Internal County Blog Posts	Thirty blog posts were created providing information on pests of concern such as spotted lanternfly, public events that staff participated in such as Arbor Day and highlighting innovative UFMD projects like parasitic release for HWA.
Webinars	Staff presented two webinars for County residents. 82 people attended the spotted lanternfly webinar, and 380 people attended the oak decline webinar.
NewsWire	Four NewsWire articles were posted: "Watch Out for SLF", "Hemlock Program Leads to Champion Award for UFMD Staff", "SLF Egg Mass Search Scrape and Destroy", and "Predator Beetle Released for Hemlocks".
In-Person Community Events	Staff participated in two community events: Bluebell Festival at Riverbend Park, and the Mount Vernon Environmental Expo.
Print Media	Almost 25,000 SLF postcards were mailed to residents and businesses along transportation corridors and within 500 feet of confirmed SLF sightings. Due to demand, 3,350 extra copies of Tree Basics booklets were printed in

	English, Arabic, Mandarin, Vietnamese, and Korean for the Fairfax County Library system.
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Table 1- Outreach efforts at a glance

MAPS

Figure 1- Beech Leaf Disease Surveys and Positive Sites



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Figure 2- Oak Ambrosia Beetle Trap Locations

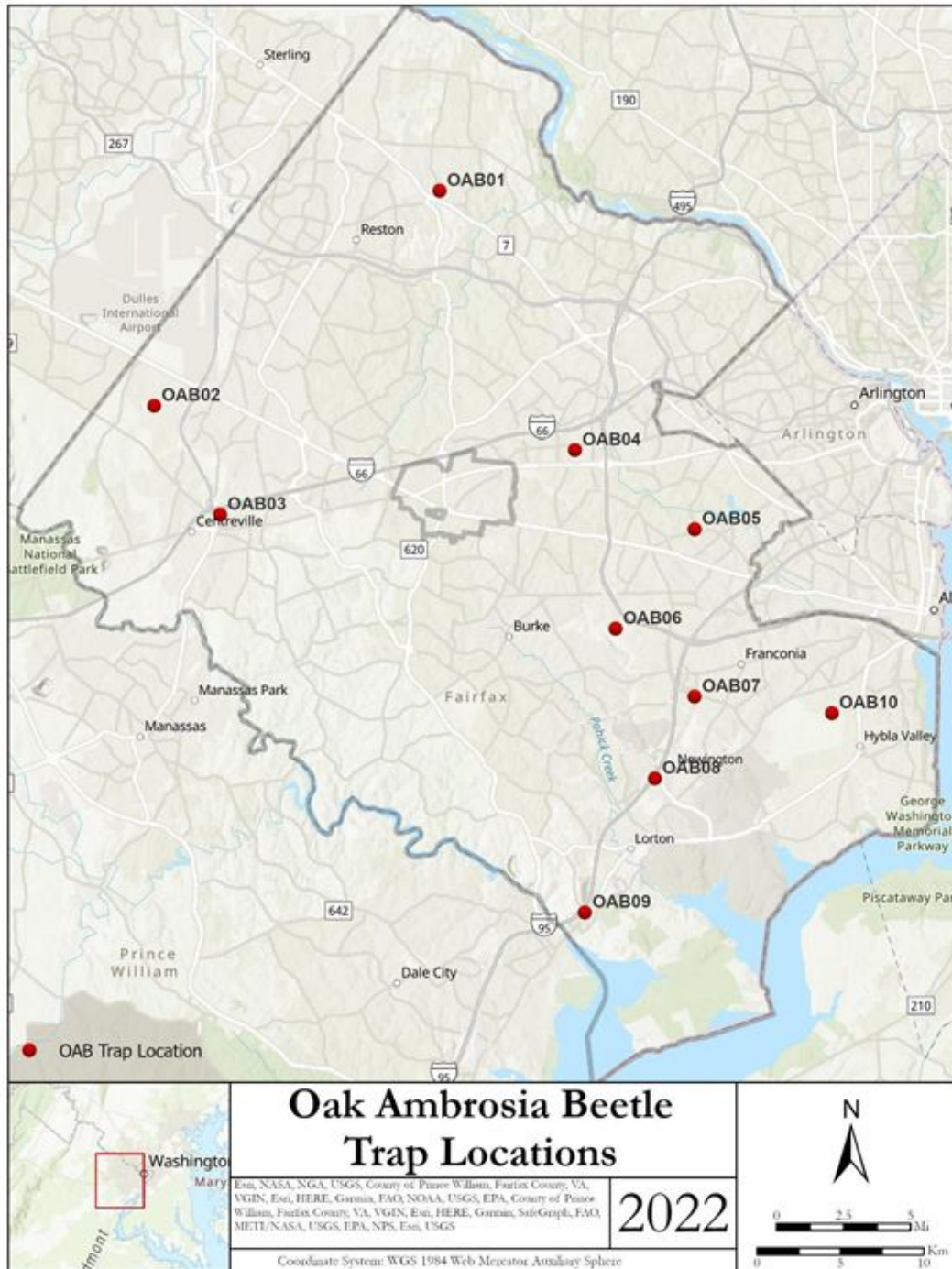


Figure 3- Sudden Oak Death Testing Locations

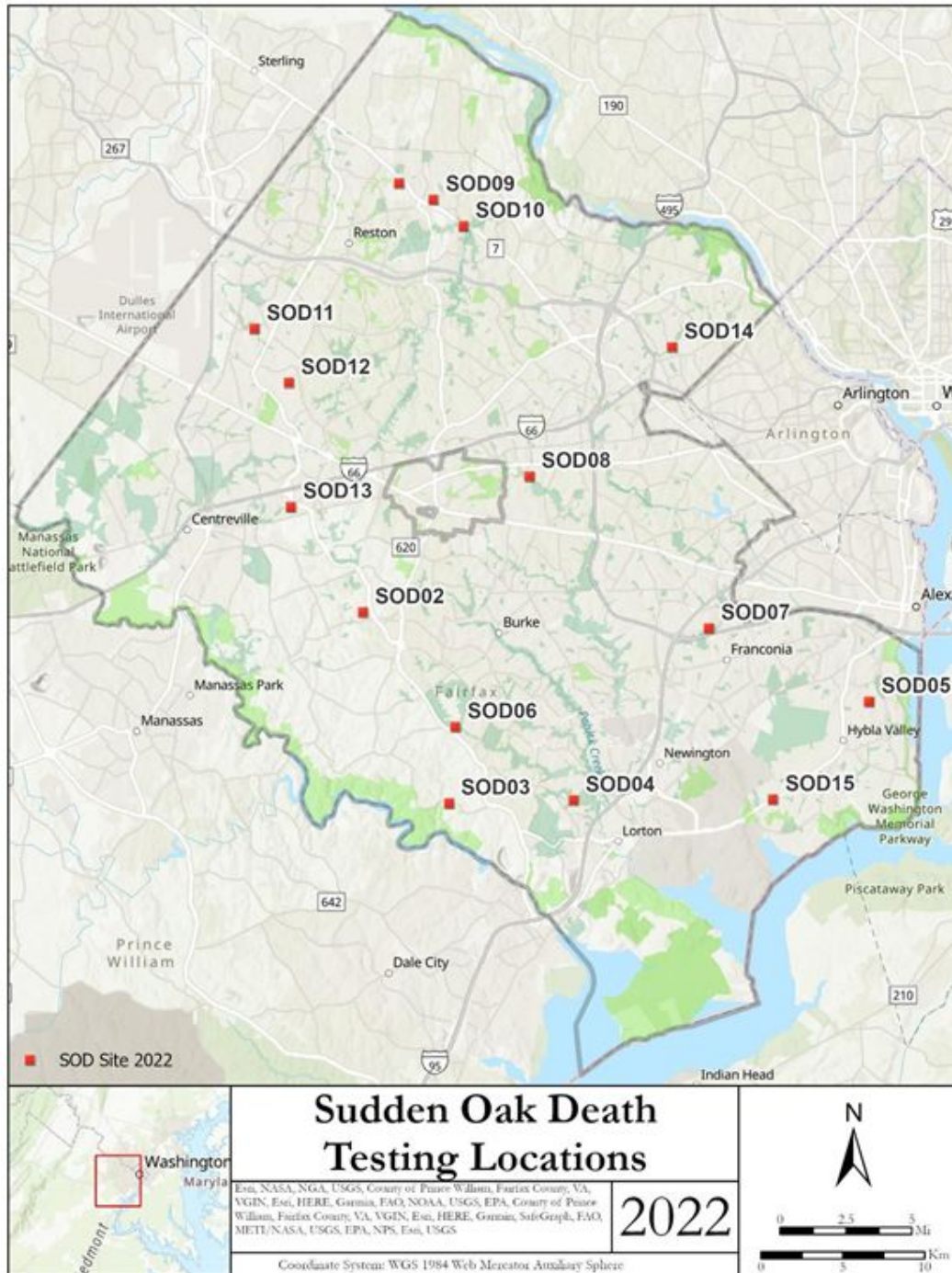


Figure 4- Thousand Cankers Disease Surveys and Positive Sites

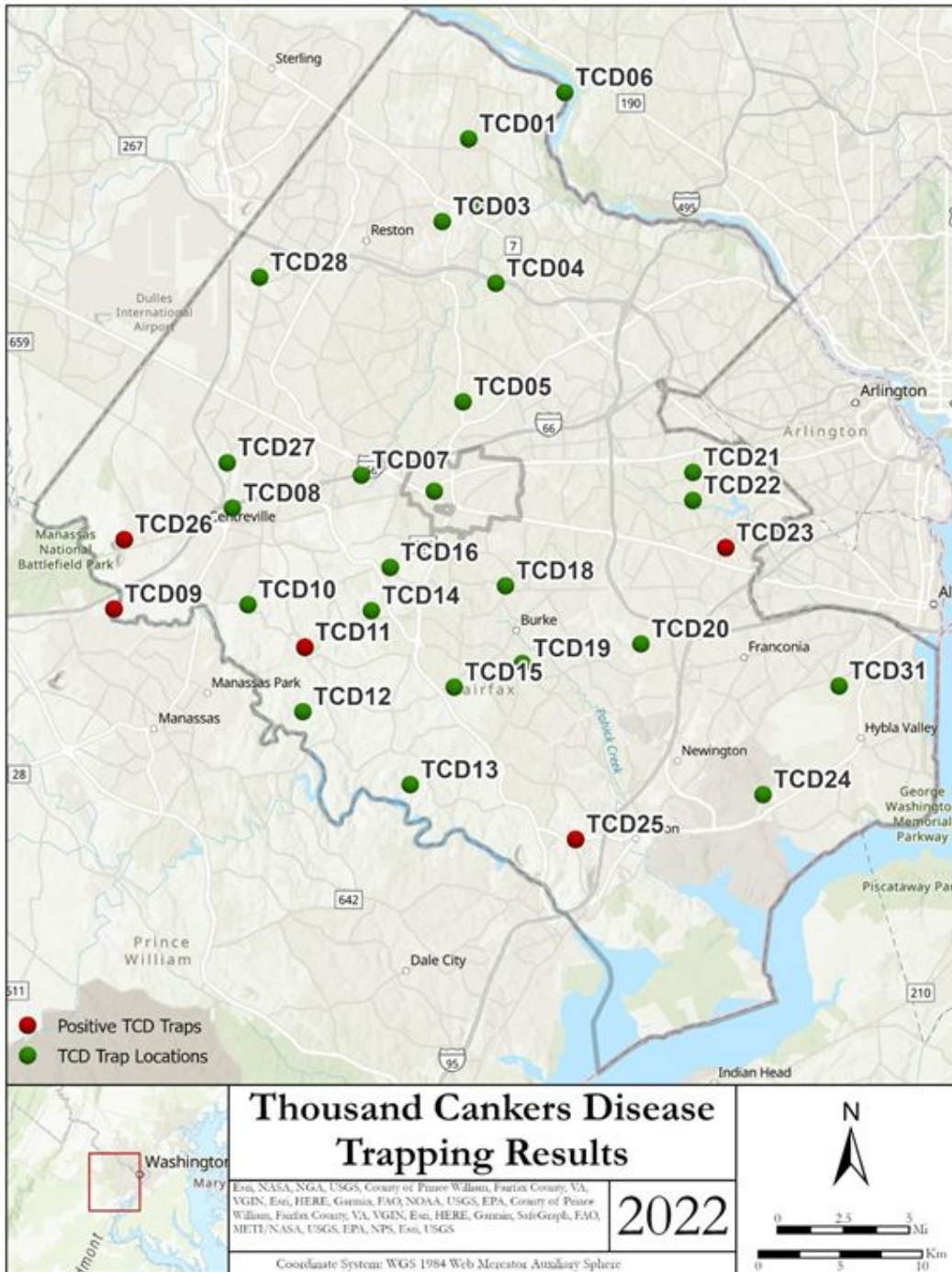
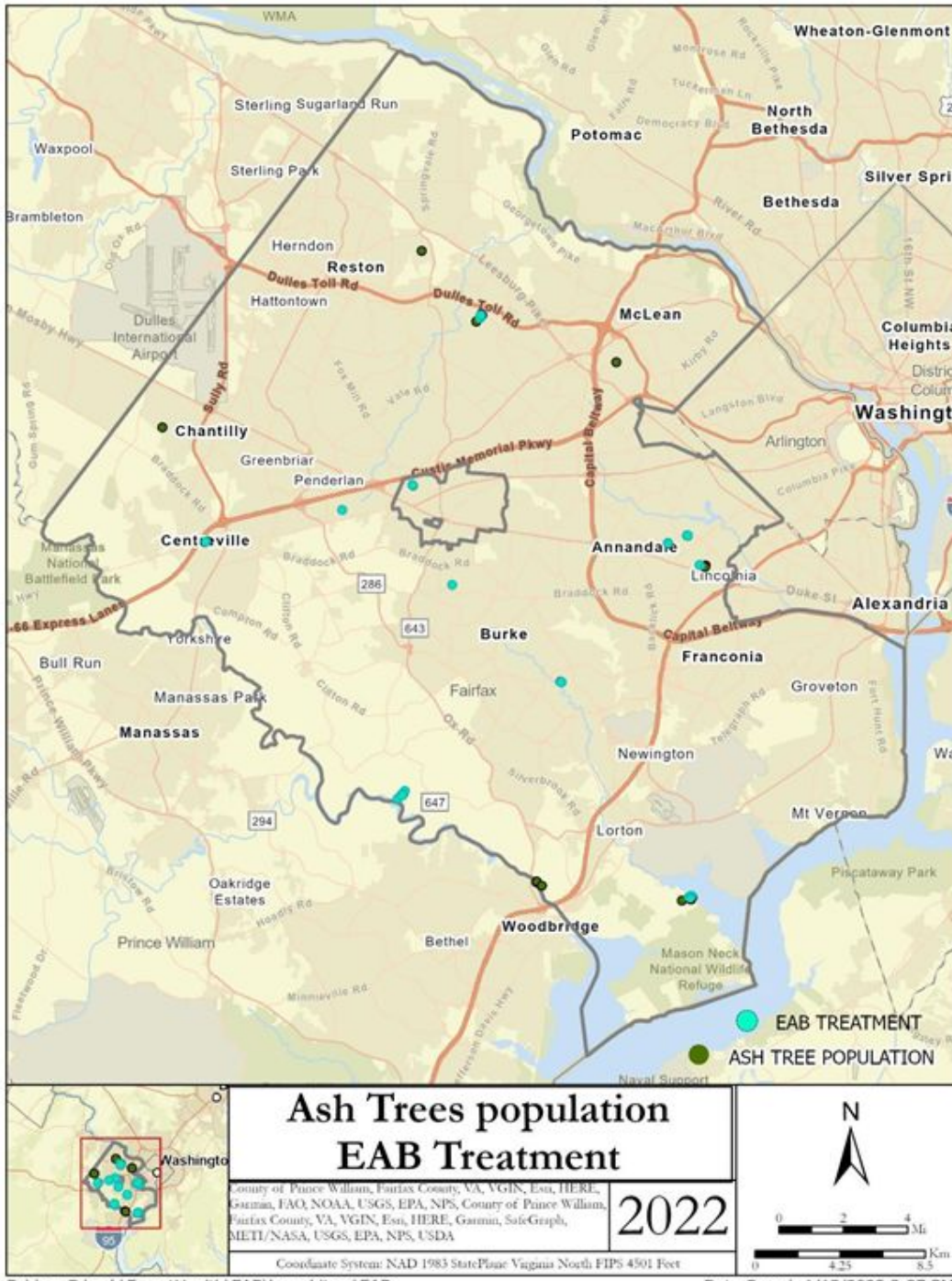


Figure 5- Ash Tree Population and Emerald Ash Borer Treatments



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Figure 6- Emerald Ash Borer Parasitoid Recovery Locations

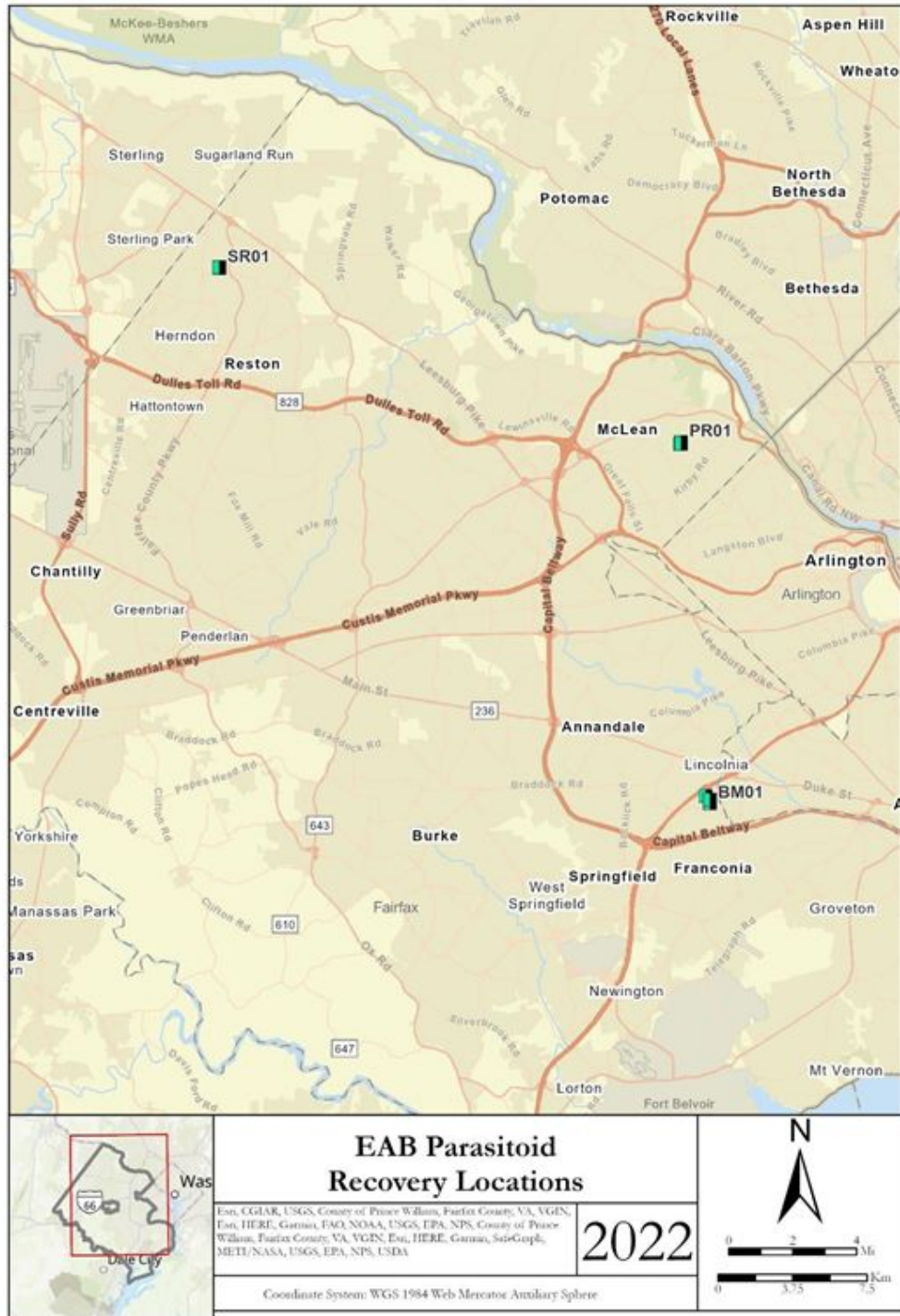


Figure 7- Emerald Ash Borer Parasitoid Release Locations

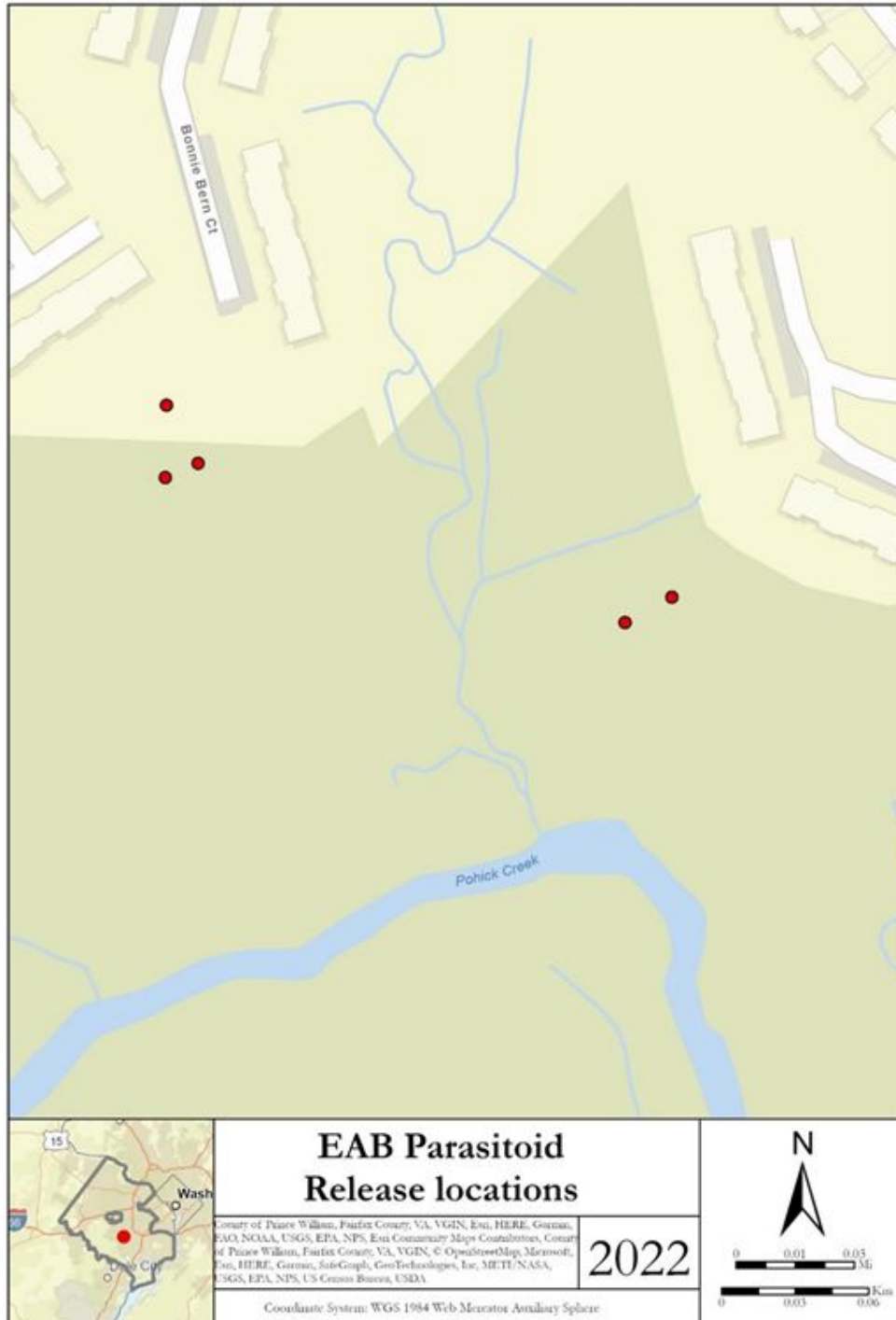


Figure 8- Fall Cankerworm Adult Moth Survey

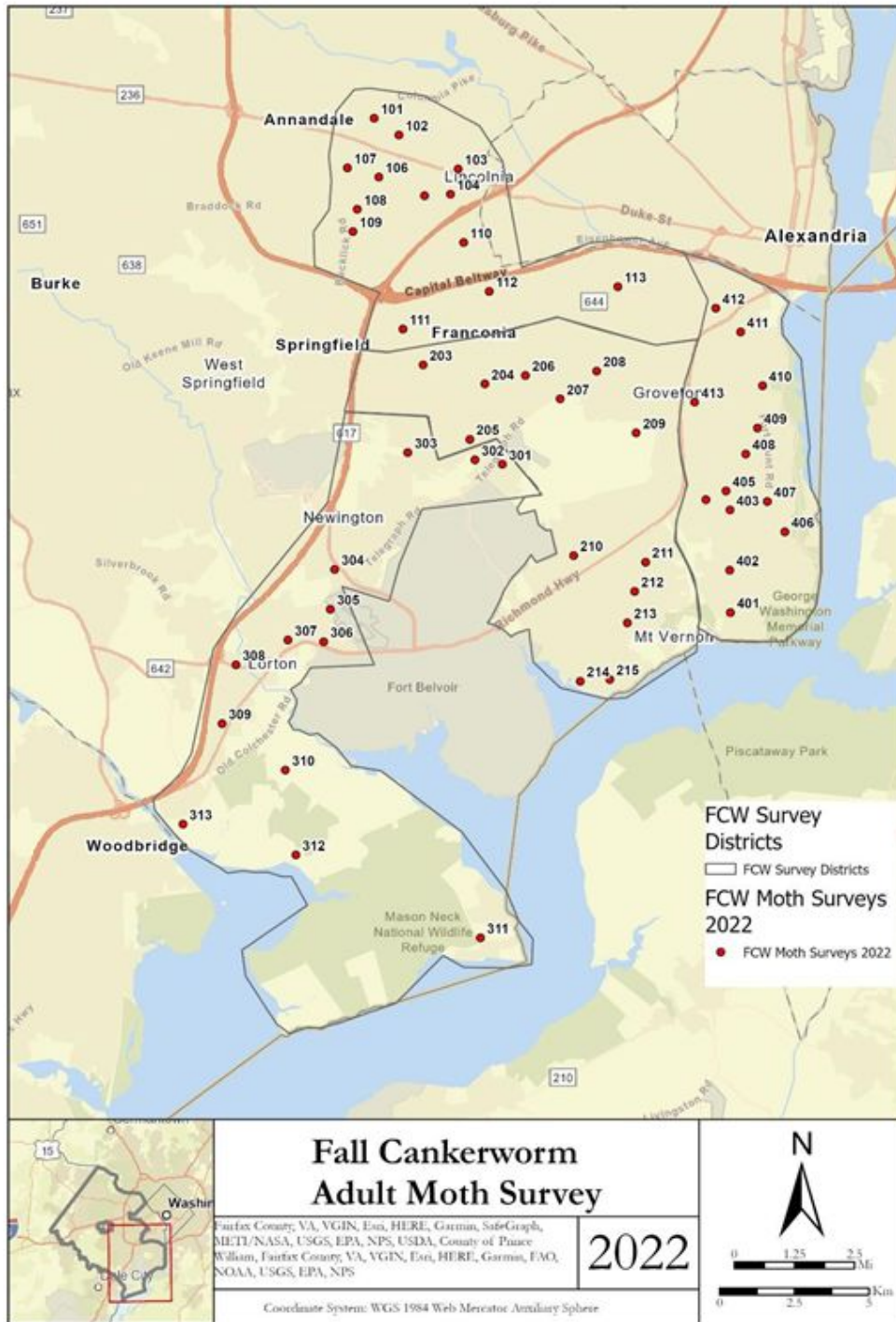


Figure 9- Fall Cankerworm Defoliation Survey

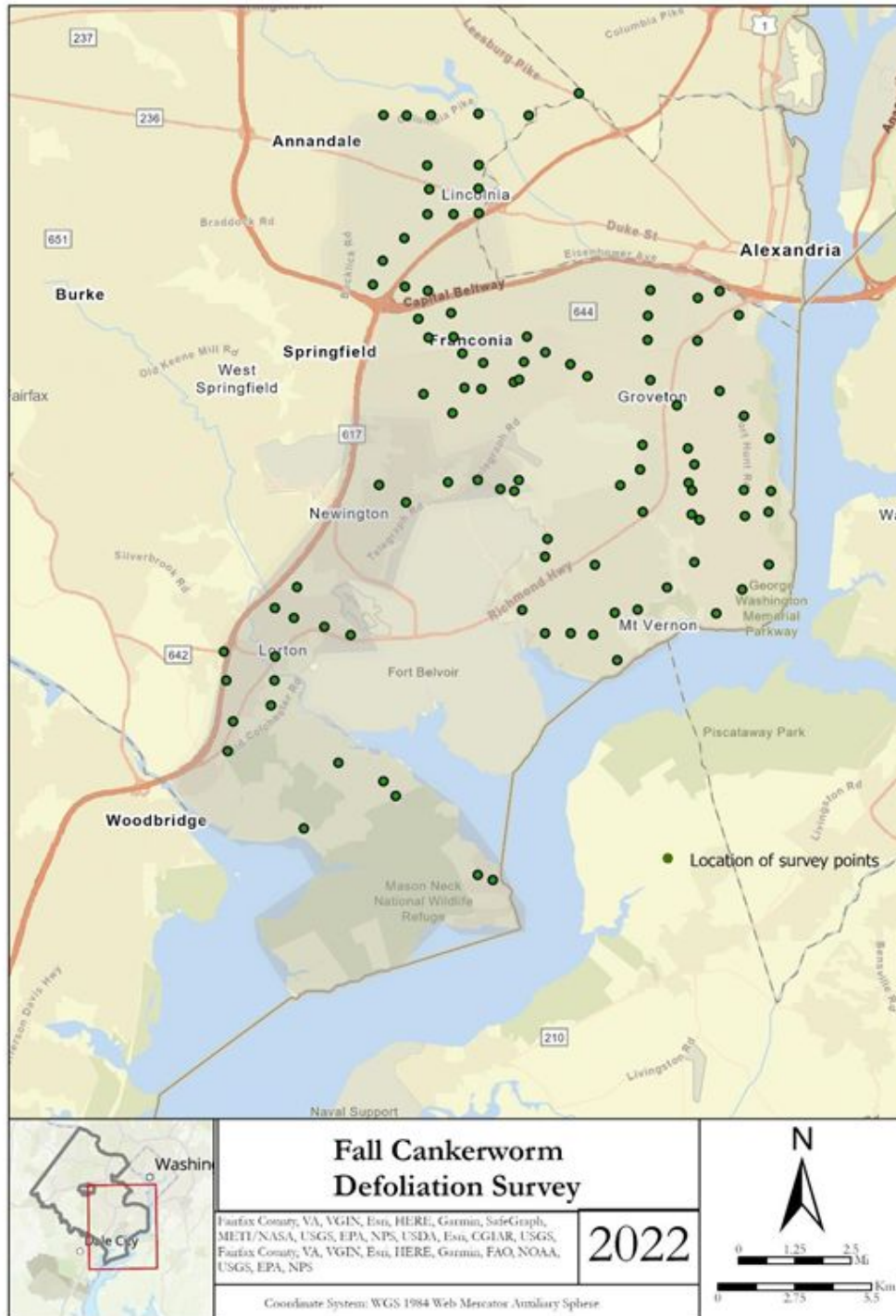


Figure 10- Hemlock Forest Inventory Area

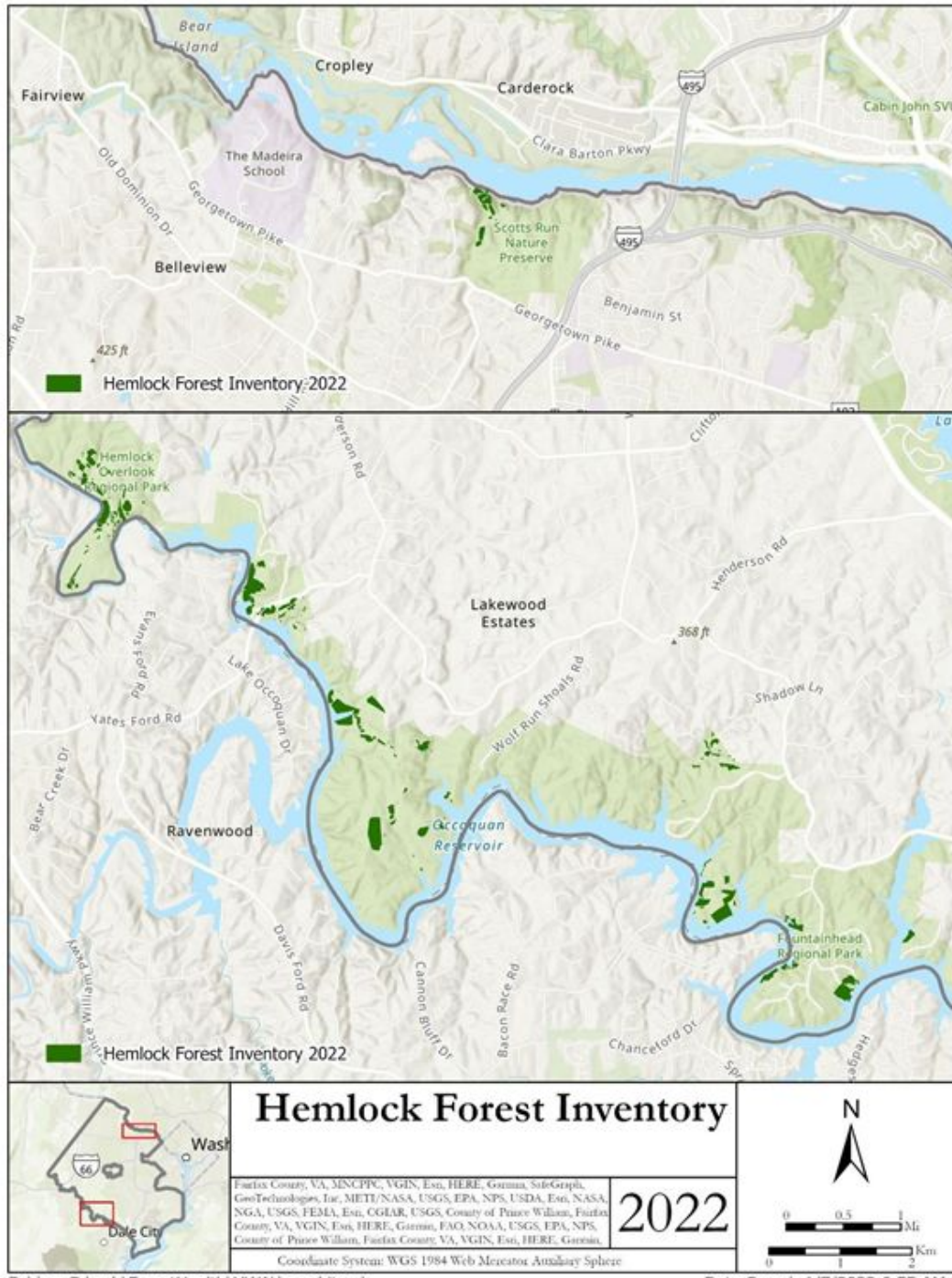


Figure 11- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Chemical Treatments

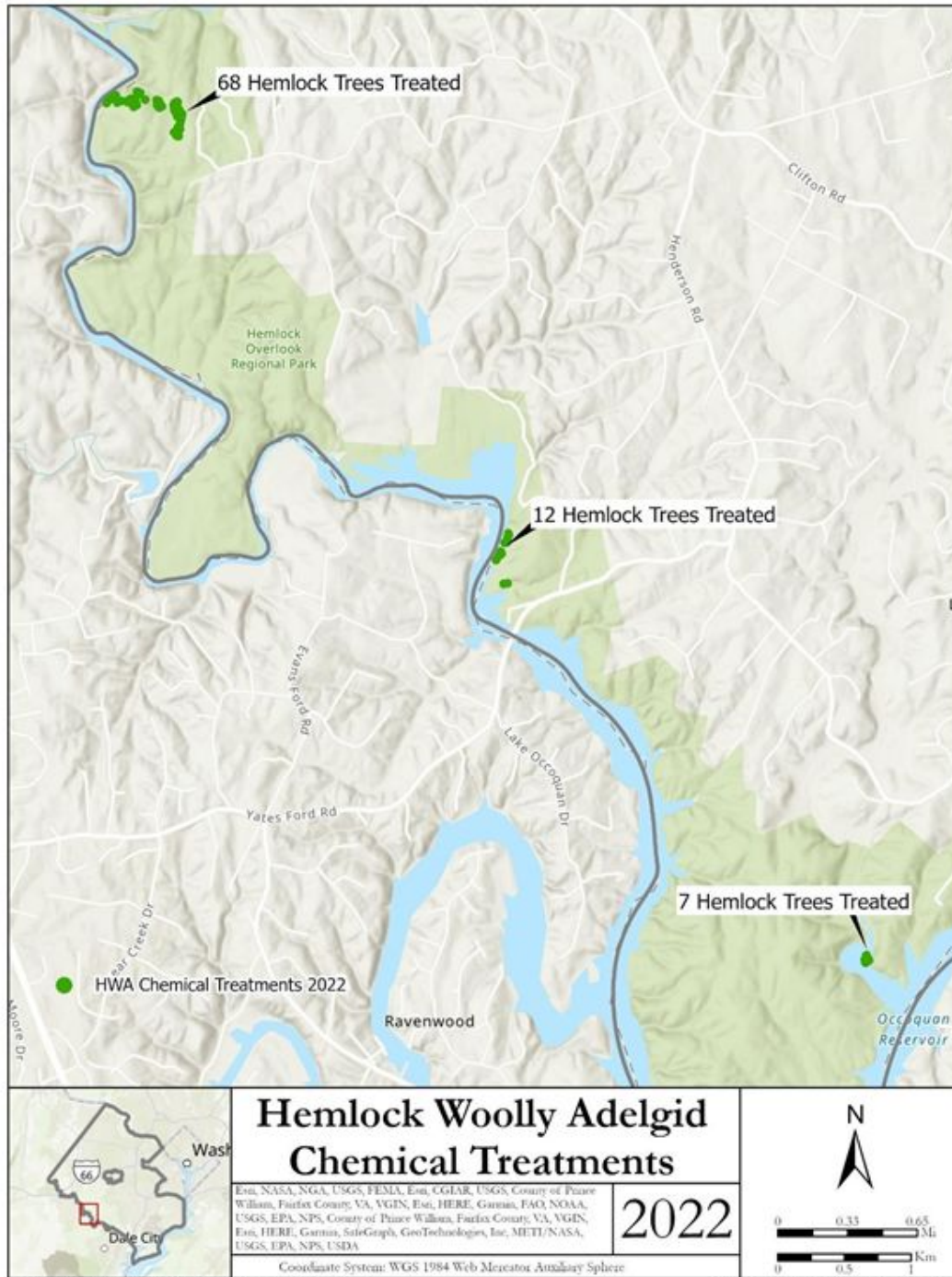


Figure 12- Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Predator Release



Figure 13- 2017 iTree Eco Survey Pilot Locations

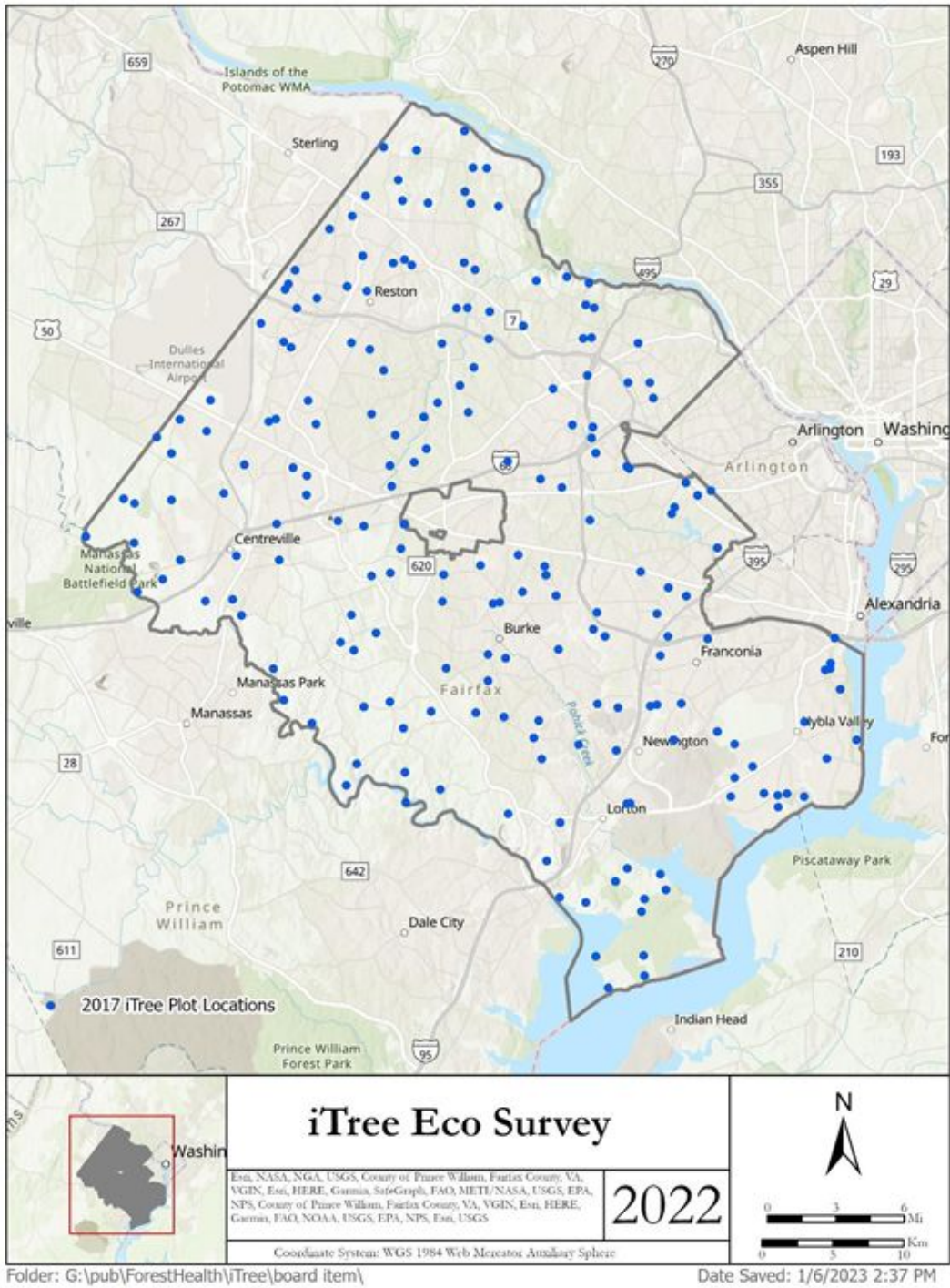


Figure 14- Spongy Moth Egg Mass Surveys and Positive Sites

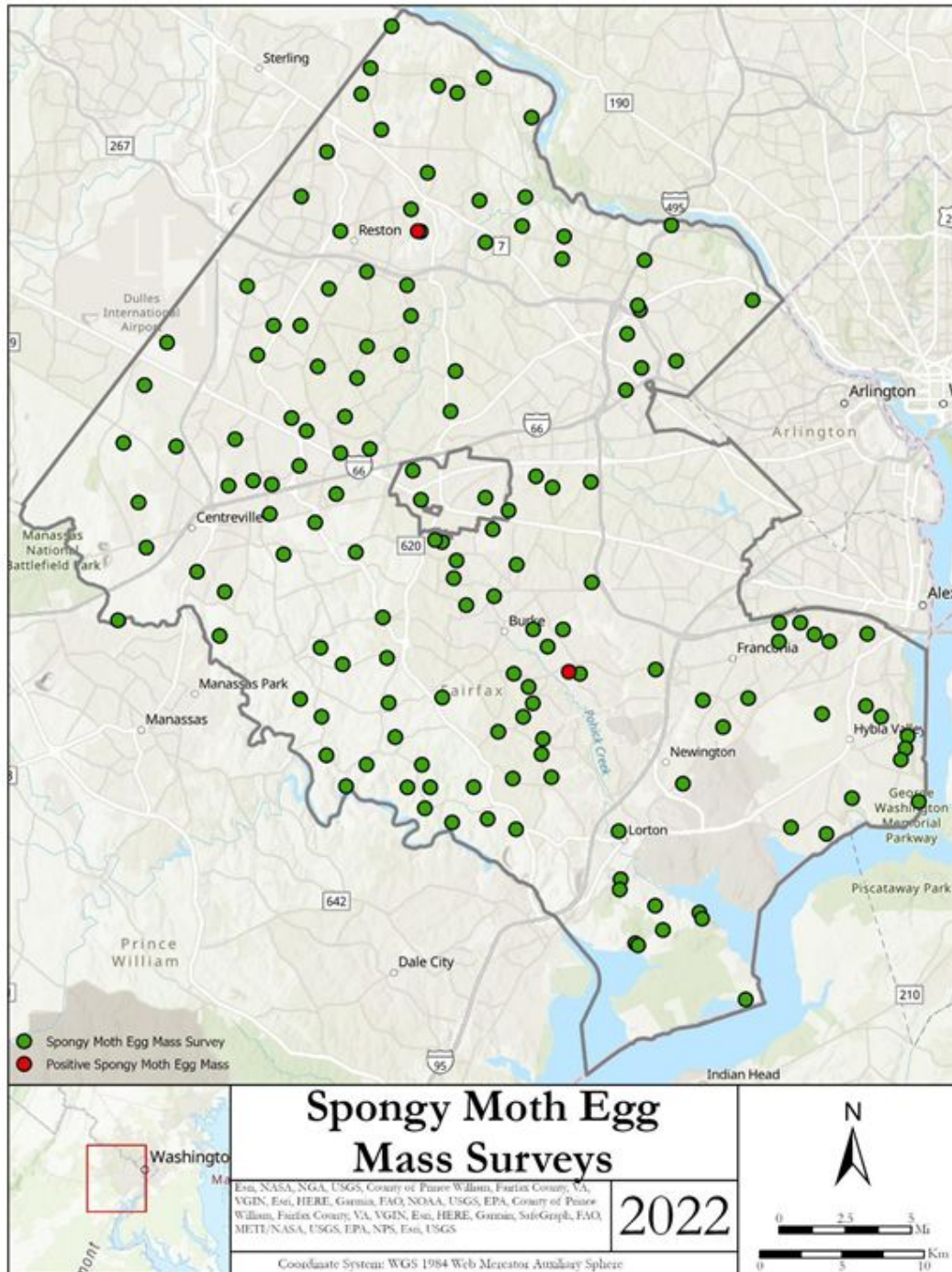


Figure 15- Positive and Negative Spotted Lanternfly Trap Locations

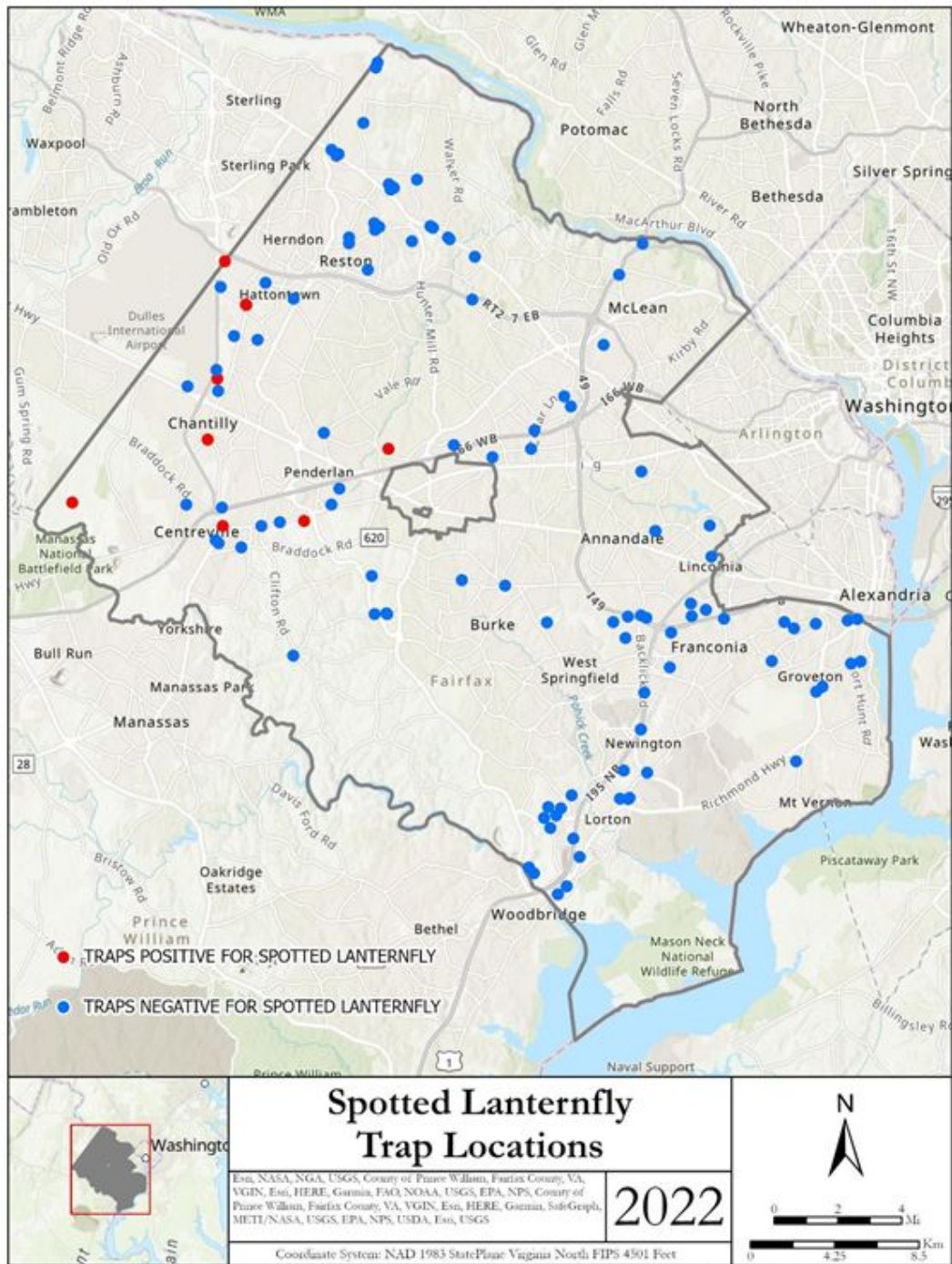


Figure 16- Positive and Negative Sites from the Fall Blitz Spotted Lanternfly Survey

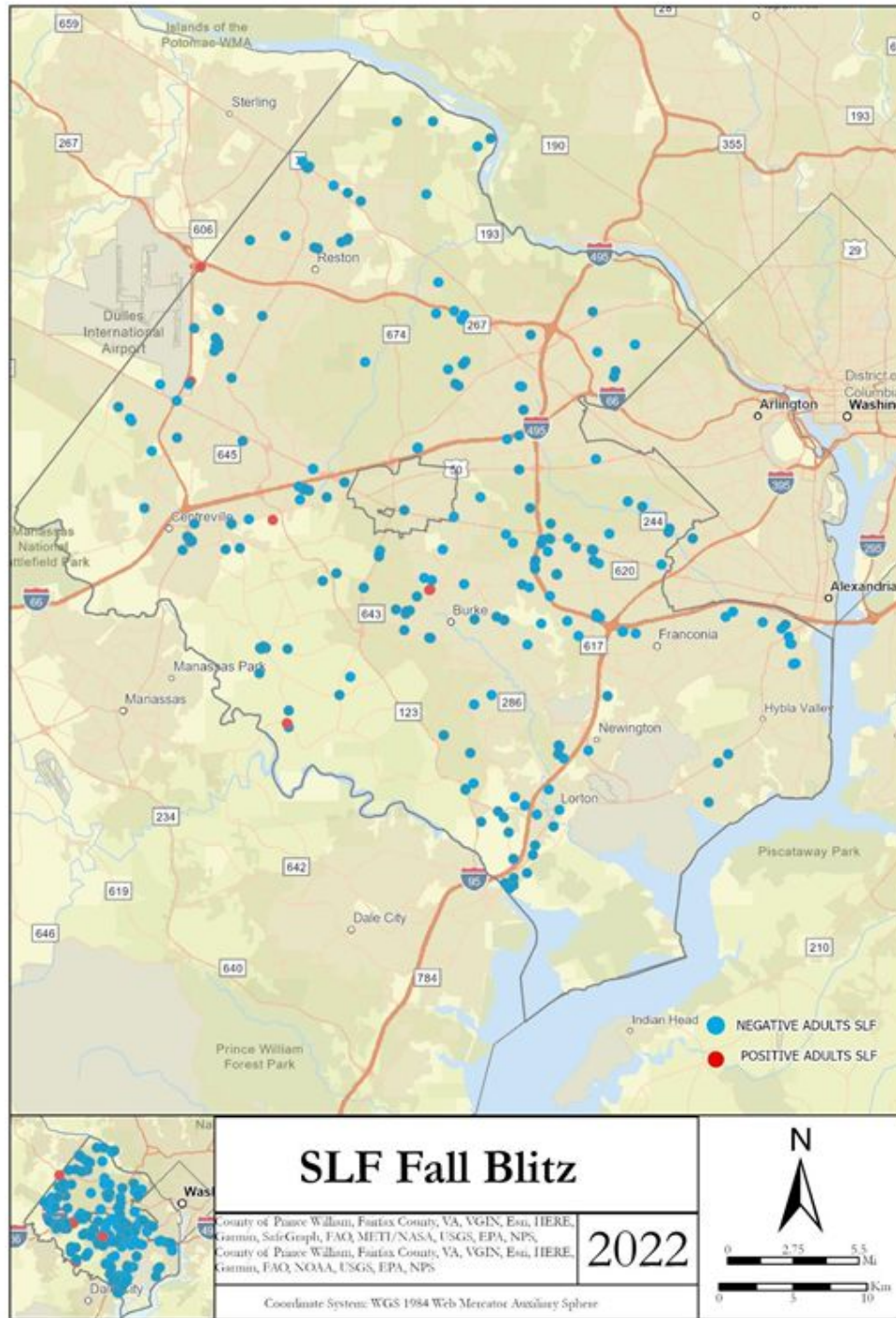


Figure 17- Spotted Lanternfly Postcard Mailer Outreach Areas

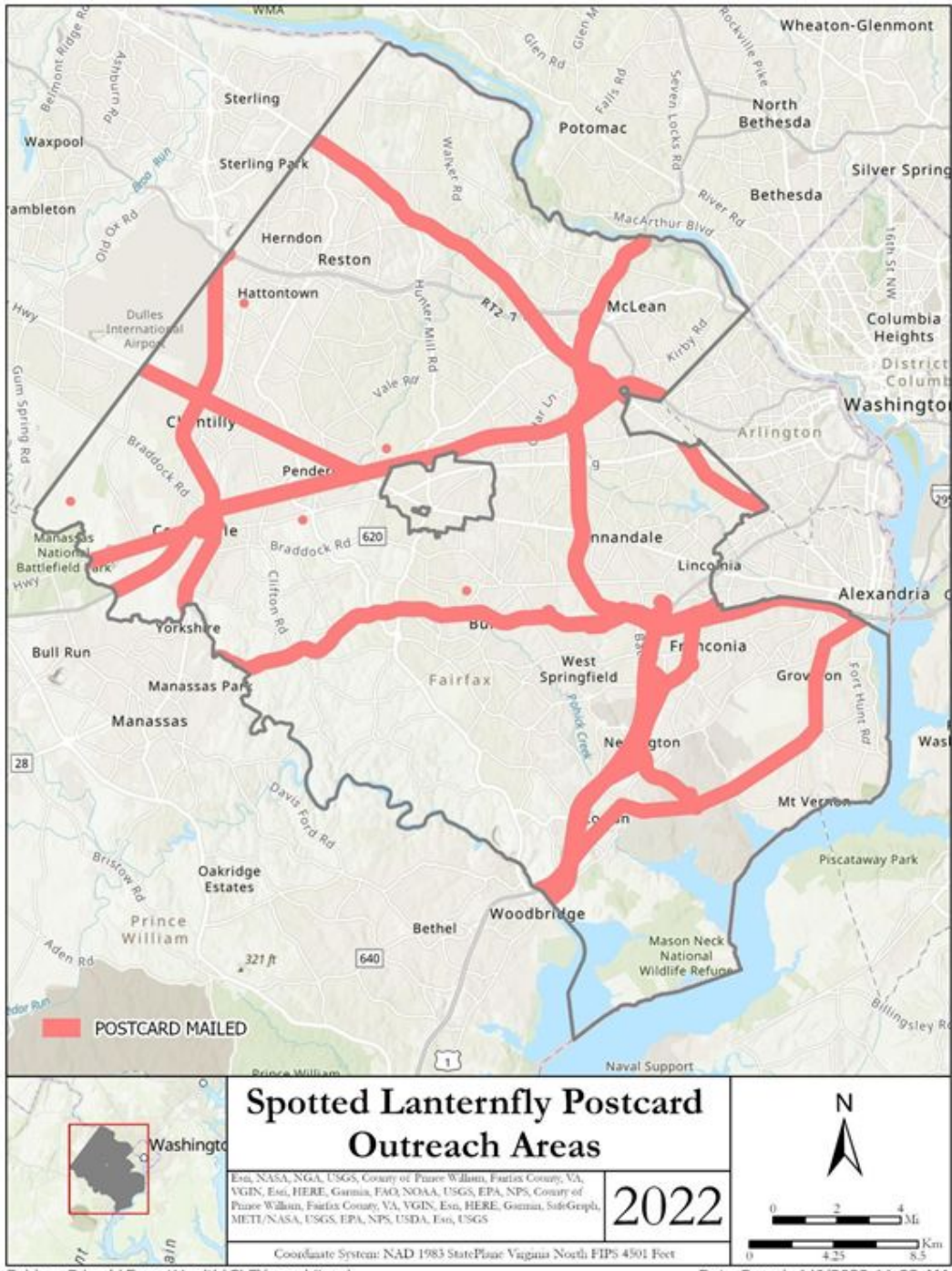


Figure 18- Tree of Heaven Removal Locations

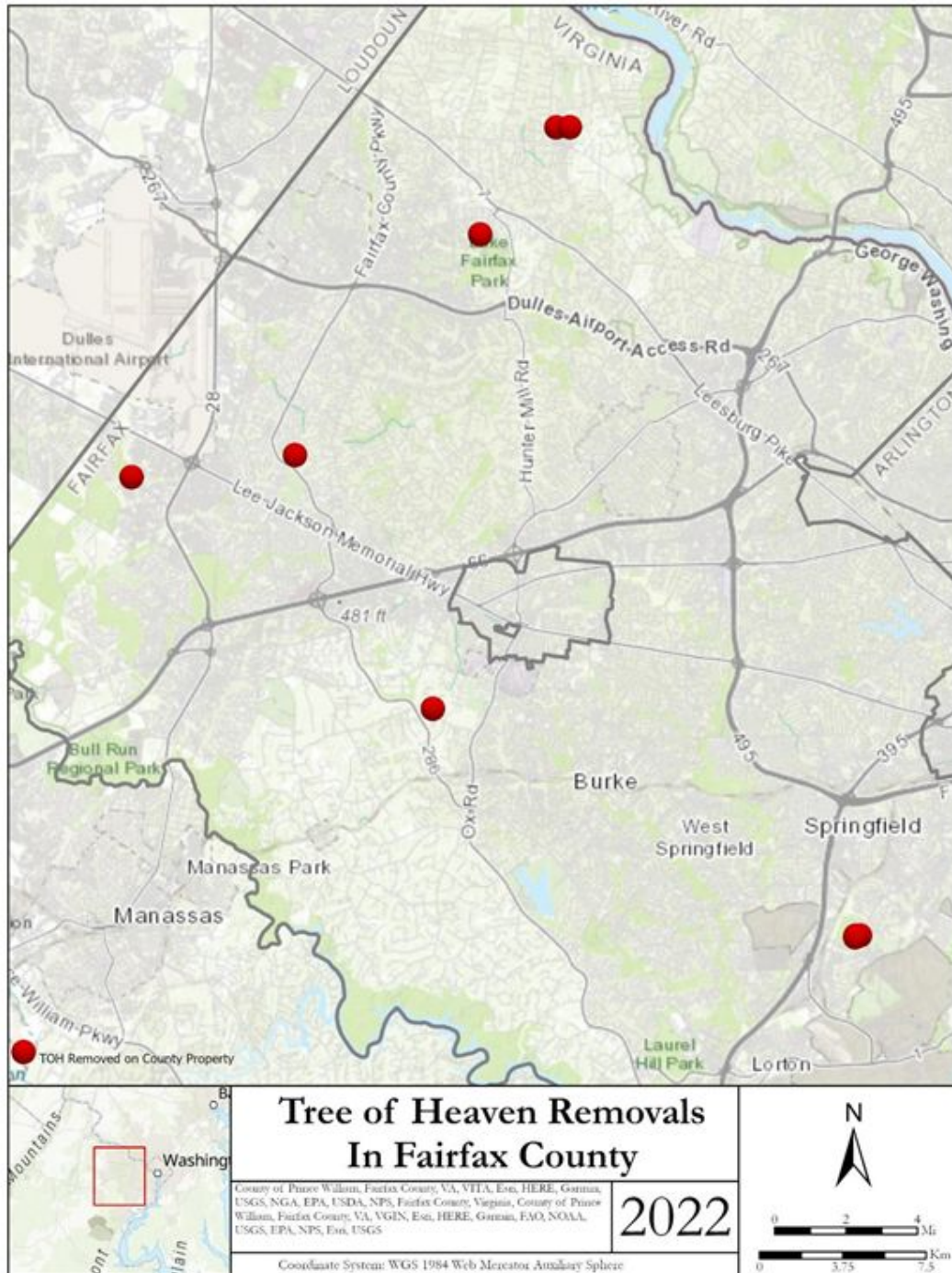
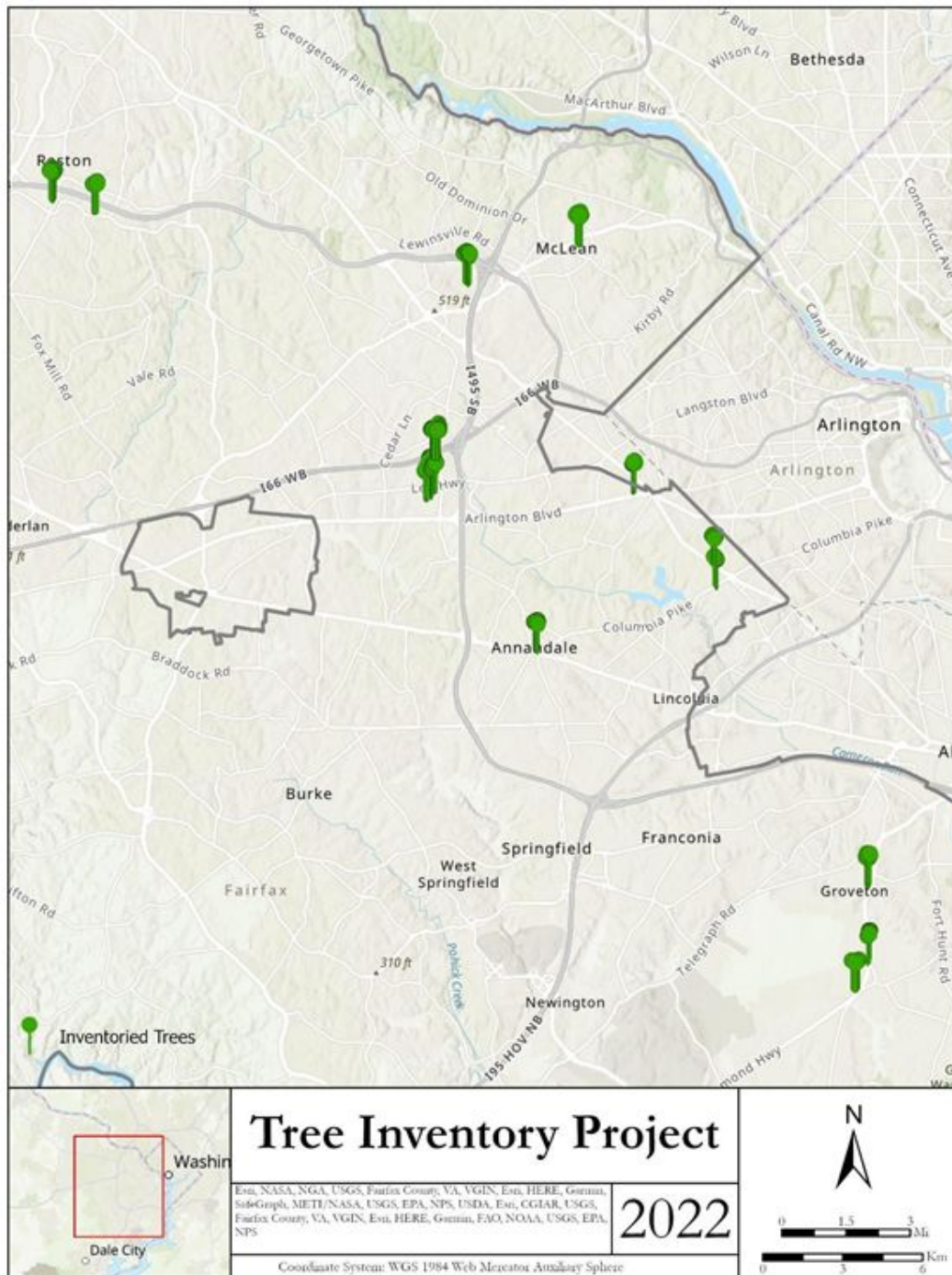


Figure 19- Tree Inventory Project Survey Locations





County of Fairfax, Virginia

To protect and enrich the quality of life for the people, neighborhoods and diverse communities of Fairfax County

Mr. Joseph Guthrie, Commissioner
 Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
 P.O. Box 1163
 Richmond, Virginia 23219

Reference: Request for Adding Beech Leaf Disease to the Localities Using Service Districts

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

The purpose of this letter is to formally request the identification of beech leaf disease (BLD) as a pest that can be controlled by localities using [service districts](#). Fairfax County (County) has provided funding to its Forest Pest Program to monitor and control spongy moth (formerly known as gypsy moth) through a service district since 1993. Since the inception of the service district, Virginia Department of Agriculture Consumer Services has added emerald ash borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, thousand cankers disease, sudden oak death, Asian longhorned beetle, and spotted lanternfly to the list of pests that may be controlled by service districts in Virginia.

Beech leaf disease is a recent disease of native American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) as well as the commonly planted European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), and Asian beech (*Engleriana subspecies*). It is associated with a microscopic nematode (*Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*) that feeds inside the leaves. Ongoing research to fully understand the spread of this disease suggests a complex transmission possibly involving other microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi, and mites that may be spread by birds and weather. Saplings can die within two years, while older trees may take several years to succumb to the disease. The symptoms of the disease first appear as dark green, interveinal stripes on sapling leaves and the lower foliage of larger trees. Leaves may also become puckered, cupped, or distorted. There is significant variability in which leaves are affected on an individual branch, with some leaves showing no symptoms. The disease spreads throughout the tree and into the leaf buds, which eventually leads to leaves not being produced and tree mortality. Additional information and pictures can be found in the BLD Pest Alert (Attachment).

Beech leaf disease was first identified in Ohio in 2012, and later spread within that state and into many Eastern states as well as Ontario, Canada. More recently it has been found in Prince William County Virginia. In September 2022, samples from symptomatic beech trees in the County were sent to a United States Department of Agriculture Animal Plant Health Inspection Service laboratory. Their analysis concluded that the samples contained the microscopic foliar nematode (a.k.a. parasitic worm), *Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*, which is associated with beech leaf disease.

Mr. Joseph Guthrie
Requests for Adding Beech Leaf Disease to the Localities Using Service Districts
Page 2 of 2

Thank you for considering this request. If you have questions or require any additional information, please contact Joan Allen, Forest Pest Management Branch Chief, at Joan.Allen@fairfaxcounty.gov.

Sincerely,

Bryan J. Hill,
County Executive

Attachment: US Forest Service Beech Leaf Disease Pest Alert

cc: Rachel Flynn, Deputy County Executive
Christopher Herrington, Director, Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES)
Eleanor Ku Coddling, Deputy Director, DPWES, Stormwater and Wastewater Divisions
Brian Keightley, DPWES, Urban Forest Management Division

Office of the County Executive
12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 552
Fairfax, VA 22035-0066
703-324-2531, TTY 711, Fax 703-324-3956
www.fairfaxcounty.gov

Pest Alert

Beech Leaf Disease

Beech leaf disease (BLD) is a novel disease affecting American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*) in North America. Symptoms of BLD have also been observed on European (*F. sylvatica*), Oriental (*F. orientalis*), and Chinese (*F. engleriana*) beech species, which are occasionally planted as ornamentals. The disease has recently been found in areas throughout the northern edge of the range of American beech. Recent detections in tree nurseries have caused significant concern among forest managers, homeowners, and nursery growers. BLD symptoms have been shown to be associated with a newly recognized subspecies of the anguinid nematode *Litylenchus crenatae mccannii*. Nematode infection mechanisms are not fully understood, but research indicates that the nematode is associated with buds and leaves of beech of all age classes.

Identification and Description

Early symptoms of BLD include dark stripes or bands between lateral veins of leaves that are visible immediately upon bud break in the spring (figure 1). Affected leaves may be unevenly distributed in the lower canopy. Banding is most apparent when viewed from below, looking upward into the canopy. Leaves with severe symptoms are heavily banded, shrunken, and crinkled with a thickened, leathery texture (figure 2) that often leads to chlorotic banding later in the season (figure 3). Aborted bud development and premature leaf drop result in a thinning of canopy cover over time. Tree mortality of all age classes has been occasionally observed within 2 to 7 years but appears to be more common for smaller trees.

Current Range

Symptoms of BLD were first observed in northeast Ohio in 2012 and have since been detected in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and the Canadian Province of Ontario (figure 4). The recent increase in BLD detection may be a result of increased search efforts in addition to true spread.

BLD appears to be spreading, particularly from west to east based on the number of new county detections in 2019 and 2020. Insect or avian vectors as well as human-mediated movement of the nematode are possible modes of its dispersal that are currently being studied. There is likely a delay between initial nematode infestation and BLD detection as *L. crenatae* has occasionally been confirmed in asymptomatic tissue at the molecular level.



Figure 1.—Banding appearance associated with BLD. (Courtesy photo by Tom Macy, Ohio DNR)



Figure 2.—Banding appearance and shrunken leaves associated with BLD. (Courtesy photo by Cleveland Metroparks)



Figure 3.—Advanced symptoms of BLD with chlorotic striping. (Courtesy photo by Cameron McIntire)

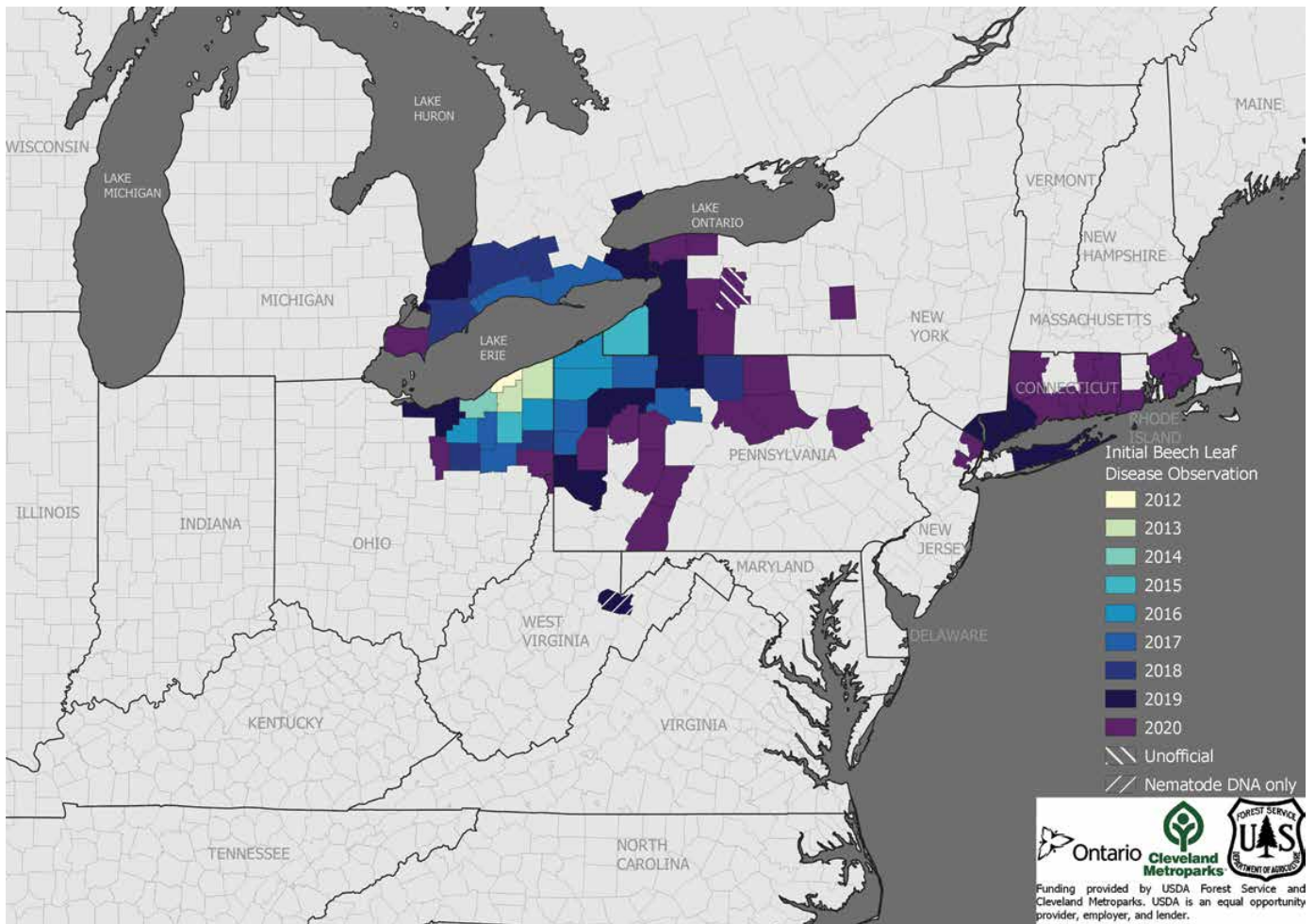


Figure 4.—Known range of BLD. (Map courtesy of Cleveland Metroparks)

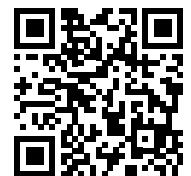
Management

No treatments are currently available for trees affected by BLD; however, several methods are being studied. Common mitigation strategies are likely to be effective at reducing the incidence of BLD and decreasing the likelihood that it is moved to new areas. Those include destroying infected plant material after removal and avoiding transporting plant material, including branches, twigs, soil, leaves, and whole seedlings, from affected areas. Pruning infected landscape trees may decrease foliar surface moisture and thus disease severity.

Be on the Lookout

Please contact your local forest health specialist if you observe symptoms of BLD. You can also report symptoms using Tree Health Survey,

which can be accessed using the QR code to the right or by visiting <https://treehealthapp.cmparks.net>. This app trains users how to identify beech trees and beech leaf disease symptoms. You can use Tree Health Survey to record the location and symptom severity of diseased trees as well as submit photos.



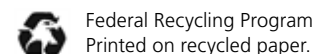
For more information, contact the authors:

Danielle K. Martin (danielle.k.martin@usda.gov)
 Forest Pathologist, USDA Forest Service
 Eastern Region State and Private Forestry
 Morgantown, WV 26505

Daniel Volk (drv@clevelandmetroparks.com)
 Forest Health Project Coordinator
 Cleveland Metroparks, Parma, OH 44134

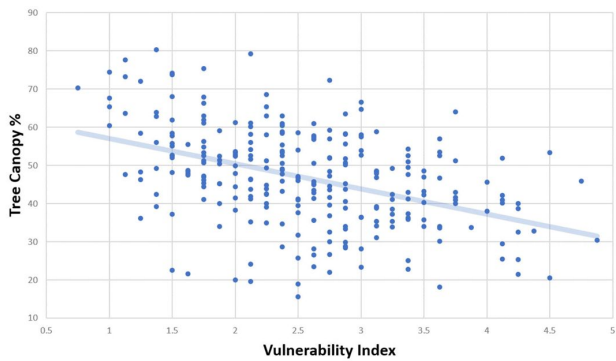
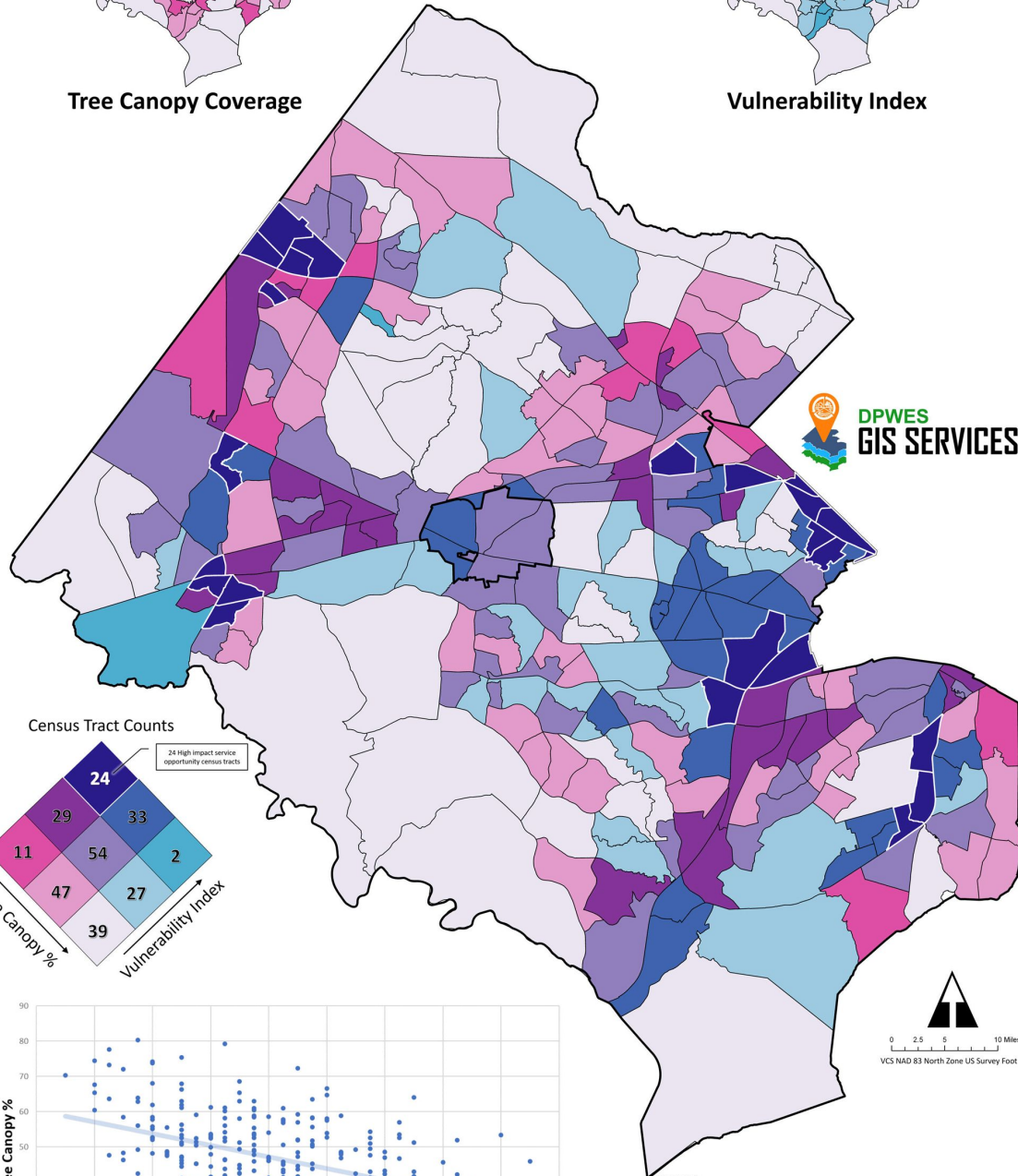
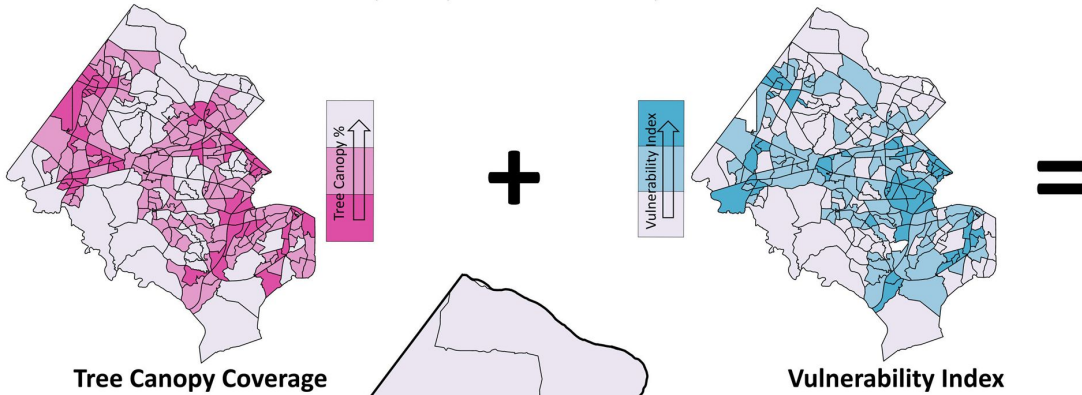
Eastern Region
 State and Private Forestry
 626 E. Wisconsin Ave.
 Milwaukee, WI 53202
<https://www.fs.usda.gov/r9>

USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender.



Where should we plant trees?

Using tree canopy coverage and vulnerability index GIS data to help prioritize public works service delivery methods



Project Narrative:
The Department of Public Works and Environmental Services (DPWES) was charged with planting more trees throughout the county. There are many factors that determine where to plant trees including, but not limited to, ecological benefits, land rights and access, and partnering opportunities with other county and non-county stakeholders.

In alignment with One Fairfax and the new county-wide strategic plan, DPWES endeavored to apply a social equity lens when evaluating its service delivery methods and decision-making processes relative to planting trees in the county. We worked with partnering agencies to identify social equity GIS resources available in the county as well as best practices in evaluating service delivery effectiveness and informing decision-making processes.

For this analysis, we performed a bi-variate map overlay between the Vulnerability Index and Land Cover to highlight high-impact service delivery areas in the county where existing tree canopy coverage is low and social vulnerability is high. Both datasets were normalized into three categories using the natural breaks algorithm to create this bivariate choropleth map.

As a result of this analysis, the Urban Forest Management Division (UFMD) has started initiating the planting of trees in some of the high-impact areas of the county identified on this map. In addition to UFMD, additional business area managers in DPWES have started to evaluate their program goals against this social equity approach and adjusting processes as needed.

Map Notes:

- 2015 canopy coverage source: Fairfax County Office of GIS & Mapping.
- Vulnerability Index Version 8 source: Fairfax County Office of GIS & Mapping.
- This map and analysis was completed by Victoria Nevoznikova and Juan Torres in March 2020.

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

CONSIDERATION - 1

Approval of the Fairfax County 250th Commission Bylaws

ISSUE:

Approval of proposed bylaws for the Fairfax County 250th Commission (the “Commission”).

TIMING:

Board consideration is requested on March 7, 2023.

BACKGROUND:

At its November 16, 2022, meeting, the Commission adopted the attached, proposed bylaws based on the model bylaws.

EQUITY IMPACT:

The 250th Commission bylaws include the creation of an Inclusion Committee that will be responsible for ensuring an equitable approach to the effort and associated activities in accordance with the One Fairfax policy.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment 1: Fairfax County 250th Commission Bylaws

STAFF:

Tracy Strunk, Director, Department of Planning and Development (DPD)
Leanna H. O’Donnell, Director, Planning Division (PD), DPD
Denice Dressel, Branch Chief, Heritage Resources and Plan Development Branch, PD,
DPD

ASSIGNED COUNSEL:

Martin R. Desjardins, Assistant County Attorney, Office of the County Attorney

1 **BYLAWS OF THE FAIRFAX COUNTY 250TH COMMISSION**

2
3
4
5 **Draft of September 15, 2022**

6
7
8 **ARTICLE I – NAME**

9
10 The name of this organization is the Fairfax County 250th Commission, hereinafter
11 referred to as the “Commission.”

12
13
14 **ARTICLE II – PURPOSE**

15
16 The Commission was established by the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County,
17 Virginia (“Board of Supervisors”), pursuant to Virginia law through a Board Matter dated
18 July 27, 2021. This Board Matter implemented a recommendation in the
19 Semiquincentennial Work Group (“Work Group”) report, which was provided to the
20 Board of Supervisors on July 13, 2021 (“Report”), to transition the Work Group to the
21 Commission. The purpose of the Commission will be to work with the County Executive
22 and designated County staff as specified in the Board Matter, on County-wide efforts for
23 an inclusive observance, celebration, and commemoration of the Semiquincentennial
24 Anniversary of the American Revolution, the Revolutionary War, and the Independence
25 of the United States of America, using the Report and Board Matter as guidance. As per
26 the Board Matter, the Commission will remain in existence through June 30, 2027.

27
28 These bylaws are effective as of March 7, 2023.

29
30
31 **ARTICLE III – MEMBERSHIP AND TERM OF OFFICE**

32
33 Appointments. Membership and appointments to the Commission shall be made by the
34 Board of Supervisors, and members shall serve for such term or terms as established by
35 the Board of Supervisors.

36
37 Resignations and Vacancies. In the event a member cannot serve or resigns from office,
38 then the Chairperson, the clerk or the secretary, or the County staff coordinator shall
39 advise the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors of the vacancy in writing.

40
41 Holdovers. In the event a member completes his or her term of office, remains qualified
42 to serve as a member, and the Board of Supervisors has not reappointed that member to
43 another term or appointed a successor member, then that person may continue to serve
44 until such time as the member is reappointed or a successor member is appointed.

47 **ARTICLE IV – OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES**

48

49 Elections. The Commission shall be served by three officers: a Chairperson, a Vice-
50 Chairperson, and a Secretary. The Chairperson, Vice Chair, and Secretary shall be elected
51 in accordance with the voting provisions of Article V by the Commission members bi-
52 annually and such election shall be scheduled at the September meeting of the
53 Commission. At the meeting prior to the election meeting, a slate of candidates shall be
54 nominated during a meeting held pursuant to Article V. After nomination, each candidate
55 shall be polled on his or her willingness and ability to serve as Chairperson, Vice Chair,
56 and Secretary of the Commission. At the election meeting, the Chairperson, Vice Chair,
57 and Secretary shall be elected from among the willing nominees in accordance with the
58 voting provisions of Article V.

59

60 Chairperson. The Chairperson presides over meetings of the Commission and is eligible
61 to vote at all times. The Chairperson has the authority to delegate appropriate functions to
62 Commission members and to request assistance from the County staff supporting the
63 Commission.

64

65 Vice-Chairperson. In the absence of the Chairperson at a meeting, the Vice-Chairperson
66 shall perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Chairperson. In the event that
67 neither the Chairperson nor the Vice-Chairperson is available, the member present with
68 the longest tenure on the Commission shall act as Chairperson.

69

70 Secretary. The Secretary, or a duly appointed agent, shall be responsible for recording the
71 minutes of meetings.

72

73 Replacement Officers. If an office becomes vacant for any reason, it shall be filled by an
74 election at the next regular meeting having a majority of members present. The newly
75 elected officer shall complete the unexpired term of the officer succeeded. Prior to the
76 election of any replacement officer, all members shall be provided with notice of the
77 proposed election before the meeting at which the replacement is elected.

78

79

80 **ARTICLE V – MEETINGS**

81

82 VFOIA. All meetings shall be open to the public except as provided under the Virginia
83 Freedom of Information Act, Virginia Code § 2.2-3700 *et seq.*, as amended ("VFOIA").
84 Pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-3701, "meeting" or "meetings" means the meetings
85 including work sessions, when sitting physically, or through electronic communication
86 means pursuant to the VFOIA or other applicable Virginia law, as a body or entity, or as
87 an informal assemblage of (i) as many as three members or (ii) a quorum, if less than
88 three, of the constituent membership, wherever held, with or without minutes being
89 taken, whether or not votes are cast, of any public body. The Commission may hold
90 public hearings and report its findings to the Board of Supervisors on Commission issues
91 that affect the public interest.

92

93 Notice and Agenda. Notice and the agenda of all meetings shall be provided as required
94 under the VFOIA. All meetings shall be preceded by properly posted notice stating the
95 date, time, and location of each meeting. Notice of a meeting shall be given at least three
96 working days prior to the meeting. Notice of emergency meetings, reasonable under the
97 circumstances, shall be given contemporaneously with the notice provided to
98 Commission members. Notices of all meetings shall be provided to the Office of Public
99 Affairs for posting at the Government Center and on the County Web site. All meetings
100 shall be conducted in public places that are accessible to persons with disabilities.

101
102 Frequency. The Commission shall meet monthly or as determined by the Chairperson.
103 Meetings shall be held at a time agreed to by a majority of the Commission's members,
104 and at a place arranged by the staff of the supporting County department.

105
106 Voting. A quorum is necessary for a vote. A majority of the membership of the
107 Commission shall constitute a quorum. In making any recommendations, adopting any
108 plan, or approving any proposal, action shall be taken by a majority vote of Commission
109 members present and voting. Upon the request of any member, the vote of each member
110 on any issue shall be recorded in the minutes. All votes of Commission members shall be
111 taken during a public meeting, and no vote shall be taken by secret or written ballot or by
112 proxy.

113
114 Conduct. Except as otherwise provided by Virginia law or these bylaws, all meetings
115 shall be conducted in accordance with *Robert's Rules of Order, Newly Revised*, and
116 except as specifically authorized by the VFOIA, no meeting shall be conducted through
117 telephonic, video, electronic, or other communication means where the members are not
118 all physically assembled to discuss or transact public business.

119
120 Public Access. For any meeting, at least one copy of the agenda, all agenda packets, and,
121 unless exempt under the VFOIA, all materials furnished to Commission members shall
122 be made available for public inspection at the same time such documents are furnished to
123 the Commission members. Pursuant to the VFOIA, any person may photograph, film,
124 record, or otherwise reproduce any portion of a meeting required to be open, but such
125 actions may not interfere with any Commission proceedings.

126
127 Records. The Secretary or an appointed representative shall ensure that minutes of
128 meetings are recorded as required under the VFOIA. Minutes shall include: (1) the date,
129 time, and location of each meeting; (2) the members present and absent; (3) a summary of
130 the discussion on matters proposed, deliberated, or decided; and (4) a record of any votes
131 taken. Such minutes are public records and subject to inspection and copying by citizens
132 of the Commonwealth or by members of the news media. The supporting County
133 department shall provide staff support to review and approve records and minutes of the
134 meeting.

135
136 Attorney-Client Privilege. Records containing legal advice from counsel to the
137 Commission, and advice provided in closed session by legal counsel to the Commission,
138 are protected by the attorney-client privilege and from disclosure under the VFOIA. Any

139 such records or advice should not be disclosed by members of the Commission to any
140 third party, or the privilege against disclosure may be waived. Questions regarding the
141 handling of records or advice subject to attorney-client privilege should be directed to the
142 Commission’s legal counsel.
143
144

145 **ARTICLE VI - ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION**
146

147 Any Commission member who misses three consecutive meetings or more than half of
148 the scheduled meetings within a 12-month period, unexcused at the Chair’s discretion, or
149 who fails to participate in the work of the Commission without good cause acceptable to
150 a majority of the other Commission members, may be subject to removal from the
151 Commission. In accordance with Board of Supervisor policy, the Chair will advise the
152 Board of any member who misses more than half of the scheduled meetings within a 12-
153 month period, regardless of whether the absences are excused or unexcused.
154

155
156 **ARTICLE VII - REMOVAL**
157

158 Any Commission member(s) may be recommended to the Board of Supervisors for
159 removal from the Commission for cause, including but not limited to cause as set forth in
160 Article VI, by a two-thirds majority vote of all of the Commission members. The
161 members’ authority to recommend removal under these bylaws neither limits nor waives
162 the Board of Supervisors’ authority to remove members from the Commission as
163 provided by law.
164

165
166 **ARTICLE VIII – COMMITTEES**
167

168 Core. The Chairperson shall appoint the following Core committees and a chairperson
169 for each, in accordance with the Report. The chairperson shall then appoint members of
170 each Core committee.
171

- 172 • **Finance Committee.** Responsible for oversight, management, and accountability
173 for all appropriated and/or raised financial resources; responsible for preparing
174 budgets as needed in support of effort.
- 175 • **Marketing and Communications.** Responsible for developing and implementing
176 ideas and initiatives that promote the effort and associated activities; responsible
177 for identifying and supporting partnerships and collaborations that advance the
178 public’s awareness and support of the effort.
- 179 • **Inclusion Committee.** Responsible for ensuring a diversity of perspectives,
180 voices, ideas, and insights are invited to participate and inform the effort;
181 responsible for ensuring the effort is implemented in ways that reflect the
182 diversity of the community and intended audience; responsible for ensuring an
183 equitable approach to the effort and associated activities; responsible for
184 coordinating the effort with One Fairfax.

- 185 • **Youth and Family Engagement Committee.** Responsible for ensuring a family
186 and child centered approach to the effort; responsible for coordinating the effort
187 with FCPS, the Fairfax County Child Care Advisory Council, scouting
188 organizations, PTA's, and other related entities. This Committee should also
189 include student representation.
- 190 • **Activity Committee.** Responsible for identifying, planning, and implementing
191 civic, cultural, historical, and educational activities; responsible for developing
192 partnerships in support of activity implementation and success.
- 193 • **Signature Event Committee.** Responsible for considering the possibility of a
194 major signature event, and planning and implementing such an event as
195 appropriate.
- 196 • **Outreach Committee.** Responsible for communicating and coordinating with
197 appropriate organizations and entities in support of the effort.
198

199 Standing. The Chairperson may appoint standing committees and a chairperson for each
200 with the consent of a majority of the Commission members present and voting.
201

202 Special. The Chairperson may appoint special committees and a chairperson for each
203 with the consent of a majority of the Commission members present and voting.
204

205 Members of all committees may, but need not, be members of the Commission. All
206 members of a committee, regardless of member's status on the Commission, are entitled
207 to vote on committee matters. All meetings of any such committees shall comply with
208 the notice and other requirements of the VFOIA. To the extent practicable, any such
209 committees shall be composed of at least four members. Committee meetings may be
210 held at the call of the Chairperson or at the request of two members, with notice to all
211 members.
212

213

214 **ARTICLE IX –REPORTS**

215

216 The Commission shall prepare a semi-annual written report of Commission activities for
217 presentation to the Board of Supervisors. This report shall be provided to the Clerk to the
218 Board of Supervisors for distribution to the members of the Board of Supervisors and to
219 the County Executive.
220

221 The Commission shall prepare a monthly financial report and submit it to the Department
222 of Management and Budget.
223

224

225 **ARTICLE X – COMPLIANCE WITH LAW AND COUNTY POLICY**

226

227 The Commission shall comply with all Virginia laws, including, but not limited to, the
228 VFOIA, and the Virginia State and Local Government Conflict of Interests Act, Virginia
229 Code § 2.2-3100 *et seq.*, as amended, with all County ordinances, and with all County
230 policies concerning the activities of its boards, authorities, and commissions. In case of a

231 conflict between a provision of these bylaws and any applicable ordinance or law, the
232 provisions of the applicable ordinance or law, as the case may be, shall control.

233

234

235 **ARTICLE XI – AMENDMENT OF BYLAWS**

236

237 These bylaws may be amended by the Commission by adopting the proposed amendment
238 or amendments and by presenting those proposed changes for approval to the Board of
239 Supervisors. Any such amendments to bylaws shall become effective upon approval by
240 the Board of Supervisors.

241

242 **These bylaws were approved by the Board of Supervisors on March 7, 2023.**

243

244

245

246 **GIVEN under my hand this ____ day of _____, 2023.**

247

248

249

250

251

252

253

254

Jill G. Cooper
Clerk for the Board of Supervisors
Department of Clerk Services

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

CLOSED SESSION:

- (a) Discussion or consideration of personnel matters pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-3711(A) (1).
- (b) Discussion or consideration of the acquisition of real property for a public purpose, or of the disposition of publicly held real property, where discussion in an open meeting would adversely affect the bargaining position or negotiating strategy of the public body, pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-3711(A) (3).
- (c) Consultation with legal counsel and briefings by staff members or consultants pertaining to actual or probable litigation, and consultation with legal counsel regarding specific legal matters requiring the provision of legal advice by such counsel pursuant to Virginia Code § 2.2-3711(A) (7).
 - 1. *Kimberly LaFave, et al. v. County of Fairfax, et al.*, Case No. CL-2021-0001569 (Fx. Co. Cir. Ct.)
 - 2. *Claim Arising from Critical Incident at 6916 Arbor Lane, McLean, Virginia on July 7, 2022*
 - 3. *AM Worldgate Owner LLC v. Board of Supervisors*, Case No. CL-2021-0017763 (Fx. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Dranesville District)
 - 4. *Ibrahim N. Ahmed v. Department of Tax Administration Revenue Collection Division*, Case No. CL-2022-0017287 (Fx. Co. Cir. Ct.)
 - 5. *Road Runner Wrecker Service, Inc. v. Fairfax County*, CL-2022-0006761 (Fx. Co. Cir. Ct.)
 - 6. *Jeremy D. Nickens v. May Shallal and Patrick Anderson*, Case No. GV22-018316, (Fx. Co. Gen. Dist. Ct.)
 - 7. *Jay Riat, Building Official for Fairfax County, Virginia v. Mia Mozingo*, Case No. GV22-015104 (Fx. Co. Gen. Dist. Ct.) (Mason District)
 - 8. *Jay Riat, Building Official for Fairfax County, Virginia v. V-NBC, LLC*, Case No. CL-2023-0002195 (Fx. Co. Cir. Ct.) (Mount Vernon District)

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

4:00 p.m.

Public Hearing to Consider an Ordinance to Amend and Readopt Fairfax County Code Sections 7-2-7, 7-2-10, 7-2-12, and 7-2-13 Relating to Election Precincts and Polling Places to Rename Precincts in the Franconia District; Divide, Create, and Rename Precincts, and Relocate Polling Places in the Providence District; and Relocate and Rename Precincts in the Sully District

ISSUE:

Public Hearing to consider an ordinance that proposes to amend and readopt *Fairfax County Code* §§ 7-2-7, 7-2-10, 7-2-12, and 7-2-13 to rename the polling place for Franconia #1 precinct and Franconia #2 precinct in the Franconia District; divide the Tysons precinct to create Jones Branch precinct, relocate the polling place for Tysons precinct, and rename the Oak Marr precinct in the Providence District; relocate the polling place for Difficult Run precinct, relocate and rename the Spindle #2 precinct, and rename Spindle #1 precinct in the Sully District.

RECOMMENDATION:

The County Executive recommends adoption of the proposed ordinance.

TIMING:

On February 21, 2023, the Board authorized a public hearing to be held on March 7, 2023, at 4:00 p.m. to consider this ordinance. Board action on March 7, 2023, will allow adequate time to notify voters who are affected by these changes in advance of the next election, which is expected to be the June 20, 2023, Primary Election.

BACKGROUND:

The Virginia Code permits the governing body of each county and city to establish by ordinance as many precincts as it deems necessary with one polling place for each precinct. The Board of Supervisors is authorized to change polling place locations subject to the requirements of *Virginia Code* §§ 24.2-307, 24.2-310, and 24.2-310.1.

Virginia Code § 24.2-129 also requires that certain “covered practices” go through either a statutorily specified public comment process or receive a Certification of No Objection from the Attorney General before the practices can be given effect. The public comment process takes a minimum of 75 days to complete, while the Attorney General process takes a maximum of 60 days to complete.

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Among the “covered practices” identified are any changes that adjust the boundaries of precincts and that relocate polling places in the County. The Board must first adopt an ordinance making the required polling place changes. If and after the Board adopts the ordinance, the County Attorney will file a request for a Certification of No Objection with the Virginia Attorney General, in accordance with *Virginia Code § 24.2-129(D)*.

The proposed ordinance will make the following changes:

In the Franconia District, staff recommends renaming precincts Franconia #1 and Franconia #2 to Edison #1 and Edison #2. This name change will avoid voter confusion resulting from the renaming of the magisterial district from Lee to Franconia. Both precincts will continue to co-locate and vote at Edison High School, 5801 Franconia Road, Alexandria.

In the Providence District, the Tysons precinct now contains more than 5,000 registered voters. Staff recommends dividing Tysons precinct to create Jones Branch precinct. Jones Branch precinct will continue to vote at Providence Committee Meeting Room, 7921 Jones Branch Drive. Staff further recommends that the polling place for Tysons precinct be moved to a County-owned facility, The Parc at Tysons. This building is well-situated in the Tysons precinct at 8508 Leesburg Pike, Vienna, and will accommodate the continued growth in this area.

In the Providence District, in March 2021 the polling place for Oak Marr precinct was relocated from the Oak Marr Rec Center to the Oakton Library to provide the 4,000 voters a more accessible voting location. After redistricting, a small precinct, Island Pond, was created with its polling place established at Oak Marr Rec Center. Because the Oak Marr voters no longer vote at the Oak Marr Rec Center, staff recommends renaming the Oak Marr precinct to Oaktree Crossing.

In the Sully District, on September 12, 2021, the Church of the Good Shepherd, 2351 Hunter Mill Road, Vienna, the current polling place for Difficult Run precinct, notified the Office of Elections that the church would no longer be available for voting. Because notification was within sixty days of the November 8, 2022, General Election, the polling place for Difficult Run was temporarily relocated to U. U. Congregation of Fairfax, 2709 Hunter Mill Road, Oakton, under the emergency provisions provided in *Va. Code § 24.2-310(D)*. Staff recommends moving the Difficult Run precinct permanently to the U. U. Congregation of Fairfax, a facility within one mile of the precinct boundary. The U.U. Congregation has agreed to provide separate voting rooms for its regular precinct, Oakton, as well as Difficult Run, a small precinct with 650 voters.

In the Sully District, Spindle #1 and Spindle #2 precincts are co-located and vote at Centreville Regional Library, 14200 St. Germain Drive, Centreville. After the November 2022 election, the election teams reported that the library cannot logistically support co-

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located precincts. Staff recommends moving Spindle #2 precinct to Bull Run Elementary School, 15301 Lee Highway, Centreville, a facility within one mile of the precinct boundary, and to avoid voter confusion, rename the precinct Robinson Mill. Staff further recommends that Spindle #1 be renamed Spindle, and this precinct will continue to vote at Centreville Regional Library.

FISCAL IMPACT:

The one-time cost to add a new precinct is \$23,865. This amount includes provision of voting equipment, election supplies, and the notice to voters affected by this change. The ongoing cost is \$4,800 per annum which covers the number of election officers required to staff the new precinct for a minimum of two elections.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Attachment 1: Virginia Code Pertaining to Election Precincts and Polling Places
Attachment 2: Summary of Proposed Changes
Attachment 3: Descriptions and Maps of Proposed Changes
Attachment 4: Proposed Ordinance

STAFF:

Katherine K. Hanley, Chairman, Fairfax County Electoral Board
Eric L. Spicer, General Registrar and Director of Elections
Beth Dixon Methfessel, Clerk to the Fairfax County Electoral Board

ASSIGNED COUNSEL:

Martin R. Desjardins, Assistant County Attorney

Attachment 1: Virginia Code Pertaining to Election Polling Places

§ 24.2-307 (in part). Requirements for county and city precincts.

The governing body of each county and city shall establish by ordinance as many precincts as it deems necessary. Each governing body is authorized to increase or decrease the number of precincts and alter precinct boundaries subject to the requirements of this chapter.

At the time any precinct is established, it shall have no more than 5,000 registered voters. The general registrar shall notify the governing body whenever the number of voters who voted in a precinct in an election for President of the United States exceeds 4,000. Within six months of receiving the notice, the governing body shall proceed to revise the precinct boundaries, and any newly established or redrawn precinct shall have no more than 5,000 registered voters.

At the time any precinct is established, each precinct in a county shall have no fewer than 100 registered voters and each precinct in a city shall have no fewer than 500 registered voters.

Each precinct shall be wholly contained within a single congressional district, Senate district, House of Delegates district, and election district used for the election of one or more members of the governing body or school board for the county or city.

The governing body shall establish by ordinance one polling place for each precinct.

Code 1950, §§ 24-45, 24-46; 1954, c. 375; 1956, c. 378; 1962, cc. 185, 536; 1970, c. 462, §§ 24.1-36, 24.1-37; 1971, Ex. Sess., c. 119; 1976, c. 616; 1977, c. 30; 1978, c. 778; 1980, c. 639; 1992, c. 445; 1993, c. 641; 1999, c. [515](#); 2020, c. [1268](#).

§ 24.2-310. Requirements for polling places.

A. The polling place for each precinct shall be located within the county or city and either within the precinct or within one mile of the precinct boundary, unless a waiver has been granted pursuant to subsection G. The polling place for a county precinct may be located within a city (i) if the city is wholly contained within the county election district served by the precinct or (ii) if the city is wholly contained within the county and the polling place is located on property owned by the county. The polling place for a town precinct may be located within one mile of the precinct and town boundary. For town elections held in November, the town shall use the polling places established by the county for its elections.

B. The governing body of each county, city, and town shall provide funds to enable the general registrar to provide adequate facilities at each polling place for the conduct of elections. Each polling place shall be located in a public building whenever practicable. If more than one polling place is located in the same building, each polling place shall be located in a separate room or separate and defined space.

C. Polling places shall be accessible to qualified voters as required by the provisions of the Virginians with Disabilities Act (§ [51.5-1](#) et seq.), the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act (52 U.S.C. § 20101 et seq.), and the Americans with Disabilities Act relating to public services (42 U.S.C. § 12131 et seq.). The State Board shall provide instructions to the local electoral boards and general registrars to assist the localities in complying with the requirements of the Acts.

D. If an emergency makes a polling place unusable or inaccessible, the electoral board or the general registrar shall provide an alternative polling place and give notice of the change in polling place, including to all candidates, or such candidate's campaign, appearing on the ballot

to be voted at the alternative polling place, subject to the prior approval of the State Board. The general registrar shall provide notice to the voters appropriate to the circumstances of the emergency. For the purposes of this subsection, an "emergency" means a rare and unforeseen combination of circumstances, or the resulting state, that calls for immediate action.

E. It shall be permissible to distribute campaign materials on the election day on the property on which a polling place is located and outside of the building containing the room where the election is conducted except as specifically prohibited by law including, without limitation, the prohibitions of § [24.2-604](#) and the establishment of the "Prohibited Area" within 40 feet of any entrance to the polling place. However, and notwithstanding the provisions of clause (i) of subsection A of § [24.2-604](#), and upon the approval of the local electoral board, campaign materials may be distributed outside the polling place and inside the structure where the election is conducted, provided that the "Prohibited Area" (i) includes the area within the structure that is beyond 40 feet of any entrance to the polling place and the area within the structure that is within 40 feet of any entrance to the room where the election is conducted and (ii) is maintained and enforced as provided in § [24.2-604](#). The local electoral board may approve campaigning activities inside the building where the election is conducted when an entrance to the building is from an adjoining building, or if establishing the 40-foot prohibited area outside the polling place would hinder or delay a qualified voter from entering or leaving the building.

F. Any local government, local electoral board, or the State Board may make monetary grants to any non-governmental entity furnishing facilities under the provisions of § [24.2-307](#) or [24.2-308](#) for use as a polling place. Such grants shall be made for the sole purpose of meeting the accessibility requirements of this section. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to obligate any local government, local electoral board, or the State Board to appropriate funds to any non-governmental entity.

G. The general registrar or the governing body of the locality may request from the Department of Elections a waiver to establish a polling place that does not meet the location requirements of subsection A in the event that there is no suitable building that could be used within the precinct or within one mile of the precinct boundary. The Department shall grant such a waiver and may impose any conditions on the waiver that it deems necessary or appropriate to ensure accessibility and security of the polling place and compliance with any other requirements of state or federal law.

Code 1950, §§ 24-45, 24-46, 24-171, 24-179 through 24-181; 1954, c. 375; 1956, c. 378; 1962, cc. 185, 536; 1970, c. 462, §§ 24.1-36, 24.1-37, 24.1-92, 24.1-97; 1971, Ex. Sess., c. 119; 1976, c. 616; 1977, c. 30; 1978, c. 778; 1980, c. 639; 1981, c. 425; 1984, c. 217; 1985, c. 197; 1986, c. 558; 1992, c. 445; 1993, cc. 546, 641; 1994, c. [307](#); 2003, c. [1015](#); 2004, c. [25](#); 2005, c. [340](#); 2008, cc. [113](#), [394](#); 2010, cc. [639](#), [707](#); 2012, cc. [488](#), [759](#); 2016, cc. [18](#), [492](#); 2022, c. [5](#).

§ 24.2-310.1. Polling places; additional requirement.

The requirement stated in this section shall be in addition to requirements stated in §§ [24.2-307](#), [24.2-308](#), and [24.2-310](#), including the requirement that polling places be located in public buildings whenever practical. No polling place shall be located in a building which serves primarily as the headquarters, office, or assembly building for any private organization, other than an organization of a civic, educational, religious, charitable, historical, patriotic, cultural, or similar nature, unless the State Board has approved the use of the building because no other building meeting the accessibility requirements of this title is available.

1993, c. 904, § 24.1-37.1; 1993, c. 641.

§ 24.2-129. Covered practices; actions required prior to enactment or administration.

A. For the purposes of this section:

"Certification of no objection" means a certification issued by the Attorney General that there is no objection to the enactment or administration of a covered practice by a locality because the covered practice neither has the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote based on race or color or membership in a language minority group nor will result in the retrogression in the position of members of a racial or ethnic group with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise.

"Covered practice" means:

1. Any change to the method of election of members of a governing body or an elected school board by adding seats elected at large or by converting one or more seats elected from a single-member district to one or more at-large seats or seats from a multi-member district;
2. Any change, or series of changes within a 12-month period, to the boundaries of the locality that reduces by more than five percentage points the proportion of the locality's voting age population that is composed of members of a single racial or language minority group, as determined by the most recent American Community Survey data;
3. Any change to the boundaries of election districts or wards in the locality, including changes made pursuant to a decennial redistricting measure;
4. Any change that restricts the ability of any person to provide interpreter services to voters in any language other than English or that limits or impairs the creation or distribution of voting or election materials in any language other than English; or
5. Any change that reduces the number of or consolidates or relocates polling places in the locality, except where permitted by law in the event of an emergency.

"Voting age population" means the resident population of persons who are 18 years of age or older, as determined by the most recent American Community Survey data available at the time any change to a covered practice is published pursuant to subsection B.

B. Prior to enacting or seeking to administer any voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or any standard, practice, or procedure with respect to voting, that is a covered practice, the governing body shall cause to be published on the official website for the locality the proposed covered practice and general notice of opportunity for public comment on the proposed covered practice. The governing body shall also publicize the notice through press releases and such other media as will best serve the purpose and subject involved. Such notice shall be made at least 45 days in advance of the last date prescribed in the notice for public comment.

Public comment shall be accepted for a period of no fewer than 30 days. During this period, the governing body shall afford interested persons an opportunity to submit data, views, and arguments in writing by mail, fax, or email, or through an online public comment forum on the official website for the locality if one has been established. The governing body shall conduct at least one public hearing during this period to receive public comment on the proposed covered practice. The governing body may make changes to the proposed covered practice in response to public comment received. If doing so, the revised covered practice shall be published and public comment shall be accepted in accordance with this subsection, except the public comment period shall be no fewer than 15 days.

C. Following the public comment period or periods prescribed in subsection B, the governing body shall publish the final covered practice, which shall include a plain English description of the practice and the text of an ordinance giving effect to the practice, maps of proposed boundary changes, or other relevant materials, and notice that the covered practice will take effect in 30 days. During this 30-day waiting period, any person who will be subject to or affected by the covered practice may challenge in the circuit court of the locality where the

covered practice is to be implemented the covered practice as (i) having the purpose or effect of denying or abridging the right to vote on the basis of race or color or membership in a language minority group or (ii) resulting in the retrogression in the position of members of a racial or ethnic group with respect to their effective exercise of the electoral franchise. In such action, the court may, in its discretion, allow a private plaintiff a reasonable attorney fee as part of the costs, if such plaintiff is the prevailing party.

D. The governing body of a locality seeking to administer or implement a covered practice, in lieu of following the provisions of subsections B and C, may submit the proposed covered practice to the Office of the Attorney General for issuance of a certification of no objection. Such practice shall not be given effect until the Attorney General has issued such certification. A certification of no objection shall be deemed to have been issued if the Attorney General does not interpose an objection within 60 days of the governing body's submission or if, upon good cause shown and to facilitate an expedited approval within 60 days of the governing body's submission, the Attorney General has affirmatively indicated that no such objection will be made. An affirmative indication by the Attorney General that no objection will be made or the absence of an objection to the covered practice by the Attorney General shall not bar a subsequent action to enjoin enforcement of such qualification, prerequisite, standard, practice, or procedure.

2021, Sp. Sess. I, cc. [528](#), [533](#).

Attachment 2: Summary of Proposed Changes

March 2023 SUMMARY OF PRECINCT AND POLLING PLACE CHANGES							
SUPERVISOR DISTRICT	OLD PRECINCT(S)	REGISTERED VOTERS*	OLD POLLING PLACE(S)	NEW PRECINCT(S)	PROJECTED REGISTERED VOTERS	NEW POLLING PLACE(S)	NOTES ON CHANGES
FRANCONIA	404 Franconia #1	1,998	Edison High School	404 Edison #1	1,998	Edison High School	Rename the precinct to eliminate confusion resulting from the name change of the magisterial district from Lee to Franconia.
FRANCONIA	432 Franconia #2	3,766	Edison High School	432 Edison #2	3,766	Edison High School	Rename the precinct to eliminate confusion resulting from the name change of the magisterial district from Lee to Franconia.
PROVIDENCE	731 Tysons	5,257	Providence Committee Meeting Room	731 Tysons	2,793	The Parc at Tysons	Divide Tysons precinct and establish a new polling place to allow for additional growth in the area.
PROVIDENCE	731 Tysons	5,257	Providence Committee Meeting Room	738 Jones Branch	2,464	Providence Committee Meeting Room	Create new precinct to reduce size of Tysons precinct.
PROVIDENCE	732 Oak Marr	4,239	Oakton Library	732 Oaktree Crossing	4,239	Oakton Library	Rename the precinct to eliminate confusion after the polling place moved from Oak Marr Rec Center to Oakton Library
SULLY	929 Difficult Run	586	The Church of the Good Shepherd	929 Difficult Run	586	U.U. Congregation of Fairfax	Relocate a polling place because the current polling place will no longer be available for voting.
SULLY	924 Spindle #1	2,631	Centreville Regional Library	924 Spindle	2,631	Centreville Regional Library	Rename the precinct because the current polling place cannot support co-located precincts.
SULLY	935 Spindle #2	993	Centreville Regional Library	935 Robinson Mill	993	Bull Run Elementary School	Relocate the polling place and rename the precinct because the current polling place cannot support co-located precincts.

* VERIS registered voters as of 010723_Reports Library_Statistics_Registrant_Counts_By_Locality

Attachment 3: Descriptions and Maps of Proposed Changes

Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
FRANCONIA DISTRICT

PRECINCT: **404 ~~FRANCONIA~~ EDISON #1**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **8**

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **34**

HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **17**

DESCRIPTION:

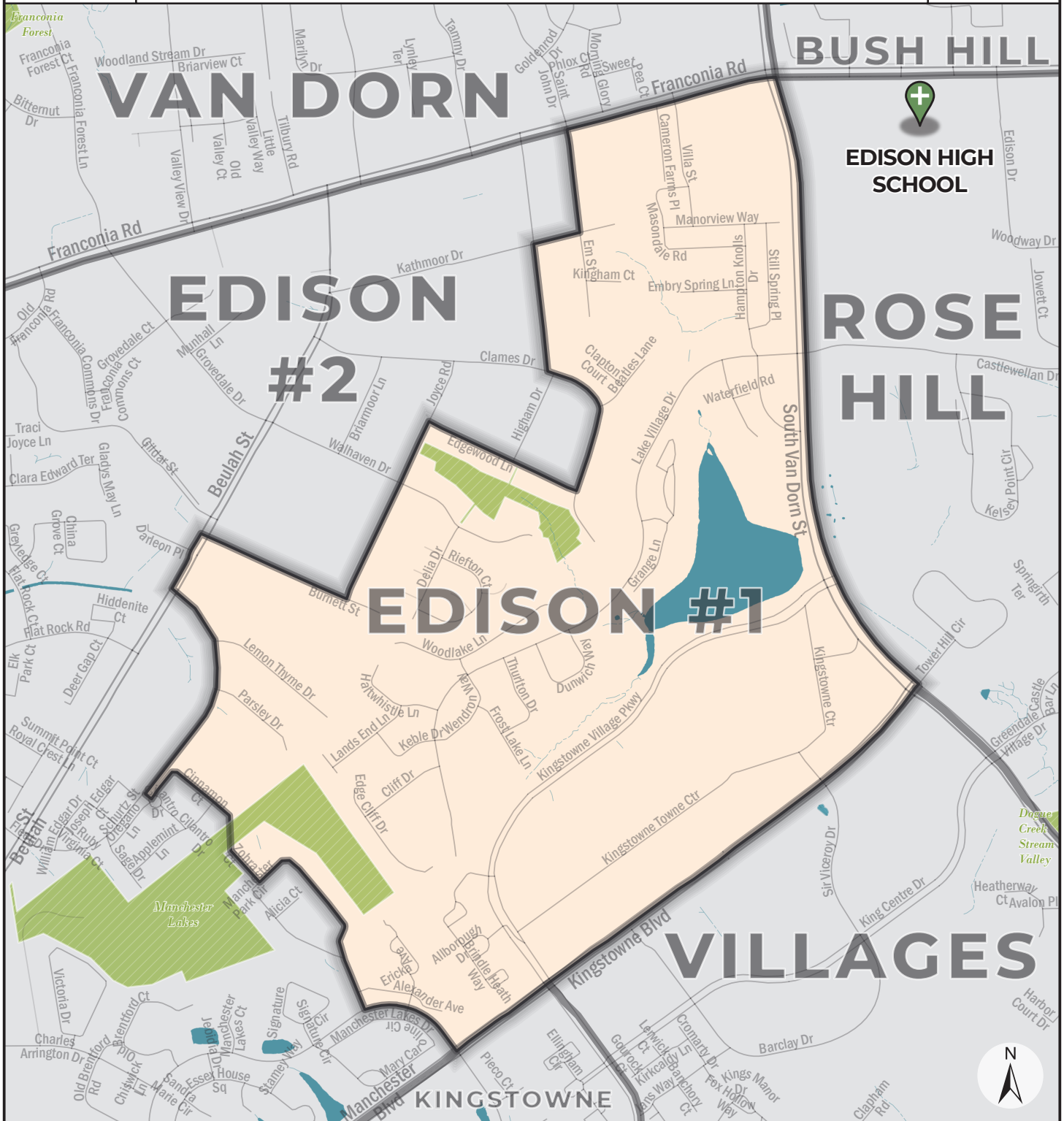
Beginning with the intersection of Franconia Road and Em Street, thence with Franconia Road in an easterly direction to its intersection with South Van Dorn Street; thence South Van Dorn Street in a southerly direction to Kingstowne Boulevard; thence with Kingstowne Boulevard in a southwesterly direction where it becomes Manchester Boulevard; thence Manchester Boulevard in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Manchester Lakes Drive; thence with Manchester Lakes Drive in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Manchester Parks Circle; follow Manchester Parks Circle east, north, then west to its intersection with Zohra Court; follow Zohra Court northwest to its end; then cross Manchester Lakes Park in a northeasterly direction to get to Cinnamon Court; thence with Cinnamon Court in a northwesterly direction to where it turns into Oregano Lane; thence with Oregano Lane in a southwest direction to its intersection with Cilantro Drive; follow Cilantro Drive north to its intersection with Schurtz Street; thence with Schurtz Street in a northerly direction following the Schurtz Street arc to Beulah Street; thence with Beulah Street in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Burnett Street; go southeast on Burnett Street to its intersection with Joyce Road; thence with Joyce Road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Edgewood Lane; thence with Edgewood Lane in a southeasterly direction to Clames Drive; thence with Clames Drive in a north-northwestern direction to its intersection with Higham Drive; thence with Higham Drive in a northerly direction to its intersection with Kathmoor Drive; thence with Kathmoor Drive in an easterly direction to its intersection with Em Street; thence with Em Street in a northerly direction to its intersection with Franconia Road, the point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: Edison High School
5801 Franconia Rd, Alexandria

NOTES: Established May 1993
Precinct description revised and readopted – March 2003
Polling place (facility) renamed – March 2006
Polling place moved – July 2011
Senate District changed from 39th to 36th – July 2011
Senatorial and House Districts changed – December 2021
Precinct split into Franconia #1 and Franconia #2 – March 2022
Precinct renamed – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Franconia District



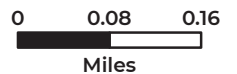
Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

📍 404 Franconia #1, Edison High School, 5801 Franconia Rd

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

📍 404 Edison #1, Edison High School, 5801 Franconia Rd



Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
FRANCONIA District

PRECINCT: **432 FRANCONIA EDISON #2**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **34**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **17**

DESCRIPTION:

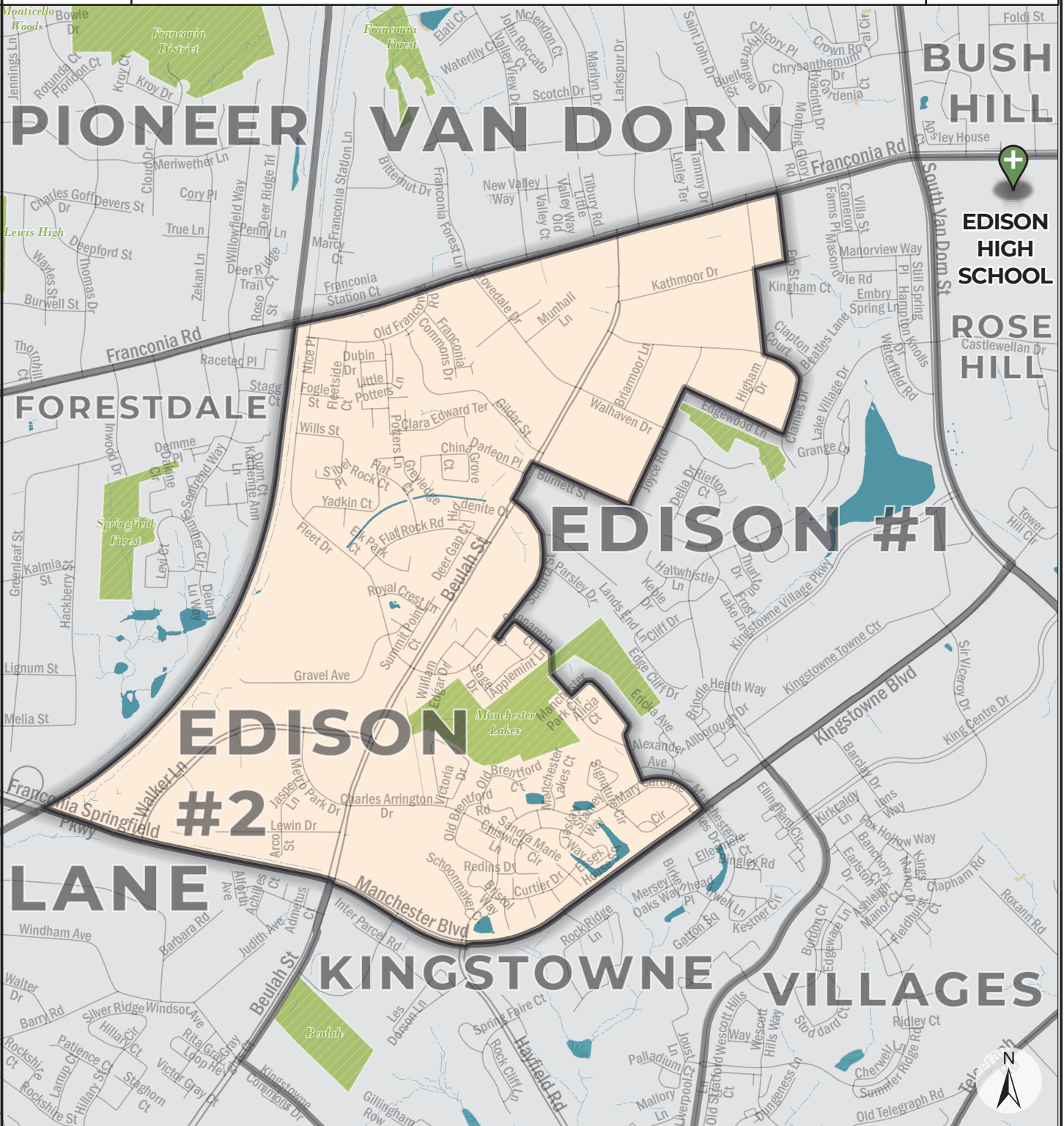
Beginning at the intersection of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad and Franconia Road, thence with Franconia Road in an easterly direction to its intersection with Em Street; thence with Em Street in southerly direction to its intersection with Kathmoore Drive; follow Kathmoore Drive west to its intersection with Higham Drive; thence with Higham Drive in a southerly direction to its intersection with Clames Drive; thence with Clames Drive in an easterly then southerly direction to its intersection with Edgewood Lane; thence with Edgewood Lane in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Joyce Road; thence with Joyce Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with Burnett Street; thence with Burnett Street in a northwesterly direction to its intersection Buelah Street; go southwest on Buelah Street to its intersection with Schurtz Street; follow Schurtz Street going south then southwest to its intersection with Cilantro Drive; thence with Cilantro Drive in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Oregano Drive; thence Oregano Drive in a northeasterly direction where it changes to Cinnamon Court; thence with Cinnamon Court in southeasterly direction then southwesterly direction across Manchester Lakes Park to Zohra Court; thence with Zohra Court in a southerly direction to its intersection with Manchester Park Circle; follow Manchester Park Circle northeast, then southeast to its intersection with Manchester Lakes Drive; follow Manchester Lakes Drive southeast to Manchester Boulevard; follow Manchester Boulevard southwest then west to its intersection with the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, the point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: Edison High School
5801 Franconia Rd, Alexandria

NOTES: Established March 2022
Precinct renamed – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Franconia District



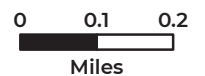
Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

432 Franconia #2, Edison High School, 5801 Franconia Rd

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

432 Edison #2, Edison High School, 5801 Franconia Rd



Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
PROVIDENCE District

PRECINCT: **731 TYSONS**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **37**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **12**

DESCRIPTION:

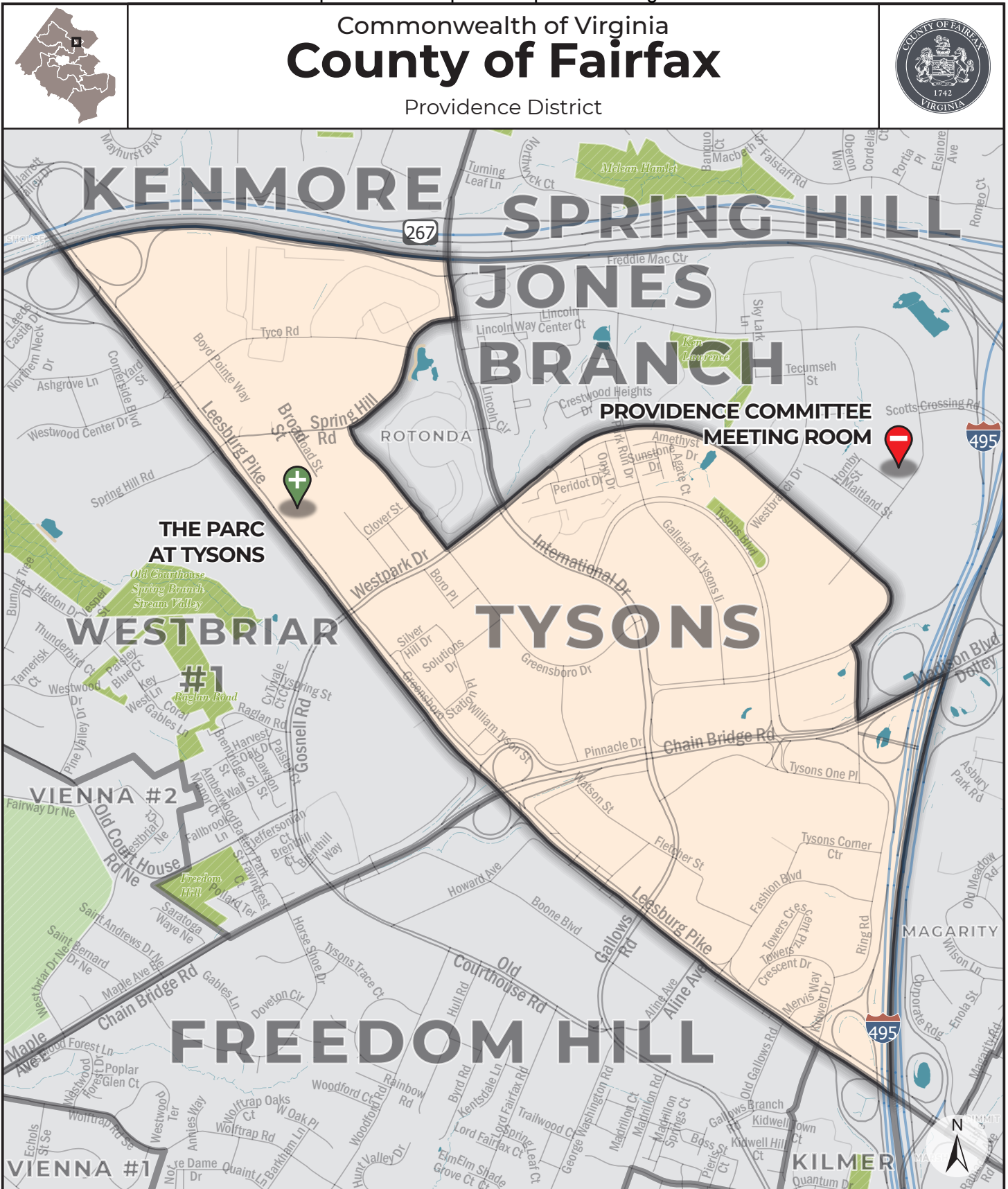
Beginning at the intersection of Leesburg Pike (Route 7) and the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road, thence with the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road in an easterly direction to its intersection with ~~the Capital Beltway (I-495)~~ Spring Hill Road, thence with Spring Hill Road in a southerly and then westerly direction to its intersection with Greensboro Drive, thence with Greensboro Drive in a southerly direction to its intersection with Westpark Drive, thence with Westpark Drive in a northeasterly and then southeasterly and then southerly direction to its intersection with Chain Bridge Road, thence with Chain Bridge Road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495), thence with the Capital Beltway in a southerly direction to its intersection with Leesburg Pike, thence with Leesburg Pike in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road, point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: ~~Providence Committee Meeting Room~~ The Parc at Tysons
~~7921 Jones Branch Rd, McLean~~ 8508 Leesburg Pike, Vienna

NOTES: Established June 1991
Precinct description revised and readopted – March 2003
Polling place moved – July 2011
Boundary adjusted to conform to Congressional District line – July 2012
Delegate District changed from 34th to 35th - July 2011
Congressional District changed from 8th to 11th – July 2012
Precinct divided – July 2016
Boundary adjusted – July 2017
Senatorial and House Districts changed – December 2021
Precinct divided – March 2023
Polling place moved – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Providence District

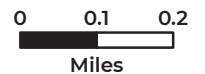


Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

731 Tysons, Providence Committee Meeting Room, 7921 Jones Branch Dr

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:



731 Tysons, The Parc at Tysons, 8508 Leesburg Pike

Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
PROVIDENCE District

PRECINCT: **738 JONES BRANCH**

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **37**

HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **12**

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the intersection of the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road and Spring Hill Road, thence with Spring Hill Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with Westpark Drive, thence with Westpark Drive in a northeasterly and then southeasterly and then southerly direction to its intersection with Chain Bridge Road, thence with Chain Bridge Road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Capital Beltway (Interstate 495), thence with the Capital Beltway in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road, thence with the Washington Dulles Access and Toll Road in a westerly direction to its intersection with Spring Hill Road, point of beginning,

POLLING PLACE: Providence Committee Meeting Room
7921 Jones Branch Drive, McLean

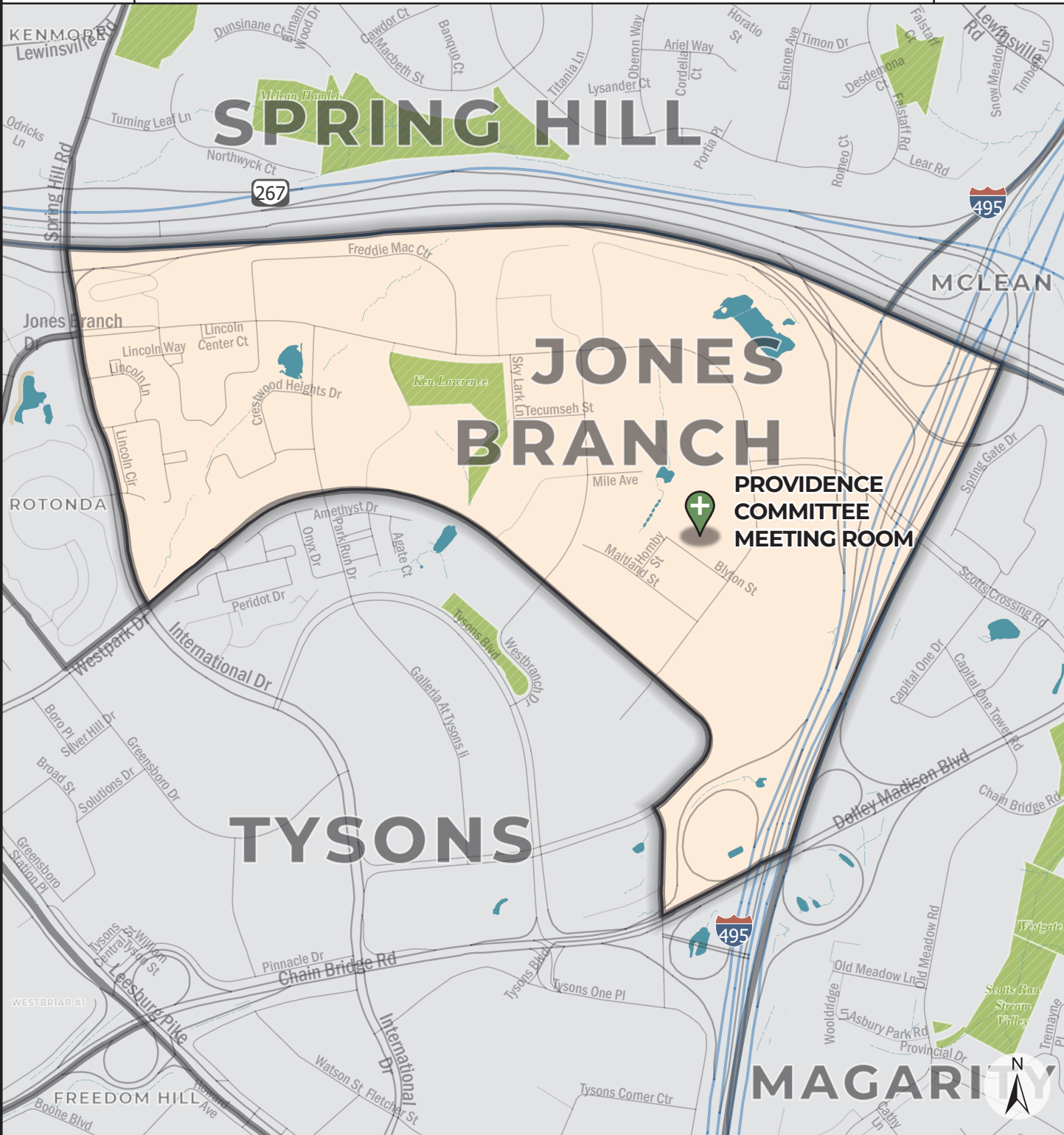
NOTES:

Established June 1991
Precinct description revised and readopted – March 2003
Polling place moved – July 2011
Boundary adjusted to conform to Congressional District line – July 2012
Delegate District changed from 34th to 35th - July 2011
Congressional District changed from 8th to 11th – July 2012
Precinct divided – July 2016
Boundary adjusted – July 2017
Senatorial and House Districts changed – December 2021
Precinct established – March 2023



Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Providence District



Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

731 Tysons, Providence Committee Meeting Room, 7921 Jones Branch Dr



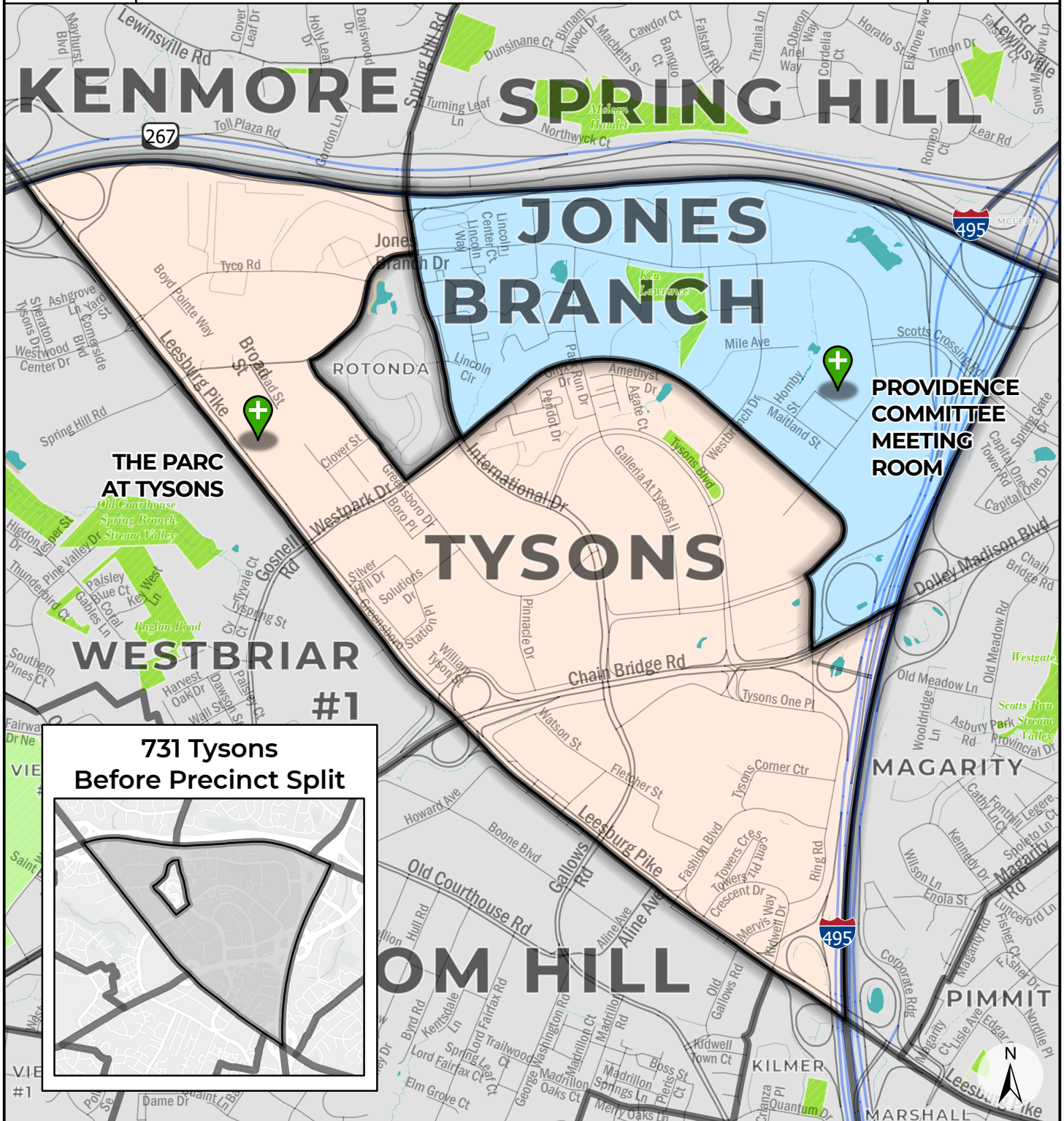
Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

738 Jones Branch, Providence Committee Meeting Room, 7921 Jones Branch Dr



Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Providence District



**PROVIDENCE
COMMITTEE
MEETING
ROOM**

**THE PARC
AT TYSONS**

**731 Tysons
Before Precinct Split**



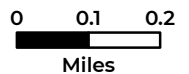
731 Tysons

The Parc at Tysons, 8508 Leesburg Pike

738 Jones Branch

Providence Committee Meeting Room, 7921 Jones Branch Dr

March 2023



Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
PROVIDENCE District

PRECINCT: **732 ~~OAK MARR~~ OAKTREE CROSSING**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **37**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **11**

DESCRIPTION:

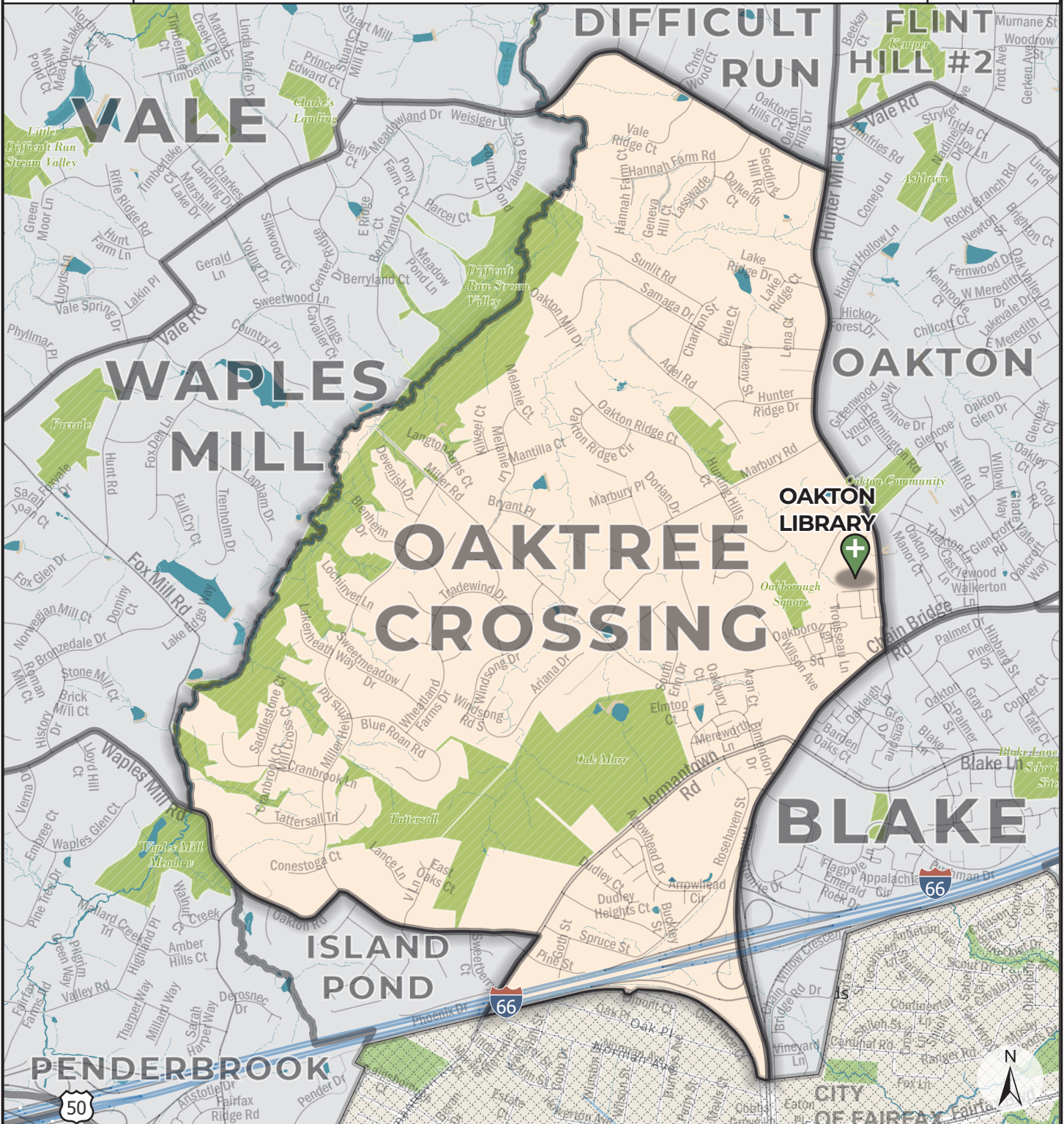
Beginning at the intersection of Difficult Run (stream) and Vale Road, thence with Vale Road in a northeasterly, then southeasterly direction to its intersection with Hunter Mill Road, thence Hunter Mill Road in a generally southerly direction to its intersection with Chain Bridge Road (Route 123), thence with Chain Bridge Road in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the north corporate boundary of the City of Fairfax, thence with the corporate boundary of the City of Fairfax in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Jermantown Road, thence with Jermantown Road in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Oakton Road, thence with Oakton Road in a generally westerly direction to its intersection with Waples Mill Road, thence with Waples Mill Road in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Difficult Run, thence with the meanders of Difficult Run in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Vale Road, point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: Oakton Library
10304 Lynnhaven Place, Oakton

NOTES: Established February 1996
Precinct description revised and readopted – March 2003
Precinct boundary adjusted with Blake – January 2008
Polling place moved – March 2021
Senatorial and House Districts changed – December 2021
Precinct renamed – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Providence District



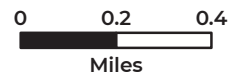
Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

📍 732 Oak Marr, Oakton Library, 10304 Lynnhaven Pl

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

📍 732 Oaktree Crossing, Oakton Library, 10304 Lynnhaven Pl



Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
SULLY District

PRECINCT: **929 DIFFICULT RUN**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **37**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **11**

DESCRIPTION:

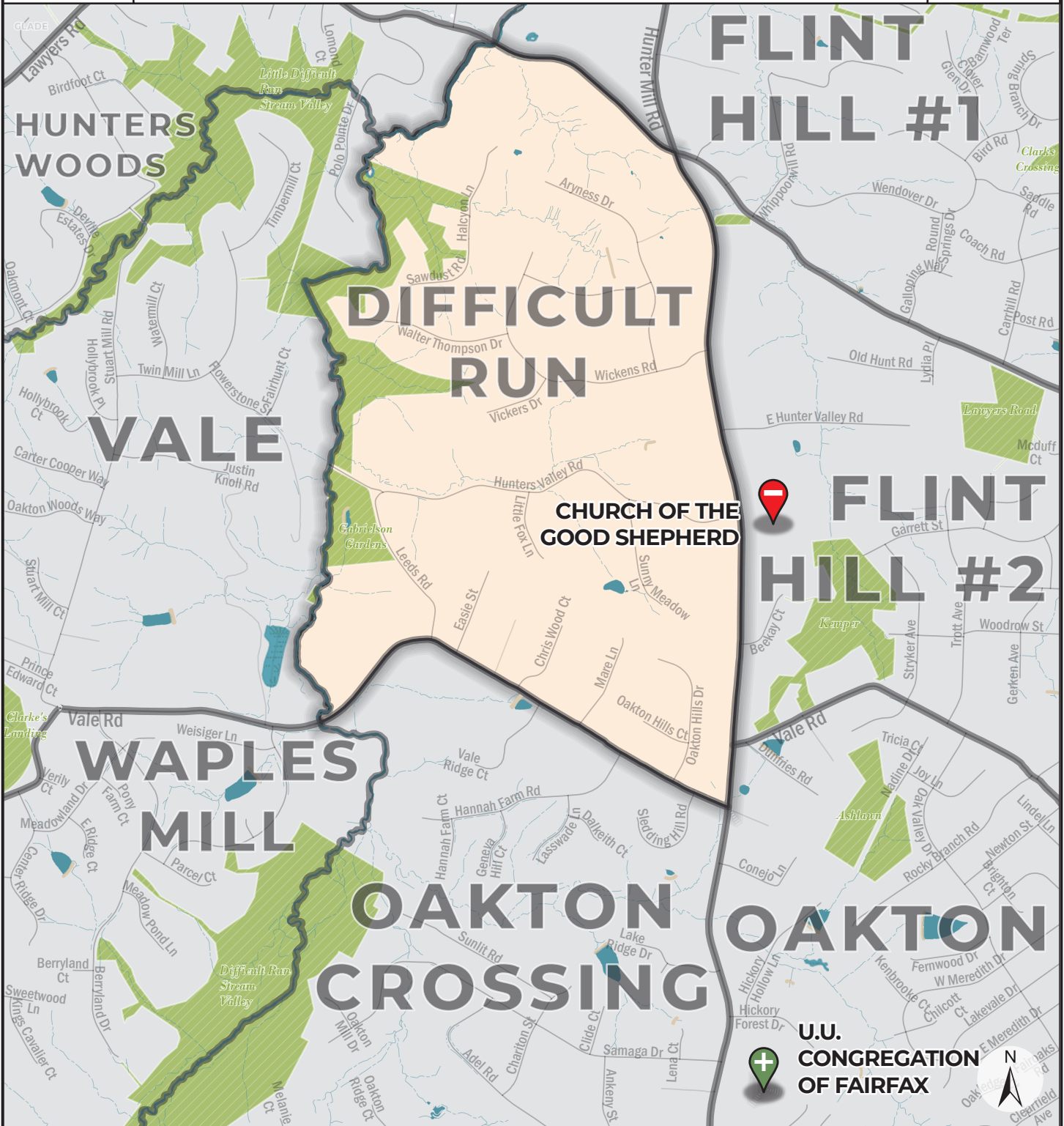
Beginning at the intersection of Difficult Run (stream) and Lawyers Road, thence with Lawyers Road in a southeasterly direction to its intersection with Hunter Mill Road, thence with Hunter Mill Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with Vale Road, thence with Vale Road in a generally westerly direction to its intersection with Difficult Run(stream), thence with the meanders of Difficult Run (stream) in a generally northly direction to its intersection with Lawyers Road, point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: ~~The Church of the Good Shepherd~~ U.U. Congregation of Fairfax
~~2351~~ 2709 Hunter Mill Road, Vienna Oakton

NOTES: Established July 2011
Congressional District changed from 11th to 10th – January 2012
Congressional, Senatorial, and House Districts changed – December 2021
Polling place moved – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia
County of Fairfax

Sully District



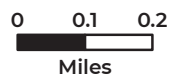
Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

929 Difficult Run, Church of the Good Shepherd, 2351 Hunter Mill Rd

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

929 Difficult Run, U. U. Congregation of Fairfax, 2709 Hunter Mill Rd



Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
SULLY District

PRECINCT: **924 SPINDLE #1**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **36**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **10**

DESCRIPTION:

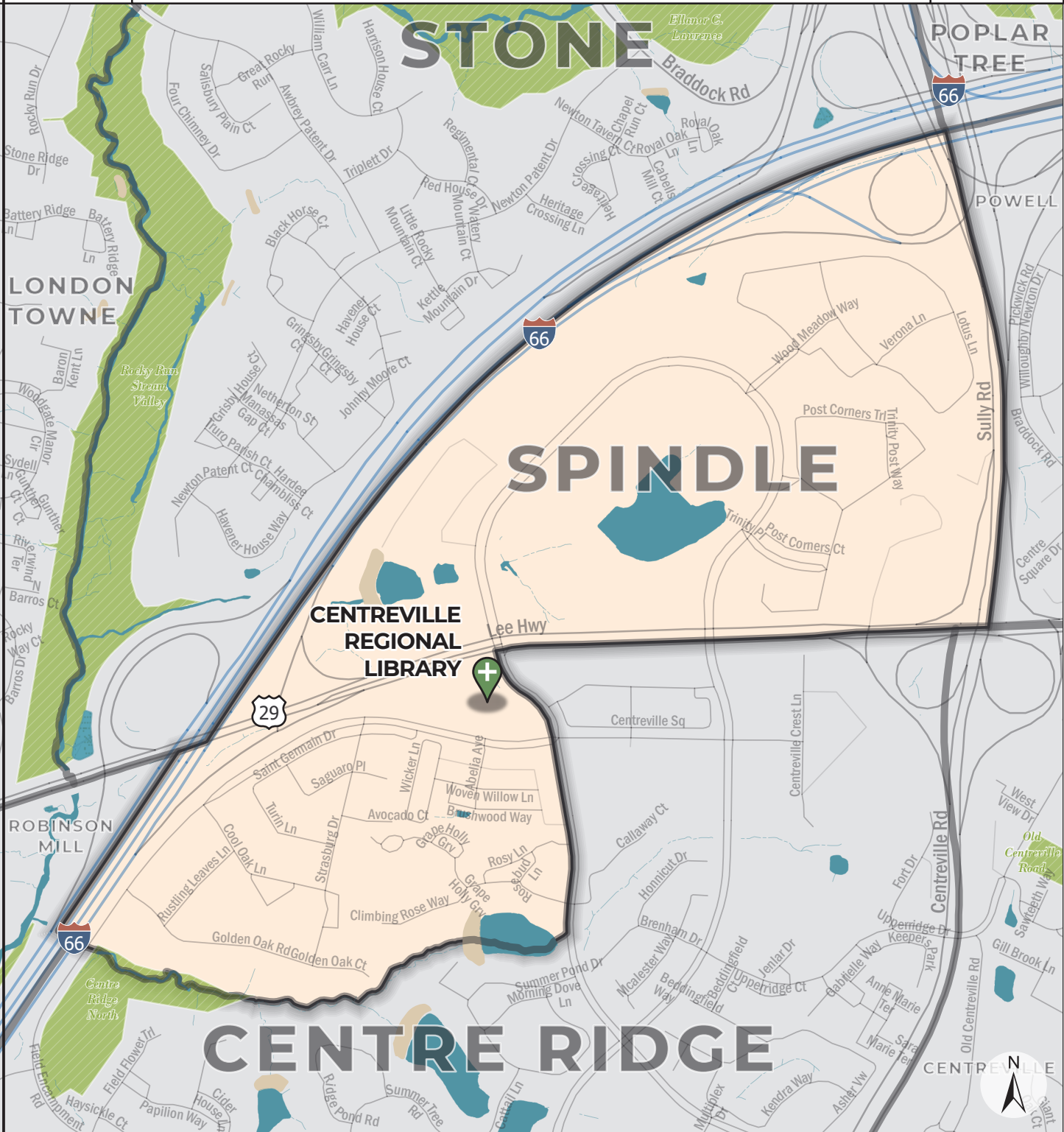
Beginning at the intersection of Custis Memorial Highway (Interstate 66) and Sully Road, thence with Sully Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with Lee Highway (Route 29), thence with Lee Highway in a westerly direction to its intersection with Machen Road, thence with Machen Road in a southerly direction to its intersection with an unnamed tributary of Big Rocky Run (stream) to the south of Climbing Rose Way, thence with the unnamed tributary in a westerly direction to its intersection with Custis Memorial Highway, thence with Custis Memorial Highway in a northerly direction to its intersection with Sully Road, point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: Centreville Regional Library
14200 St. Germain Drive, Centreville

NOTES: Established May 2001
Precinct description revised and readopted – March 2003
Precinct boundary adjusted and precinct renamed – July 2011
Congressional District changed from 10th to 11th – January 2012
Precinct boundary adjusted and precinct renamed – November 2014
Senatorial and House Districts changed – December 2021
Precinct split into Spindle #1 and Spindle #2 – March 2022
Precinct renamed – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Sully District



Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

📍 924 Spindle #1, Centreville Regional Library, 14200 St. Germain Dr

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

0 0.07 0.14

📍 924 Spindle, Centreville Regional Library, 14200 St. Germain Dr

Miles

Commonwealth of Virginia
COUNTY OF FAIRFAX
SULLY District

PRECINCT: **935 ~~SPINDLE #2~~ ROBINSON MILL**
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: **11**
VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICT: **36**
HOUSE OF DELEGATES DISTRICT: **9**

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the intersection of Cub Run (stream) and Lee Highway (Route 29), thence with Lee Highway in a northeasterly direction to its intersection with Custis Memorial Parkway (Route 66), thence with Custis Memorial Parkway (Route 66) in a southwesterly direction to its intersection with the Southern border of the Virginia Columbia Liquefied Natural Gas Easement, thence along the southern border of the Virginia Columbia Liquefied Natural Gas Easement in a northwesterly direction to its intersection with Cub Run (stream), thence with the north then northwesterly meanders of Cub Run to its intersection with Lee Highway, point of beginning.

POLLING PLACE: ~~Centreville Regional Library~~ Bull Run Elementary School
~~14200 St. Germain Dr,~~ 15301 Lee Highway, Centreville

NOTES: Established March 2022
Precinct renamed – March 2023
Polling place moved – March 2023

Commonwealth of Virginia County of Fairfax

Sully District



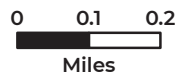
Current Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

March 2023

 935 Spindle #2, Centreville Regional Library, 14200 St. Germain Dr

Proposed Precinct Name, Polling Place and Address:

 935 Robinson Mill, Bull Run Elementary School, 15301 Lee Highway



Attachment 4: Proposed Ordinance

1 **AN ORDINANCE to amend and readopt Fairfax County Code Sections 7-2-7,**
 2 **7-2-10, 7-2-12, and 7-2-13 relating to election precincts and polling places; to**
 3 **rename precincts in the Franconia District; to divide, create, and rename**
 4 **precincts and relocate a polling place in the Providence District; and to**
 5 **relocate and rename precincts in the Sully District.**

6
 7
 8 **Draft of Adopted on February 21 March 7, 2023**

9
 10 AN ORDINANCE to amend and readopt Fairfax County Code §§ 7-2-7, 7-2-10,
 11 7-2-12, and 7-2-13 to rename polling places in the Franconia District; divide,
 12 create, and rename precincts, and relocate a polling place in the Providence
 13 District; and relocate and rename polling places in the Sully District.

14
 15 **Be it ordained that the Board of Supervisors of Fairfax County:**

16
 17 **1. That Sections 7-2-7, 7-2-10, 7-2-12, and 7-2-13 of the Fairfax County Code**
 18 **are amended and readopted, as follows:**

19 **Section 7-2-7. Franconia District.**

20 The Franconia District shall consist of these election precincts: Bush Hill,
 21 Cameron, Clermont, Crestwood, Edison No. 1, Edison No. 2, Fairfield, Forestdale,
 22 ~~Franconia No. 1~~, ~~Franconia No. 2~~, Garfield, Greenspring, Groveton, Hayfield,
 23 Huntley, Hybla Valley, Island Creek, Kingstowne, Lane, Lynbrook No. 1, Lynbrook
 24 No. 2, Mount Eagle, Pinewood, Pioneer, Rose Hill, Van Dorn, Villages, Virginia
 25 Hills, and West Springfield.

26 **Section 7-2-10. Providence District.**

27 The Providence District shall consist of these election precincts: Bedford,
 28 Blake, Fairfax Court (that part of Fairfax County containing the governmental
 29 complex which is surrounded by Fairfax City), Freedom Hill, Gallows East,
 30 Graham-Greenway, Hunters Branch, Jones Branch, Kilmer, Magarity, Mantua,
 31 Marshall, Merrifield, Mosby No. 1, Mosby No. 2, Nottoway, ~~Oak Marr~~, Oakton,
 32 Oaktree Crossing, Pine Ridge, Pine Spring, Price, Rotonda, Shreve, Thoreau,
 33 Timber Lane, Tysons, and Walker.

34 **Section 7-2-12. Sully District.**

35 The Sully District shall consist of these election precincts: Armfield, Brookfield,
 36 Bull Run, Carson, Centre Ridge, Centreville, Chantilly, Cub Run, Deer Park,
 37 Difficult Run, Fox Valley, Franklin, Green Trails, Hidden Meadow, London Towne,
 38 Navy, Oak Hill, Old Mill, Poplar Tree, Powell, Robinson Mill, Rocky Run, Spindle
 39 ~~No. 1~~, ~~Spindle No. 2~~, Stone, Stonecroft, Vale, Virginia Run, and Waples Mill.

40

41 **Section 7-2-13. - General provisions.**

42

43 All references to election precincts shall refer to those precincts, together with the
44 descriptions and maps of the boundaries and polling places for each of those
45 precincts, which were adopted by the Board of Supervisors on March 24, 2003, as
46 amended on March 8, 2004, March 21, 2005, March 27, 2006, March 26, 2007,
47 September 10, 2007, March 10, 2008, January 12, 2009, March 9, 2010, July 27,
48 2010, April 26, 2011, July 26, 2011, January 10, 2012, July 10, 2012, March 19,
49 2013, July 9, 2013, November 18, 2014, June 23, 2015, December 8, 2015, July
50 12, 2016, July 11, 2017, March 20, 2018, December 4, 2018, and April 9, 2019,
51 December 3, 2019, March 24, 2020, March 23, 2021, June 22, 2021, March 8,
52 2022, ~~and~~ June 7, 2022, and March 7, 2023, kept on file with the clerk to the Board
53 of Supervisors. Whenever a road, a stream, or other physical feature describes the
54 boundary of a precinct, the center of such road, stream, or physical feature shall be
55 the dividing line between that precinct and any adjoining precinct.

56

57 **2. That the polling place location for the newly created precinct identified in**
58 **the first clause of this ordinance is established at:**

59

<u>Supervisor District</u>	<u>Precinct</u>	<u>Polling Place</u>
Providence	Jones Branch (new)	Providence Committee Meeting Room 7921 Jones Branch Drive McLean, VA 22102

66

67 **3. That the election polling places for the following existing precincts are**
68 **established at:**

69

<u>Supervisor District</u>	<u>Precinct</u>	<u>Polling Place</u>
Providence	Tysons (polling place relocated)	From: Providence Committee Meeting Room 7921 Jones Branch Drive McLean, VA 22102 To: The Parc at Tysons 8508 Leesburg Pike Vienna, VA 22182

82

83

84

85	Sully	Difficult Run	From:
86		(polling place	Church of the Good
87		relocated)	Shepherd
88			2351 Hunter Mill Road
89			Vienna, VA 22181
90			
91			To:
92			U.U. Congregation of Fairfax
93			2709 Hunter Mill Road
94			Oakton, VA 22124
95			
96		Spindle #2	From:
97		(polling place	Centreville Regional Library
98		relocated)	14200 St. Germain Drive
99			Centreville, VA 20120
100			
101			To:
102			Bull Run Elementary School
103			15301 Lee Highway
104			Centreville, VA 20121
105			

4. That the following precincts are renamed:

<u>Supervisor District</u>	<u>Precinct</u>	<u>Name</u>
108		
109		
110	Franconia	Franconia #1
111		(name change)
112		
113		Franconia #2
114		(name change)
115		
116	Providence	Oak Marr
117		(name change)
118		
119	Sully	Spindle #1
120		(name change)
121		
122		Spindle #2
123		(name change)
124		
125		
126		
127		
128		
129		

5. That this ordinance shall become effective upon adoption, and that clauses 2 and 3 shall be given effect after completion of the procedures set forth in Virginia Code § 24.2-129(D).

130 **6. That the Clerk for the Board of Supervisors shall send a certified copy of**
131 **this ordinance, with maps and boundary descriptions, to the Fairfax**
132 **County Electoral Board, the Virginia Department of Elections, the**
133 **Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Division of Legislative Services,**
134 **as required under Va. Code § 24.2-306(C).**
135

136
137 GIVEN under my hand this _____ day of _____, 2023.
138

139
140 _____
141 Jill G. Cooper
142 Clerk for the Board of Supervisors
143 Department of Clerk Services
144
145

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

4:00 p.m.

Public Hearing on AF 2022-SP-00005 (Jacqueline Atiyeh, HZTM Agricultural and Forestal District) to Permit the Creation of an Agricultural and Forestal District, Located on Approximately 77.5 Acres of Land (Springfield District)

This property is located at 12725, 12796, and 12801 Popes Head Rd., Clifton, 20124. Tax Map 66-4 ((1)) 11Z, 17Z, 18Z, and 19Z.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

On February 15, 2023, the Planning Commission voted 12-0 to recommend to the Board of Supervisors approval of AF 2022-SP-00005 and that Appendix F of the Fairfax County Code be amended to approve the Jacqueline Atiyeh, HZTM Local Agricultural and Forestal District, subject to the ordinance provisions dated February 1, 2023.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Additional information available online at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/board-packages>

Planning Commission Meetings Video Archive available online at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/cableconsumer/channel-16/planning-commission-meetings-video-archives>

STAFF:

Suzanne L. Wright, Director, Zoning Evaluation Division, Department of Planning and Development (DPD)

Kelly Atkinson, Planning Division Assistant Director, DPD

Sophia Fisher, Planner, DPD

Board Agenda Item
March 7, 2023

4:30 p.m.

Public Hearing on AF 2022-SP-00004 (AR 89-S-004-04) (Hope Foster Britt TR) to Permit the Renewal of an Agricultural and Forestal District, Located on Approximately 25.51 Acres of Land (Springfield District)

This property is located at 13315, 13319, 13401 Twin Lakes Drive, Clifton, 20124. Tax Map 66-3 ((1)) 3Z, 4Z, 5Z, 6Z, 21Z.

PLANNING COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION:

On February 15, 2023, the Planning Commission voted 12-0 to recommend to the Board of Supervisors approval of AF 2022-SP-00004 and that Appendix F of the Fairfax County Code be amended to renew the Hope Foster Britt TR Local Agricultural and Forestal District, subject to the ordinance provisions dated February 1, 2023.

ENCLOSED DOCUMENTS:

Additional information available online at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/planning-development/board-packages>

Planning Commission Meetings Video Archive available online at:

<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/cableconsumer/channel-16/planning-commission-meetings-video-archives>

STAFF:

Suzanne L. Wright, Director, Zoning Evaluation Division, Department of Planning and Development (DPD)

Kelly Atkinson, Planning Division Assistant Director, DPD

Sophia Fisher, Planner, DPD